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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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IS IT AN ASSASSINATION?

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A CUBAN SYMPATHIZER.

A Theory that He Has Been Killed by Spaniards in Chicago—The Organizer of the Cuban Relief Corps of the City — Covert Threats Against His Life Had Been Made —Detectives at Work, but with No Clues.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The Chicago detectives and police are working to-night on a case which some believe may develop into a mystery rivaling the celebrated Cronin murder. As yet the murder has not been proved, but the disappearance of the principal and the circumstances surrounding him are such as to favor the idea that a man has been done to death by persons banded together for the purpose of putting away all actively engaged in a movement to which the conspirators are opposed.

The man who has disappeared is A. D. Powers, a member of the American Brokerage Company, Room 904 Fort Dearborn Building, and Director and manager of the Cuban Relief Corps, at 291 Wabash Avenue, and association recently established here for the collection and forwarding of supplies to the Cuban Army. The men supposed to have made away with him are sympathizers with the Spanish cause—tobacco workers and others—of whom there are many in Chicago. Mr. Powers, who is a well-known citizen, living with his family at 3,542 Lake Avenue, has been deeply interested in the cause of Cuban liberty, and has taken part in all the efforts to raise money or supplies for the patriots. Last year he was instrumental in organizing the great mass meeting for that object in Central Music Hall, and he has freely contributed of his own means to hasten Cuban freedom.

The organization of the Cuban Relief Corps was effected Sept. 13 in this city through the efforts of Mr. Powers and several others, acting, it is understood, under authority from the Junta in New-York City. Delegate T. Estrada Palma sent him his commission as Director, it is said, and authorized him to carry on the work. A storeroom at 291 Wabash Avenue was secured and a large corps of women employed to take charge of the supplies, which were solicited by persons who were going about the city in districts regularly laid out. The system had been productive of good results and several carloads of goods had been promised, as mentioned in these dispatches last week.

Some of the solicitors, however, came in with queer stories of their reception in certain places. They said covert threats had been made by Spanish cigar makers, and their mission was often hotly denounced. They were asked who employed them and where Mr. Powers lived. The latter paid no attention to these reports, however, but his wife did when he repeated them to her. Especially was she alarmed when a man of forbidding appearance called one night last week during Mr. Powers's absence and asked to see him. He would not state his business, and went away in a carriage, which had been stationed half way down the block.

Last night Mr. Powers left home, telling his wife he was going to his office to work. That is the last she saw of him. At 11 P. M. yesterday the janitor discovered both the back and front doors of his office open. He turned the key and sprung the lock of the front door, and thus the employes could not get in.

Mr. L. H. Hardy, Mr. Powers's partner, was told, and came to the place in a hurry. He forced the door and discovered Powers's hat and coat hanging in the office. He then sent for Powers, and the answer came back that his wife was crying, and that he had not come home. She visited the office and identified the hat and coat as those worn by her husband when he left home. He had only one other hat, a silk one, and that, too, was found in the store.

Mr. Hardy notified the detective bureau, and an investigation was begun. Miss Alice Newcombe, bookkeeper for the private business of the firm, and who also acts as treasurer for the Cuban Relief Corps, told the detectives that Mr. Powers had shown her two letters he had received last week. They were unsigned and both of the same tenor. They contained open threats against Powers's life if he persisted in the work. One letter spoke of the existence of a secret Spanish society in Chicago which would revenge itself upon any who openly aided the Cuban cause. This letter, Miss Newcombe says, was written in good English, and evidently the work of an educated person.

The police were at first disposed to the theory that Powers had disappeared of his own volition, with cause, but Miss Newcombe said this could not be so, as the funds already collected, about $500 in cash, had been taken to New-York by Gonzola de Quesada, who was here a few days ago and who audited the accounts and praised Mr. Powers for the system of the office and the success which had attended his efforts. Miss Newcombe could not find the threatening letters to-day, and said Mr. Powers must have destroyed them or carried them on his person. The handwriting in each case appeared to be disguised. She warned Mr. Powers to be on his guard, and he replied that perhaps it might be well for him to do so.

The police know of no Spanish society of the kind referred to, but say that Powers might have been killed by individuals who tried by means of the letters to make it appear there was such an organization. Detectives are working hard on the case, but admit they have no clue.

There are a great many Spaniards and Cubans in the cigar factories here, and the two factions have had several wordy and fist encounters. The detectives hope to work through the Cubans' knowledge of the Spaniards' intentions.

Two letters written by Powers were found sealed on his desk. They contained nothing of importance, but a third and unfinished one was peculiar. It was addressed to the editor of a religious weekly here, and, after a commonplace sentence or two, he wrote: "As I was walking down Michigan Avenue,"—here the writing broke off suddenly, and the pen had made a stab in the paper, spluttering the ink, as though the writer had been suddenly interrupted.

DEADLY WORK OF YELLOW FEVER.

No Abatement of the Scourge Reported in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Marine Hospital reports show no abatement of yellow fever in Cuba. Nor is the disease less virulent than it has been all Summer. The United States Sanitary Inspector at Santiago de Cuba, however, reports smallpox steadily decreasing, and expresses the belief that in about one month the epidemic will be practically over. He writes:

"Yellow fever is causing many deaths among the soldiers, and if the records do not show this, it is because the deaths take place in the hospitals outside of the city and in the detachments located in the surrounding villages. At the Daiquiri mines, for example, I have positive information that there is about one death from yellow fever daily. These mines ship their ore in tramp steamers for the United States."

The following deaths from yellow fever and new cases in several cities for the last week are reported by United States Consuls at those ports: Matanzas, 41 deaths; Caredas, 12 deaths, 34 cases; Santiago, 9 deaths; Sagua la Grande, 10 deaths, 40 cases, and Havana, 43 deaths. Thirty-two of the latter occurred in the military hospital among the Spanish soldiers, with 89 new cases reported, and the remaining 11 were among civilians in different parts of the city, with approximately 31 new cases.

THE THREE FRIENDS LIBELED.

She May Be Forfeited to the Government for Violating the Law.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 22.—The alleged filibustering steamer the Three Friends has been libeled by the United States Government for violating the navigation laws by going into foreign waters without surrendering to the Collector of the Port her coastwise license and taking out papers that would permit her to enter a foreign port. The libel has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States court, and Marshal McKay left this morning for Fernandina to serve the same and bring the vessel to this port under the escort of the United States revenue cutter George S. Boutwell.

The Three Friends, in charge of Marshal McKay, left Fernandina for Jacksonville this afternoon. The penalty is forfeiture of the vessel, and it is understood that President Cleveland has ordered the case pushed, as he wants to make an example of the Three Friends and thus deter filibustering expeditions.

RESTRICTING THE CUBAN PRESS.

Another Victory of the Spaniards over the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—Capt. Gen. Weyler has issued a circular regulating the publication of news by the local press and the transmission of dispatches by the correspondents of foreign journals.

Further details of the fight at Calabazar show that the Captain of volunteers who was in command of the Spanish forces and a Lieutenant were among the killed.

Col. Feijoo reports having had a fight, which lasted two hours, with 600 men under Aguirre, near Jaguiabo, Province of Havana. The troops dislodged the rebels from their positions and dispersed them. The insurgent loss was twenty-three killed, while the Spanish had only eight men wounded.

PELTED THE EDITOR WITH EGGS.

One of the Young Women Caught and Subjected to Punishment.

HILLSBOROUGH, Ill., Sept. 22.—Three young women pelted Editor Edwards of The Staunton Times with eggs because he had printed a cartoon of which they thought themselves the subjects. The editor advanced on the party, succeeded in catching one of them, and proceeded to administer corporal punishment after the most approved method.

The young women are the daughters of Mrs. Shire. As the weary editor wheeled homeward on his bicycle just about dusk something white whizzed by his head. He glanced up in time to escape a long white streak which narrowly missed his face and ended in a soft crash behind him. With the flight of the next missile he espied the Shire sisters behind a garden fence with a large basket of ammunition at their feet.

Editor Edwards came to a halt and dismounted. He carefully laid down his wheel, and as he stood erect one of the white streaks lodged in his ear. It was undoubtedly an egg, and it arrived in bad odor. The editor leaped the fence, and the enemy fled. He gave chase and captured one of them. In the gathering dusk he is said to have laid her across his knee.

STILL AT GRAY GABLES.

Secretary Carlisle Remains, and Secretary Francis Is Going There.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Sept. 22.—Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Carlisle returned from their visit to Marion this morning on the John Rodgers. The President and Secretary Carlisle have spent the day at Gray Gables.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Secretary of the Interior Francis left Washington last night, but the fact was not known until this morning. At the Interior Department to-day it was said that he had gone to New-York City, and from there would go to Jamestown, R. I., to visit his family, who have been there during the Summer.

A prominent Government official to-day said the Secretary would probably extend his trip to Gray Gables to call upon the President, but upon what mission he was unable to state. It was rumored, however, that Secretary Francis has a desire to make several sound-money speeches in Missouri, and his reported visit to the President may be in that connection.

Threats Against a Clergyman.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Rev. E. A. Tuck of the People's Baptist Church today pleaded guilty to an assault in the third degree, committed on Antonio Fiorini, a boy about three years of age. Recorder Hyndman considered the degradation of being a prisoner sufficient punishment and suspended sentence. The offense consisted of administering to the boy a punishment frequently applied to improperly trained cats and dogs. The indignation of the Italian element was so great that, though the clergy of the city did their utmost to settle the affair, the parents persisted in applying to the courts. A suit is talked of, and threats of violence are freely made against the preacher.

An Echo of the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Anson J. Moore of New-York, who brought suit to recover $500 from L. R. Williams, proprietor of the Park Gate Hotel, on Stony Island Avenue, was awarded $396.97 by a jury in Judge Sears's court this morning. Moore visited the World's Fair, arriving at the Park Gate Hotel Aug. 19, 1893. He gave a baggage check to the clerk of the hotel to procure his trunk from a railroad station. The trunk was lost en route to the hotel in some manner. Its contents were valued at $500.

WELCOMED TO BALMORAL

THE CZAR AND CZARINA GUESTS OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Met at Leith by the Prince of Wales, Who Accompanies Them to Their Journey's End—A Grand Reception Accorded Their Imperial Majesties in Scotland—The Queen Gives Them a Royal Welcome to Her Highland Castle.

BALLATER, Sept. 22.—The special train which conveyed the Czar and Czarina from Leith arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening. The railway station was brilliantly illuminated by means of electric lights, and the scene presented was a handsome one. A large crowd had gathered, people from all the surrounding country having come to the town in order to get a view of their Russian Majesties, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the imperial party.

The Duke and Duchess of York and the Duke of Cambridge were at the station to welcome the Czar and Czarina. The latter affectionately kissed the Duchess, and the salutation was heartily returned.

The famous Black Watch Regiment was present as a guard of honor, and the regimental band played the Russian and British anthems while the party were at the station. After greetings had been exchanged the members of the party entered the royal carriages, each of which was drawn by four horses, and, escorted by a detachment of dragoons, started for Balmoral. The crowd cheered lustily as the party drove away.

When their Majesties entered the royal demesne they were met by the Queen's servants, wearing kilts and bearing Lochaber axes and torches. The scene was most striking and picturesque as the party was conducted along the heavily wooded avenue leading to the main entrance of the Queen's Highland residence. Here her Majesty, surrounded by a group of royalties, received her guests. Affectionate greetings were exchanged and short conversations were indulged in, after which the imperial guests were escorted to the apartments set aside for their use.

At 9 o'clock there was a grand family dinner, which was given at the castle.

LEITH, Scotland, Sept. 22.—The Russian imperial yacht Standart, with the Czar and Czarina on board, passed Bass Rock at 8 o'clock this morning, moving slowly, on account of the fog. When she was reported as having passed Bass Rock many passenger boats, crowded with excursionists, went out to meet her and accompanied her to the harbor, where she arrived this afternoon.

The Czar and Czarina, with their suites, were transferred from the Standart to a local steamer, which conveyed them to the jetty, where they landed and took carriages to the railway station en route for Balmoral. The route to the station was decorated to a moderate extent with banners, streamers, &c., with occasional scrolls bearing words of welcome to the imperial visitors. To-day was an ordinary Autumn holiday in Edinburgh and Leith, and great crowds of people were early on the ground to see the Russian Emperor. The gathering was very orderly and the town remarkably quiet.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and Lord Rosebery arrived from Dalmeny Park, Lord Rosebery's seat in Linlithgowshire, and took carriages to the jetty, where they embarked on board a steamer and went out to the Standart to meet the Czar and Czarina. The Prince of Wales boarded the Standart and greeted the Russian Emperor and Empress, remaining on board the yacht for some time. Before the Czar and Czarina landed rain began falling, spoiling the effect of the scene of the beflagged warships in the harbor and the gaily uniformed regiments of troops which lined the route from the jetty to the station.

The Czar and Czarina and the Prince of Wales received an ovation as they landed at the jetty, where the party entered carriages. Before going to the station, where the Queen's special train awaited them, the Czar and Czarina were driven to the Town Hall, where the local personages were introduced to the imperial pair. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh presented them with an address welcoming the Czar and Czarina to Scotland, and expressing hope that their visit might be an augury of good relations between the two great empires of Russia and Great Britain.

The address further expressed hope that these good relations might be continued and extended in the interests of peace and humanity. No allusion was made in the address to any of the present events in Europe. The Czar and Czarina, with their suites; the Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, and M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, left the hall at the conclusion of the address and were driven to the station, where they took the Queen's special train for Ballater, via Dundee and Aberdeen.

DUNDEE, Scotland, Sept. 22.—An immense crowd of people were assembled at the station when the special train with the Czar and Czarina on board arrived here on its way to Ballater, the railway station for Balmoral. The Lord Provost of Dundee, who was accompanied by the local functionaries, made a brief address of welcome to the Czar, in which he wished the Czar and Czarina a safe and happy journey. The Czar, in reply, said: "We thank you most cordially for your kind wishes."

The special train arrived at Aberdeen at 6 o'clock this evening.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Globe insists that the visit of the Czar and Czarina to Balmoral must be wholly of a private nature and devoted to quiet enjoyment. The paper condemns any attempt to induce the Czar to intercede in behalf of the Armenians, and says that any welcoming addresses will be tasteless if they are flavored with references to current politics.

A Small Comet Discovered.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Dr. Lewis Swift of Echo Mountain, Cal., announces through Harvard College Observatory, that on Sunday night he saw a small bright comet near the sun, one degree east of it. On Monday night the object was north of the sun and fainter.

Biddeford Mills Start Up Again.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Sept. 22.—Orders were to-day issued to overseers in all departments of the Pepperell and Laconia Mills for starting the mills next Monday on full time. Some departments have been shut down since May and others have been running half time.

IS CHINA GOING TO PIECES?

Mr. Ashmore, One of Our Missionaries, Seems to Think So.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Dr. Wood, the pastor of the First Baptist Church, on Commonwealth Avenue, has received the following letter in regard to the Chinese situation from William Ashmore. Mr. Ashmore is well known in Boston, and has been a missionary to China for over thirty years. He is a student of political affairs as well as of religious matters. The letter is dated Swatow, Aug. 29:

"Dear Dr. Wood: Never in all our missionary experience in Asia have signs been so portentous as at present. I am not exaggerating when I say that all Asia is in a break-up. The map of the continent will be materially made over this Winter. The coalition between Russia and France is a menace to human freedom—a black cloud overshadowing the pathway of progress. We are literally astounded at the signs of foreign activity as Fall comes on. The advance made by Russia is upsetting all political calculations. Already common people among the Chinese are beginning to grasp the critical situation. Up north the officials, many of them, say openly that the nation has already been sold to Russia by their chief rulers. Down south there exists an unceasing dread of the French.

"Russia slicing off the north and France slicing off the south, and where will it stop? they ask.

"Where is England meanwhile? In all this century, in all Asiatic history, there has been no such revulsion as has taken place in the last two years. Beyond question, England has lost immeasurably. Her diplomats out here seem palsied. Sir Claude Donald, the new Minister, does not seem to be doing anything. English officials throughout the country are timid and without a definite and vigorous policy at present. Is the old empire going to pieces? you ask. I am afraid it is. There is no room here to specify the proofs."

HORSES BOUGHT FOR THE CZAR.

The Ruler of Russia Recruiting His Stables in This Country.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Lieut. Karl Woess, at one time master of the imperial Austro-Hungarian stud, near Vienna, but more recently in the employ of the Czar of Russia, lately visited the stud farms of Orange County, with a view to purchasing, as was supposed, animals for his own Vienna stud. He made several purchases, invariably getting the figures at the lowest possible limit.

Last week he sent word to have the animals shipped to him at New-York, and it is now learned for the first that he was acting as purchasing agent for the Czar of Russia, who is desirous of improving the stock in his stables, which at the present time do not contain a fast trotter.

Among the horses Lieut. Woess, when he sailed for Hamburg on his way to St. Petersburg, took with him from Col. A. H. Taylor's farm at Central Valley, were two of the latter's best stallions. One was Albert Lea, by Florida, out of Maid of the Mist, by American Star. Albert Lea is the sire of Popolo, 2:20, and many other fast sons and daughters. Another was Jim Moulton, a very handsome and promising son of Albert Lea, out of Mamie M., by Sorrento.

A NEW-YORK COAL TRUST.

Attorney General Hancock May Have Something to Say Soon.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—The existence of an alleged coal trust in this State is being considered by Attorney General Hancock. Deputy Attorney General William E. Kisselburgh was in New-York City for several days last week and gave the question some consideration while there. The Attorney General was at his department offices today, and he and Mr. Kisselburgh talked over the matter.

No direct evidence has yet been submitted to the Attorney General against the trust, so far as can be learned. Attorney General Hancock said to-day that he might have something to say publicly in a few days regarding the alleged existence of a coal trust.

MISS DIS DE BAR ARRESTED.

Charged with Obtaining Board Under False Pretenses.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Vera P. Ava, better known as Dis De Bar, is under arrest, charged with obtaining board and lodging by false pretenses. The arrest was occasioned by William A. Anderson of 11 Warren Avenue. Detectives Weiss and Mahoney found her at 2,062 Carroll Avenue and arrested her. She was unable to furnish bail, and was placed in a cell, where she will be held to await a hearing before Justice Chott to-morrow morning.

For the last year but very little was heard of her, owing to the fact, perhaps, that she assumed the alias of Mrs. Ellen Murray. She is very indignant over her arrest, and denies that she is in any way indebted to Mr. Anderson.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

Blackburn's Successor May Be Chosen in Extra Legislative Session.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 22.—Lieut. Gov. Worthington, presiding officer of the joint General Assembly, who is Acting Governor, says he is positive that the election of a United States Senator at the expected extra session of the Assembly would be legal.

He predicts that a successor to Senator Blackburn will be chosen if the extra session shall be called, which now seems almost certain.

Lake Steamer Sunk at Her Dock.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 22.—The steamship Northland, which completed her season in the passenger service of the Great Northern Line between Duluth and Buffalo less than a fortnight ago, was sunk in the slip, where she was laid up for the Winter, last night. Her cabin decks are under water. It is supposed that the sea cocks were opened by some one, probably a discharged employe. The Northland is the finest passenger steamer ever on the lakes, having been built two years ago at a cost of over $700,000. The loss on account of her expensive decorations will be very heavy.

Two Hunters Drowned.

BERSIMIS, Quebec, Sept. 22.—George Law, a merchant, and Spencer Ramsey, an insurance agent, of this city, while on a hunting expedition, were drowned in the River Outrade. The men were crossing the river in a small skiff to board their yacht for home, when the skiff upset and both were drowned. The bodies were recovered.

DEBATE ON THACHER'S FATE

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE DEFERS ACTION.

Resolution Offered Requesting Him to Withdraw—Senator Hill Vigorously Opposes It, and the Question by a Nearly Unanimous Vote Goes Over to Next Monday—Bryan Was Cheered and the Senior New-York Senator Was Hissed.

The excitement over the Thacher letter was at fever heat all day among the Popocrats of the city, especially among those of Tammany Hall. John C. Sheehan waxed so warm over Mr. Thacher's inconsistency that about noon he sent the following dispatch to Mr. Thacher at Albany:

"John Boyd Thacher:

"When the friends of the Democratic platform adopted in Buffalo stood in doubt as to the propriety of nominating a gentleman who had previously occupied a position adverse to the leading tenets of the party, as declared in National Convention, the convention was repeatedly assured by your representatives that you would stand fairly and squarely upon the Buffalo platform, which most emphatically indorsed the one adopted at Chicago. 'No man who knows John Boyd Thacher,' they declared again and again, 'will doubt for one instant that before permitting his name to be brought before this convention, he had resolved his doubt as to the expediency of free silver, and is prepared to stand in all fairness upon the platform this day adopted, copies of which the press has placed in Mr. Thacher's hands.'

"In view of your letter to the public I feel sure that you are not aware of the pledges then made in your name, and that once in possession of the facts, you will take the required measures to prevent the stultification of those who pressed your claims upon the convention.

"JOHN C. SHEEHAN."

"That sets Tammany right, any way," said the braves, in approval of Mr. Sheehan's message. "Thacher's got to fish or cut bait, now."

No answer to Mr. Sheehan's dispatch came from Albany before Mr. Sheehan left the Wigwam. He said that he did not expect an answer.

Mr. Sheehan got a dispatch from Chairman Jones, dated Chicago. It came in about noon. Senator Jones wanted to know what the outcome of the complications in this State would be. Mr. Sheehan did not know, so he could not inform Senator Jones during the day.

The Hoffman House lobby was crowded with silver Democrats last night, and when it became known that Senator Hill had come down from Albany to take a hand in the proceedings, the interest was intense. In the lobby were representatives of all the various issues in the city—wild-eyed silver howlers, Populists, under the lead of Thaddeus B. Wakeman, and alleged labor representatives.

There was a very large attendance of the members of the committee. They had been in session in the banquet hall of the hotel for about a quarter of an hour when Senator Hill entered the crowded lobby alone, climbed up the stairs, and entered the room where the meeting was in session. About half a dozen members applauded him, but it was as frosty a reception as ever Hill got.

"It's your deal now," said one of the Tammany men, under his breath, "and see that this time you deal from the top."

Much time of the meeting of the committees was consumed in deciding the contests of the various counties. There was a contest over the committeemen of Kings County, Niagara, and Monroe. It was 10:30 o'clock when these contests were settled and the real business of the meeting begun. John D. Shea offered the following communication:

"To the New-York State Democratic Committee:

"The undersigned believe that the nomination of John Boyd Thacher for Governor of New-York is a political error, most damaging to the Democratic Party and the Bryan cause.

"If Mr. Thacher remains upon the State ticket, we believe it will surely be defeated.

"The popular dissatisfaction with this nomination is so plain and strong that we trust Mr. Thacher will be induced to decline the nomination, and that thereupon you will fill the vacancy with a candidate who can and will give his unequivocal indorsement to all the planks in the Chicago platform.

Owen J. Kindelon, President; John N. Bogert of Executive Committee of New-York State Association Bryan Clubs. James Haltigan, President; Frank E. Bleyler, Secretary; W. J. Ghent of Bryan League of the Allied Printing Trades. Alexander C. Lassen of Bimetallic Association of New-York. Charles B. Spahr, Secretary; Charles B. Stover, Secretary Executive Committee; Thomas Gunning of New-York Independent Bryan League. T. B. Wakeman, David Rousseau of the People's Party. Thomas F. Martin, President; M. Danmeyer, Secretary of the German-American Double Standard Club. B. Doblin of the Free Silver Single Tax Club. Thomas Doyle of American Labor Club, K. of L.

Mr. Shea then offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we hereby request that John B. Thacher be requested to withdraw from the candidacy for the Governorship, so that the State Committee may be enabled to select some other man who is in perfect accord with the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention at Chicago."

Senator Hill made an impassioned address lasting forty minutes. He apparently made an earnest effort to have Mr. Thacher retained on the ticket. When he concluded, Senator Thomas F. Grady took the floor to reply to Senator Hill. Senator Grady was equally emphatic in demanding that Thacher be withdrawn from the ticket and a candidate favoring the free coinage of silver be substituted. Mr. Grady prophesied that if Thacher was retained on the ticket he would not receive 20,000 votes in New-York City.

John M. Carlisle and Charles L. Bulger made short speeches.

At midnight Senator Hill arose for the second time to speak on a resolution which had been offered by Mr. Shea.

"People do not understand the money question," said Senator Hill. "I have heard men talking with all the eloquence of statesmen on a subject which they knew nothing about. It would be suicidal for the Democratic Party of this State to adopt the

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RED OCHRE IN THE COFFEE.

Boy of Seventeen Accused of Trying to Poison a Crew.

When the steamship Dulwich, which arrived late yesterday from Iloilo, Philippine Islands, goes to her dock at Pierrepont Stores, Brooklyn, this morning, her cabin boy, Robert Peacock, will be taken in custody to the office of the British Consul. He will be charged with attempting to poison the ship's company by putting red ochre into the coffee.

The boy's story is yet to be heard. He was locked in his room when the vessel came up to Quarantine, and Capt. Cox refused to let him be seen until he had been taken before the Consul.

Peacock is seventeen years old. He was picked up as a waif from the streets of London and placed on the training ship Warspite, which is a sort of reformatory. From the Warspite he shipped fifteen months ago on the Dulwich, and at once became popular. Capt. Cox said that he learned to place much confidence in him. The boy had been practically around the world, once had been to China, twice to the Philippine Islands, around Good Hope, and to New-York once before, in January of this year.

It was discovered some time ago that pilfering was going on aboard ship, and there was much surprise when investigation placed suspicion on Peacock. It was still some time, however, before he was caught in the act. When he was the Captain took off his leather belt and gave the boy a flogging. Peacock promised he would never do wrong again.

The Dulwich arrived off Lewes, Del., Sunday night. Only the anchor watch was on duty that night, when at 11 o'clock, or just as he went to ring six bells, he discovered that Peacock had broken into the galley. The boy said he was getting his tea. It was not the hour when tea is served. The watchman reported to the Captain, and Capt. Cox gave Peacock another flogging.

Coffee is served at 5:30 A. M. to the crew. The cook prepares it the night before and adds water in the morning. When the cook started to stir it Monday morning he noticed that there seemed to be something of greater consistency than coffee at the bottom, and that it was of peculiar tint.

The Captain was called and put his hand to the bottom of the pot and when he took it out his fingers were covered with red paint. Suspicion again pointed to Peacock. The boy was called and questioned. He denied any knowledge of the matter.

Capt. Cox did not consider this a case for flogging. He said yesterday: "When I whipped the boy, I treated him less harshly than I would have my own son had he been guilty of stealing. We all were predisposed in his favor, and I was very sorry when suspicion first rested on him."

The lad is supposed, of course, to have put the paint in the coffee in retaliation for the punishment inflicted upon him. The Captain was the only man aboard ship, however, who would not have partaken of the coffee, as he was not up.

TROOPS CAMPED IN LEADVILLE.

The Striking Miners Quiet, Sullenly Watching the Soldiers.

LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 22.—The troops from Denver and other places arrived at daylight this morning and were brought into the city without any interference from the strikers. It was feared that an attempt would be made to blow up the train, and every precaution was taken to prevent the accomplishment of such a design.

All is quiet here this morning, and the situation is unchanged. The movements of the militia are being sullenly watched by groups of strikers. Gen. Brooks has decided to pitch camp in the old baseball grounds near the station, the space being amply sufficient to hold several thousand men.

Yellowstone Geysers Dying Out.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 22.—W. W. Wylie, who has spent more years in the Yellowstone National Park than any other man, says: "The geysers are gradually losing in activity. As compared with sixteen years ago, I should say there is not more than one-half the activity in the upper basin. I believe there will be few if any geysers in fifty years from now. There are more bears in the park than ever known."

Found $320 in a Car.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Sept. 22.—While at work repairing a passenger coach of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the car shops of that company to-day, Edward Probasco found $320 behind the coalbox partition. There is no explanation of how the money came to be there, unless it was stolen and hidden, without opportunity for the thief to recover it.

Robbed the Chief of Police.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Burglars this morning forced a kitchen window in the house of Charles A. Singer, Chief of the local police, and stole five bicycles. The Chief has offered $100 reward for the capture of the thieves, and says he does not care who gets the bicycles.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for fair and cooler weather, with brisk northerly winds.

The barometer has risen rapidly in the central valleys and the lake region, and fallen slowly on the Atlantic coast, and rapidly in the Northwest; it is highest over the Upper Mississippi Valley, and lowest north of Dakota. It is decidedly cooler in the Northern States, east of the Mississippi, and it is much warmer in the Northwest.

Local showers have prevailed along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, in the lake region and upper Ohio Valley. The weather is clear to-night, except in the New-England, Middle Atlantic States, and lower lake region.

The indications are that the weather will be cooler and generally fair from New-England southwestward to the Gulf States, and warmer and fair in the central valleys and upper lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	81	58	63
6 A. M.	80	59	63
9 A. M.	82	59	64
12 M.	90	59	65
4 P. M.	94	60	65
6 P. M.	84	59	64
9 P. M.	82	56	58
12 P. M.	79	50	53

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	61⅛
Weather Bureau	60
Corresponding date 1895	85
Corresponding date for last twenty years	64

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 6, Column 7.

7,000 CHEER PALMER

National Democrats Ratify in the Garden.

COME FROM MANY STATES

Music, Glowing Decorations, and Outbursts of Applause.

PALMER, BUCKNER, BYNUM SPEAK

General Palmer Says He Differs With Mr. Bryan on Money and With Mr. McKinley on Protection.

END OF THE WAR OF SECTIONS

That, Avers Gen. Buckner, Is Accomplished—Ex-Gov. Flower, Dr. Everett, and Mr. Widenmann Speak.

Gens. Palmer and Buckner, the candidates for President and Vice President of the National Democratic Party, proclaimed the principles of the Democracy for which they stand at Madison Square Garden last night.

To the cheering of a crowd that expressed its sympathy with them and their cause at every opportunity the candidates joined in the meeting to ratify the action of the Indianapolis Convention, which had been arranged by local leaders, who have disowned Bryan and the platform on which he stands.

Madison Square Garden was fairly aflame with flags and bunting. A band played patriotic airs. The portraits of eminent men, who laid down or have maintained the doctrines which the assemblage believed in, were conspicuously displayed. Slips of paper, on which were printed utterances of Andrew Jackson and Thomas Jefferson, were scattered on all the chairs.

The setting for the meeting was patriotic and suggestive of the old-fashioned Democracy.

The crowd numbered, according to the best estimates, about 7,000, and entirely filled that part of the Garden which was available. A screen had been placed across the eastern end of the building, cutting off about one-quarter of the seating capacity of the entire hall.

The platform was V-shaped, the point projecting about fifty feet from the screen toward the centre of the hall, and it was here that the speakers stood. This arrangement, it had been calculated, would bring a greater proportion of the crowd within easy range of the speakers' voices.

Over the centre of the platform was a large painting of a full-rigged ship, the ballot emblem of the National Democratic Party in this State. On one side hung a picture of Gen. Palmer; on the other, one of Gen. Buckner, and flanking these were pictures of Tilden, Jackson, Jefferson, and Cleveland.

The crowd was made up chiefly, if not entirely, of Democrats who have repudiated Mr. Bryan and his platform, if the demonstrations over the sentiments which were expressed were a correct indication. Many were from other States or from other cities in this State. One delegation of 200 from the Thirtieth Assembly District marched to the Garden under the leadership of John J. Quinlan, who has been prominent in the State Democracy in past years. They wore red badges and their appearance was one of the incidents of the gathering.

The doors were opened at a little after 6 o'clock, and they had not long been open before the crowd began to enter, quietly, without much demonstration. The first cheer was given when the band, stationed in the observation boxes directly over the Madison Avenue entrance, played "America." Frequent cheering occurred after that as well-known figures came into view on the platform. Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower presided, and when he appeared, with Chairman Bynum of the National Democratic Executive Committee, many arose and swung their hats, and there was cheering in all parts of the garden. That was about 7:45.

The meeting naturally divided into two parts, by the arrangement which the committee in charge adopted. The opening scenes and incidents, with the speeches of ex-Gov. Flower and of Chairman Bynum, made one part, and this was full of enthusiasm, as ratification meetings go. All this occupied about two hours, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

The second part dated from the appearance of the candidates, who were not there at the beginning of the meeting, but came in with the local committee of escort, after the preliminary speeches. They received a roaring welcome, and from that time on were the chief figures of the meeting. In addition to those named, speeches were made by Dr. William Everett of Massachusetts and District Attorney John R. Fellows.

References were made by some of the speakers to the "Blue and the Gray," as Gens. Palmer and Buckner sat side by side, and every such reference was the signal for a demonstration. Gen. Buckner, in his speech, dwelt at some length on the significance of the action of the Indianapolis Convention, as contrasted with the sectional cry which some of the delegates had attempted to raise, and this was still further embellished by Dr. Everett, who made a graceful turn on the fact that both the candidates had been born in Kentucky, a border State, which had in the early days of the war unsuccessfully tried to remain neutral and bring the warring sections together. He said that by biding her time Kentucky had this year wiped out all pos-

sibility of sectionalism. The crowd generously rewarded Dr. Everett for the aptness of his speech.

MR. FLOWER'S PLATFORM.

Pleasantly Calls Mr. Bynum the Tall Hickory of the Wabash.

Ex-Gov. Flower received an ovation. As he arose and stepped forward in response to the brief introduction, the hall rang with cheers.

Mr. Flower wore a Prince Albert coat, unbuttoned, a turn-down collar, and a light tie. Many persons arose and shouted when he came forward, and some one proposed "three cheers for Gov. Flower." They were given with vigor. In assuming the position of presiding officer of the convention Mr. Flower said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—Fellow-Democrats: We are met here to-night to ratify the platform and ticket adopted by the Indianapolis Convention. We are Democrats, and not Populists. We believe in liberty, regulated by law. We are not revolutionists. We believe in, maintaining our form of government in its full vigor—the legislative department to make the law, the judiciary to expound it, and the Executive to execute it.

"We believe in law and order. We believe in dollars measured by their intrinsic value in the world's market. We are not fifty-cent Democrats. [Applause.] We believe the Government should not do a banking business. We are not in favor of fiat money. We believe in a tariff for revenue only. We believe in the merit system. The less the spoil, the less the political temptation to corruption. We believe in economy in every department of the Government. We indorse the Administration of President Cleveland. [Great applause.]

"Our principles point the way to stability in government, not doubtful experiment; to confidence, and not the kind of times we are having now; to prosperity, not to panic. panic.

"Fellow-Democrats, let us take no step backward, but march in solid phalanx for the preservation of this Republic and the grand old Democratic Party. The Democratic ark of the covenant has been placed in the hands of standard bearers worthy of it in 1896—Palmer and Buckner. And now, fellow-Democrats, it is my duty as well as my pleasure to introduce to you my colleague in Congress, the Tall Hickory of the Wabash, William D. Bynum of Indiana."

RESCUE OF DEMOCRACY'S SHIP.

Refitted at Indianapolis, Mr. Widenmann Says, Introducing Mr. Flower.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock Robert Widenmann stepped to the front of the platform, and, without introduction, or even the rapping of a gavel, began to speak. He said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow-Democrats: The die has been cast, first at Chicago, and only last week in Buffalo. In the first instance they ask us to accept Populism and Socialism with inherent anarchy. In the second instance they ask us to put one foot on a rotten platform and suspend the other in midair.

"Can Democrats of principle accept either dilemma? Are we to be forced to the choice between two evils? We will not. No; never. We have rescued the ship of Democracy from the hands of the pirate. She has come through the Scylla and Charybdis, and the gales of popular opinion have scoured her bottom and her sides of the barnacles that have gathered there for the last thirty years.

"We took her into dry dock in Indianapolis. We ripped out the rotten planks. We refitted her from stem to stern, from top to bottom. We have placed her in charge of competent, trusted commanders. We are clearing her decks for action. We are arming her with that greatest of modern weapons, the ballot.

"And, gentlemen, when the smoke of battle has cleared you will find that what is left of Bryanism, Watsonism, and Sewallism buried so deep that it will take the longest and the strongest blast of Gabriel's trumpet to resurrect it from its last final resting place. [Great applause.]

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I have the special pleasure of introducing to you for the Chairman of the evening one of New-York's old, stanch Democrats, who considers principle and the welfare of the country above party regularity. I have the honor to introduce to you Roswell P. Flower." [Great applause.]

MR. BYNUM ON THE CURRENCY.

Thorough Presentation of the Problem Before the Country.

William D. Bynum, the Chairman of the National Executive Committee, was introduced, and there was more cheering. Mr. Bynum came forward with a written speech, which he placed on a stand and then proceeded to speak without referring to it, except at long intervals. Mr. Bynum said:

"I assure you that it is with a great deal of diffidence that I appear before you."

A voice: "Louder."

"My friends, if you will only be patient one moment, I shall be heard in every part of the hall with distinctness, but you must understand that no speaker can be heard at the start. If he should undertake to make himself heard, he would be unable to talk more than five minutes. When I have anything to say that is worth hearing, you will hear me distinctly.

"After thirty years of earnest continued service in behalf of Democratic platforms and Democratic candidates, I find myself unable to give my support to that platform and that ticket which was nominated at the so-called Democratic Convention at Chicago. [Applause.]

Chicago Nominees Not Democrats.

"I find myself unable to support the nominees of that convention, because I do not believe that they are Democrats. I find myself unable to indorse the platform adopted at Chicago because I know it is not Democratic. If there is any principle that is cardinal with the Democratic Party, it is the belief of that party, from the very foundation of its organization down to the present time, in the maintenance of sound money.

"This question is the all-important question in this campaign. The broad expanse of our territory, the great growth in our wealth and in our commerce, make it necessary that we should have the quickest communication, the most rapid transportation, the best banking system, the best system of exchange, and as sound a financial system as any nation on the face of the earth.

"Our volume of money consists to-day of $600,000,000 of gold coin, of more than $500,000,000 of silver coin, of $346,000,000 of greenbacks, about $210,000,000 or more of National bank currency, of $120,000,000 of Treasury notes issued under the Sherman act, and about $31,000,000 of currency certificates issued under the act of 1872.

"All this money circulates, not only throughout the United States, but all over the world, on a parity with gold, and what the National Democratic Party, which assembled at Indianapolis and promulgated a platform and nominated a ticket, insists is, that all this money shall be maintained at a parity with gold.

"Our silver dollar to-day is worth not only 100 cents in the United States, but is worth 100 cents all over the world; and what we Democrats who oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver intend is that it shall be maintained at a parity with gold all over the world.

The Two Values of Silver.

"While the monetary value of our silver dollar is 100 cents, the bullion value, or the value of the silver contained in that dollar, not only in the United States, but everywhere, is only 53 cents. If the policy of the platform at Chicago is carried out, and our mint should be opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the effect would be to bring the monetary and the bullion value of the silver dollar together.

"Either the monetary value of that dollar would come down from 100 cents to 60 cents or the bullion value of silver in that dollar would rise from 50 cents to 100 cents, or one would come down and the other would go up until the two met at some point between the bullion and the monetary value.

"It is sometimes easier to illustrate a proposition by showing the absurdity to which the opposite would lead, and therefore I propose to-night to demonstrate that the monetary and the bullion value of the silver dollar would be one and the same under the free coinage of silver by calling attention to what opportunities there would be of speculation if no such change should take place.

Low-Priced Mexican Dollars.

"Not only is our silver dollar worth 100 cents in the United States, not only will it purchase two Mexican dollars in the United States, and the two Mexican dollars each contain more silver by about six grains than ours, but one American silver dollar will purchase two Mexican silver dollars, each containing more silver than ours, in the markets of Europe, and not only in the markets of Europe, but one American dollar will purchase two Mexican dollars right in the City of Mexico to-day. [Great applause.]

"But some gentleman who believes in fiat money says that our silver dollar is a legal tender, and that is the reason. Our silver dollar is not a legal tender in the Government of Mexico. The Mexican silver dollar is a legal tender in the Government of Mexico, and yet a dollar, containing more silver than ours, and passing as full legal tender, is sold at 50 cents, and still our dollar is worth 100 cents within the limits of the same country. What would be the effect, my friends, if there should be no change in the value of silver bullion and no fall in the monetary value of our dollar?

A Typical Speculation.

"Why, you would start out on Monday with one silver dollar—and most any man could raise that, that is, if there were opportunities for speculation, especially [laughter]—he would go over the line of Mexico and settle down near the Rio Grande, just as close to the line as he could get. He would go there, and he would buy Mexican dollars, and come back on this side, with free coinage, and have it coined into two American dollars. That would not be a very large speculation. It would be a good day's wages, but he wouldn't end there. He would go back the next morning with his two American dollars, which he had coined out of the Mexican dollars, and he would buy four Mexican dollars, and he would have a little change to spend over on that side of the river extra. [laughter,] and he would have the four Mexican dollars coined into four American dollars. That would be better. He would make two dollars that day instead of one. He would go back Wednesday with his four American dollars and purchase eight Mexican dollars, and then he would continue to double his money every day until Saturday night, when he would have accumulated during the week on one dollar capital, sixty-four American silver dollars. [Laughter and applause.]

"Well, that would be a good week's work for even most of us, but he couldn't be satisfied with that. He would start out on Monday morning of the next week—[The speaker was here interrupted by cheers as Mr. Fellows entered the hall.] He would start out Monday of next week with $64 and wind up on Saturday night with $4,097, but still he wouldn't be satisfied, although that is more money than most of you ever made in your life. He would start out Monday of the third week, and at the end of the week you would have accumulated $262,000, and then you would not take a back seat even for the gold bugs of the country. [Laughter.]

"Some advocate of free silver says: 'That is an absurdity.' It is absurd, and I have called your attention to it for the very purpose of showing the absurdity of it. There isn't a man, woman, or child of intelligence within the sound of my voice but what knows that the moment our mints were opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver that the bullion and the monetary value of that dollar would be one and the same. [Applause.]

Would Silver Rise or Fall?

"Now, which would it be? Would the bullion value of our silver coin rise to a parity with gold, or would the monetary value of our silver coin come down to its bullion value? Under the first coinage act adopted by this Government in 1792 the ratio of 15 to 1 was adopted. The Government declared that 16 ounces of silver should be coined into money of equal value to the money coined in one ounce of gold. Shortly after the enactment of this law it was discovered that the commercial ratio—the exact commercial ratio—was about 15½ ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. What was the effect of that law? Under that law we had slightly undervalued gold. One ounce of gold would equal 15½ ounces of silver in Europe, while we only accredited to it 15 ounces of silver. The effect was that our gold went abroad, where it counted for more silver than we had accredited to it in the coinage laws of the United States. So it continued up to 1834. Then it was that Congress changed the ratio from 15 to 1 to 16 to 1. At the time this change was made the exact ratio was but a little more than 15½ to 1. The effect, therefore, under the law of 1834, was that silver was undervalued to the extent of about 3 cents on the dollar, and what was the effect? Why, immediately came back to our shores the gold that had been sent abroad, and our silver took its departure, and from 1834 down to 1873 we not only had a gold standard in this country, but we practically had gold monometallism from that time down to 1860, when we suspended specie payments. Now, my fellow-citizens, if under the act of 1792 and under the act of 1834 this Government was not great enough or strong enough to bring the commercial value of the two metals together by fixing a coinage ratio that was within 3 per cent. of the commercial ratio, how, my fellow-citizens, could we do so by opening our mints at a ratio where one was worth twice as much as the other? [Applause.]

Gold the Universal Standard.

"Mr. Bryan has a great deal to say about bimetallism. Why, we are the only true bimetallists in this country. The only way that bimetallism can be maintained is by making our silver money at a gold standard. [Applause.]

"Every one knows, whether he ever heard of Gresham's law or not, that two kinds of money of unequal value will not and can not circulate side by side in the same country. The cheaper will always drive out the dearer. Every debtor would be compelled to do so. In speaking of the gold standard, it is only recently, since the Democratic Convention at Indianapolis, that we have had courage enough to speak about a gold standard. It is a great deal like the tariff was. A few years ago we would hardly dare mention it. But we got over that, and we are bold to announce our opinions now. And so we will be, my friends, when a thorough discussion of this financial question is had before the people. No man who regards the honor and integrity of this country will be afraid to stand by the gold standard. [Applause.] I assert that there is not a country in the world to-day, I care not what may be the character of its currency, but what is upon the gold standard. There is no other standard but the gold standard, and I care not what may be the measure of values, what character of metal we may adopt as the final redemption money metal of this country, we will still be upon the gold standard. We will be just like Mexico to-day with free and unlimited coinage of silver. We will have a silver dollar in name, but not in purchasing power, and when we come to settle our balances by the accounts with other nations we will have to settle them, my friends, upon the gold standard. Why, if you step into a bank in Mexico to-day and ask for one hundred dollars exchange, the first inquiry of the banker is: 'What kind of money is it proposed to pay in?' If you have American dollars, one hundred dollars will pay for one hundred dollars of exchange, but if you have Mexican dollars it takes about two hundred dollars to buy that one hundred dollars; so you see the first thing that the people of Mexico have to do under free coinage of silver is to calculate the value of their money. And so it would be with us. While we might get away from the gold standard in our domestic transactions and pay debts, as some gentlemen say, in the silver dollar, when we come to carry on our great trade and commerce with Europe you will have to come back to the gold standard. The gold standard that fixed the price of our currency abroad would fix it in gold at home."

If Silver Appreciates in Value.

"Now, my fellow-citizens, Mr. Bryan talks about the appreciation of silver to a parity with gold. The par value and the monetary value by the gold standard of an ounce of silver is $1.29. Mr. Bryan insists that if we should open our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver that the value of an ounce of silver, which is now less than 57 cents, would appreciate until it commanded in the market $1.29 an ounce. If that be true, what becomes of the theory of the Populists that we are going to have cheap money under free coinage. [Applause.] If it be true that under the free and unlimited coinage of silver the silver dollar will be just as valuable, or the silver in a silver dollar will be just as valuable, as the gold in a gold dollar, where is the increase in price that Mr. Bryan has been talking about? I say to you frankly that I do not believe it. I did at one time believe the assertion of those silver miners out West. Why, they told us before we passed the Sherman law that it would bring up the price of silver bullion to a parity with gold. I voted for that measure—no, I don't believe I did—"

Gov. Flower—"No; you did not."

"But, nevertheless, my friends, that, in my judgment, was the true test as to whether the consumption of the American product by the American Government would appreciate the value of silver to a parity with gold. When, under that law, after the speculators go through, the price of silver went down, down, down, lower than it ever was, I said that the United States cannot afford to open its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It would drive out of circulation every dollar of gold. It would place us upon a silver basis. It would give us a mono-metallic silver money that would not possess stability, and that would not answer the purposes of our great trade and commerce in this country. From that day to this, I have been a radical opponent of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Not, my friends, because I am opposed to silver. I want to maintain all the silver that the people of the United States can possible use.

Gold the Poor Man's Money.

"It is said that silver is the poor man's money. It is no more the poor man's money than it is the rich man's money. It is the money of small transactions, and the transactions of the poorer classes of people being generally small, it is the money almost exclusively used by them, and, therefore, I want it to be as good as the dollar that is used by the rich man. [Applause.]

"It is said that silver never would have fallen in value had it not been for the passage of the act of 1873. Why, our friends tell us—the advocates of free silver tell us—that that act struck down one-half of the metallic money, and that all of our distresses and all of our woes can be traced to the effect of that act alone. What are the facts? Nearly all of our coinage up to 1873 had been in fractional silver coin. We had only coined $145,000,000 silver. Only $8,000,000 of the entire amount so coined were standard silver dollars. More than $137,000,000 was of subsidiary coin. The standard dollars that were coined because of the premium upon silver had gone out of the country, and the only silver, full legal tender, that we had outside of the foreign coins that were circulating in this country in 1853 was our subsidiary money. Why? What did Congress do at that time? Congress reduced, or debased, all of our subsidiary money in order that there might be no profit in exporting it abroad, and at the time it debased it, it restricted the legal tender of it to $5.

"In 1857 Congress took down the legal-tender power of the foreign silver. So that in 1873, when Congress is said to have destroyed one-half of our metallic money, there was not a dollar of full legal tender silver in the United States—not a dollar. [Applause.] We had, I say, from 1834 up to that time, or up to the time of the suspension of specie payment in 1861, been practically upon a gold basis, and were upon a gold monometallic basis. Now, my fellow-citizens, if by the passage of the act of 1873 we destroyed the demand for silver that had therefore existed, then it is a good argument that the price of silver bullion went down because of the destruction of that demand. What are the facts? Why, I know it is popularly believed by the people that from 1873 to 1878 our mints were closed to the free coinage of silver, whereas the truth is that during those four years immediately following the passage of the act of 1873 there were coined $75,000,000 of silver, half as much as we did for eighty-one years previous to that. [Applause.] Not only that, but in 1878 we passed the Bland-Allison act, and from 1878 up to 1890, when that act was repealed, we had coined over $4,000,000 in standard silver dollars, more than $30,000,000 of subsidiary coin, and had purchased under the silver law from 1890 down to 1893, the time of the repeal of that act, a sufficient quantity of silver bullion to coin $150,000,000 more. So that within the last twenty-three years the Government of the United States has consumed more than $650,000,000 of silver as against the $45,000,000 for eighty-one years previous to that time. [Applause.] The advocates of free silver do not come before the people and argue these questions; they do not come before the people and present the facts and the testimony to prove their assertions; they deal in bold, bare assertions, and nothing else, and the assertion of Mr. Bryan that under the free and unlimited coinage of silver we would have bimetallism in this country is as foolish a conclusion as ever was drawn by any man. [Applause.]

Country Suffering from Silver.

"Mr. Bryan says that to open our mints for the free and unlimited coinage of silver would make a demand for silver. Why, my friends, if there is anything in my judgment that this country is suffering from to-day, if there is any one thing that has been more potent than another in destroying that confidence that is the very foundation of our prosperity, it has been the coinage of too much silver. [Applause.] Is there any gentleman in this audience who has not all the silver that he wants? If there is, let him speak up. [A pause, and then a cry of "Here!" and, "I will take some."]

"Now, if you will go with me down to the bank to-morrow morning I will get you all you want—that is, providing you put up the collateral that I require. [Applause and laughter.] Now, that is the trouble with all the gentlemen who say they want more silver. They mistake their trouble. They want more collaterals, not more money. [Applause.] In 1873 some gentleman undertook to find out what was the matter, and he sent circulars over the country asking this one and that one what the trouble was. They all answered, 'Not enough money; not enough money.' But he finally struck one man who said honestly: 'The trouble is I haven't the collateral. If I had the collateral I could get the money.' [Applause and laughter.] Now, my friends, you mistake one thing. Money is not wealth; it is only the representative of wealth. [Applause.] If you have a dollar in your pocket you have a dollar there that some man produced by his sweat and toil, or you have a dollar that some other man produced by his sweat and toil. [Applause.] Why, in the streets of Indianapolis, my own city, a few days ago—and we have a number of enthusiastic advocates of free silver there; you can find them standing upon the street corners from morning until night, they have nothing else to do [laughter]—the other day they were holding a meeting and one of them addressed his comrades who were around him, and after making quite a vehement argument he said 'All in favor of free silver hold up their hands,' and all hands went up. [Laughter.] 'Now,' he said, 'where are the friends of gold?' When a little bootblack yelled: 'They are at work; that's where they are.' [Applause and laughter.]

"There is abundance of silver in circulation—all the country will absorb. And how many silver dollars are there in circulation among the people? Only 52,000,000 by the last statement. For every dollar that is out performing the functions of money among the people, there are eight dollars in the Treasury vaults at Wasnington that won't come out. [Applause.] Or, as some advocate of silver says, Are not the eight dollars in the Treasury represented by the silver certificates? Yes, they are, but that doesn't demonstrate that you want more silver; it demonstrates that you want more currency for the people. Now, I am willing to take, and I would a great deal rather take, the promise of this Government to pay me in the dollar of the standard of measurement than to have the Government give me a certificate that it has got 50 cents' worth of silver in the Treasury that it will return to me when I return that. [Applause.] I say to you, however, that that silver would not circulate if you would withdraw the silver certificates that are now circulated among the people.

"Why, in 1886, the law at that time only allowed silver certificates of the denomination of $10. We had but one-half the silver at that time that we have to-day. We had then about $200,000,000 of silver. At that time there was $50,000,000 of idle silver in the Treasury of the United States that the Secretary, Mr. Manning, could not force into circulation. With all the inducements that he offered, by way of paying the cost of transporting that silver out among the people, he got out less than $2,000,000, and that came back upon him, and it never went into circulation until, in 1886, Congress provided for the issuance of $1, $2, and $5 silver certificates. Now, I have just one remedy to propose to cure all the free-silver lunatics in the country, and that is this: Retire from circulation the $1, $2, and $5 bills, and compel the people to take silver and use it universally from one side of the country to the other. [Applause.] Therefore, I say that Mr. Bryan's assertion that to open our mints to the free coinage of silver will make a demand for more silver, and thereby increase the price of silver bullion, is a fallacy bold and bad. Why? Because there is no demand for the money itself, and unless there is a demand for the money, the coinage of the silver into money will have a tendency to further depress instead of increase the price of silver.

Silver Is Too Cumbersome.

"As nations advance in civilization, as their productions increase, their commerce grows, their transactions being larger and greater, and as they progress step by step they are compelled to adopt the standard and more valuable measure. Why, these nations, fourteen or fifteen nations, that have discarded silver as a full-money metal, have not done so from choice. They have been driven to it. Why? Because silver is too cumbersome a money for large transactions. It will not answer the purpose. Gen. Mansfield says that iron is the best money for a people that is very poor, silver the best metal for a people that is well-to-do, and gold the best money for a people that is rich. We have not only reached that point when we will be compelled to adopt the most valuable metal that has ever been discovered, but we have reached that point when we are compelled to discard the use of metallic money in the transactions of our commerce. We are it not for the great system of exchanges of credits that we have built up in this country we could not transact our trade and commerce for a single day in the United States. [Applause.] It is this system of credits that enables us to carry on our gigantic trade. Were it not for the great Clearing House in the City of New-York, in twenty-four hours there would be such an obstruction of the markets as would cause a fall in prices from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. Think of it! That great Clearing House through which during prosperous days was transacted a business of $140,000,000 a day. Suppose that was done in silver. The $140,000,000 would weigh 7,800,000 pounds. It would take 6,000 men to count it during banking hours, each one of them counting $1 a second. It would take 2,000 wagons to transport it around the streets of New-York, each one of them hauling a load of two tons.

"Why, my friends, it is all I can do, a green Hoosier, to go around your streets now without being run over. And I absolutely believe that rather than be run over with a wagonload of two tons of silver, I would rather be crucified on a cross of gold. [Loud applause.] But, my fellow-citizens, this system of exchange, this system credit, that has been built up rests upon what? It rests immutably upon the gold standard, and it is just as essential to maintain that credit and to maintain that standard as it is to maintain our currency. Without this, I say, all of our great trade, we could not transact with gold if we had all the gold that could be used in this country. We could not do it. Our civilization has advanced too rapidly and our commerce has grown to too gigantic proportions. We must have more modern conveniences. Why, it is estimated that a dollar to-day will perform the same functions of $700 forty years ago. I do not know that any statistician can calculate with exact nicety the celerity of circulation to-day as compared with forty years ago. But certain it is, my fellow-citizens, that time and distance have been entirely eliminated. You may place in the vaults of a bank in this city to-morrow $100,000 at the close of banking hours and transfer it to the vaults of a bank in San Francisco before that hour. The swift messenger of electricity has beat the sun in his course across the continent and made the deposit ready to meet the demand before the hour of payment has arrived, and so it is all over this country to-day. You can transfer money from the vault of the bank in Chicago to New-Orleans and Galveston and Atlanta without touching a single dollar, my friends. And yet this great temple of credit, this grand structure that we have built up, all rests upon the gold standard, and to tear out that gold is to pull down the grand structure to ruins.

The British Bugaboo.

"But, my friends, I am taking more time than I ought to, and more than I can properly take, but I shall continue until the gentlemen you are here to see come in. And I shall pass over a number of things I should like to have said. But one argument of Mr. Bryan's is that Great Britain wants us to maintain the gold standard. Oh, I say to Mr. Bryan, you cannot twist that lion's tail. The Republican Party had the exclusive right to toy with that caudal appendage. [Laughter.] And Mr. Bryan ought to be ashamed of himself to try to do so. Why does Great Britain want us to adhere to the gold standard? We produce nearly one-fifth of the entire gold product of the world. Great Britain does not produce a dollar within the confines of her Government. Great Britain pays to us every year $300,000,000 to $350,000,000 in gold exchange. Why does she not pay it in chips and whetstones, and if we did not allow that exchange to get away from us in our trade with other Governments we would strip Great Britain of every dollar of gold coin she has within less than two years, and leave her Treasury bankrupt. Why, the old bribe that Great Britain offered in the Brussels conference was that she would join the other European nations in the purchase of $90,000,000 of silver bullion if we would continue the operations of the Sherman law, and she knew at that time that the continuation of that law would carry us to a silver basis before the end of that year.

The Great Money Centre.

"We could do nothing which would please Great Britain more than to adopt a silver standard, and give her the monopoly of the gold of the world. I have looked forward under our upward march of progress and civilization to the time when New-York would be the great money centre of the world, and, when that time comes, America will dominate the finances of the world and not Great Britain. [Applause.]

"If there is anything that would retard our onward march; if there is anything that would stay this consummation, this desired consummation, it would be for the people of the United States to adopt a silver standard, because we could not recover from that within our time. Not within our time will we ever be able to get back upon the standard on which the great civilized nations of the world transact their trade and commerce.

"It is said that the bankers are opposed to the free coinage of silver and therefore everybody else ought to be in favor of it. Mr. Bryan's whole campaign is an appeal to people who may feel dissatisfied with their condition, and an endeavor to rouse them in antagonism to others in different sections. Never was a campaign for that high and exalted office made upon such a low plain as has been made by the Chicago nominee to-day. [Voices: "That is right."]

"There is no conflict between the classes in this country. The prosperity of one depends upon the prosperity of all. [Voices: "That is right."] And the appeal to the workingmen of this country and to the agriculturists in an attempt to make them believe that they are oppressed by the wealthier classes of this country is an appeal that no patriot ought to make in appealing to the people for their suffrages. [Applause.]

"I assert if what Mr. Bryan says is true, for if you could make it true, that any class of citizens in this country would make money by the degradation of our standard to a silver basis, the bankers of this country would be that class. The banks of the United States to-day contain within their vaults nearly one-half of the entire gold of the United States. If to-morrow they should wake up and find the Government upon a silver standard, each gold dollar in their vaults would be worth two silver dollars. They could sell it for two silver dollars, take one silver dollar and pay off their depositors and have $180,000,000 profit. [Appause.]

GEN. PALMER'S VIEW OF ISSUES.

Contrasts Indianapolis Platform with Those of Chicago and St. Louis.

Candidates Palmer and Buckner reached the Garden from the Fifth Avenue Hotel just as Mr. Bynum ended his speech. It was a few minutes before 9 o'clock. They were escorted by Edward M. Shepard, John De Witt Warner, and Charles S. Fairchild.

In the party were Mrs. Palmer, H. A. Watkins, C. J. F. Allen, Miss Ethel Allen, Mrs. Warner, and Mrs. Black. Mr. Bynum was just ending his speech as the first of the party came into view. Just what Mr. Bynum's closing sentence was few will know until they read it this morning. A great cheer drowned it.

Mr. Palmer and Mr. Shepard led the way toward the chairs reserved in the front of the platform, while the crowd swung hats, cheered, and waved flags. The band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and for some minutes there was a tumultuous outbreak. When Gen. Buckner took his seat the band changed its tune to "Dixie," and that brought the old-time yell. The applause had continued for about two minutes when ex-Gov. Flower arose to present Gen. Palmer.

The enthusiasm of the crowd would not allow him to do it. Some one proposed "three cheers for Palmer." When they had been given there were "three for Buckner," and Chairman Flower led them, waving his handkerchief vigorously. Then there was another outburst as Mr. Flower himself called for "three for the Blue and the Gray."

"Behold the Blue and the Gray!"

Mr. Flower, the Chairman, introduced Gen. Palmer, saying:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: Behold the blue and the gray. You all know Gen. Palmer, the candidate for President."

Gen. Palmer waited calmly until the applause had nearly ceased. He said:

"I expected this afternoon or this evening to address a very large audience. I prepared a speech that I supposed would about fit the crowd, but I do not think that I have got enough to go around. I am in the habit in Illinois of addressing people, my fellow-citizens, in the open, out-doors, and I sometimes am unable to reach the occupants of a quarter section, but I can talk to a great many.

"In fact, a good many years ago I was speaking on the top of a hill known as 'Mount Pulaski.' Some of my political adversaries were inclined to disturb the meeting. Finally they went away. I said, Gentlemen, go away, because if you remain within a mile of this place you will certainly hear me.'

"I am here this evening in the attitude of a candidate for President of the United States. Less than a month ago I as little expected to address this audience as any member of it expected to listen to me. At Indianapolis I met a very large number of Democrats [great applause]—men who are in earnest, who believe in Democratic principles. They drafted me, and I then volunteered.

"I undertook to enter into this contest and to do what I could to insure success to the cause of that great party. I did not then believe that there was a single delegate to that convention that expected that I would be, or could be, elected to the Presidency. In fact, in the preface of the declaration of principles adopted by the convention it did not assert that the convention had any such expectations. It says:

"'This convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people, in order that Democrats throughout the Union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster to their country, and ruin from their party.'

"It was in the face of that distinct official declaration that I accepted the nomination that was kindly offered to me.

Character of the Convention.

"The convention was composed of stern, resolute men. They were the Democrats of 1892, who contributed their efforts to the election of that honest, manly Democrat of whom the convention said:

"'The fidelity, patriotism, and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his Administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of law, its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs, and its sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the Nation are fairly recognized by the Democratic party, and will secure to him a place in history beside the fathers of the Republic.

"'We also commend the Administration for the great progress made in the reform of the public service, and we demand that no backward steps be taken, but that the reform be supported and advanced until the un-Democratic spoils system of appointments shall be eradicated.'

"After paying this just and well-deserved tribute to Mr. Cleveland, the convention further said in its assertion of principles:

"'The Democratic Party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition, to the freedom of the individual consistent with good government, to the preservation of the Federal Government in its Constitutional vigor, and to the support of the States in all their just rights; to economy in public expenditures, to the maintenance of the public credit and sound money, and to oppose paternalism and all class legislation.'

"This declaration embodies the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson and of Cleveland. [Great applause.]

Hoped in Vain for Unity.

"The delegates to the Indianapolis Convention were Democrats, not Republicans or Populists. Before the assembling of the Chicago Convention they desired and hoped for the unity of that great historic party and they would have made any ordinary sacrifice in order to maintain that unity, but after they saw the work of that convention they had no further hope, and felt constrained to announce to the country that the declaration of the Chicago Convention attacks individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary, and the authority of the President to enforce Federal laws.

"They advocate a Democracy to increase the price of silver by legislation, to the debasement of our monetary standard, and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the Government. They abandoned to their Republican allies the Democratic cause of tariff reform to court the favor of protectionists. In view of their political heresy and other grave departures from Democratic principles we cannot support the candidates of that convention, nor be bound by its acts. The Democratic Party has received many defeats, but could not survive a victory won in the behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago.

"It will be seen that the Indianapolis Convention was not composed of Democrats who would first vote the ticket and then read the platform. Nor was it composed of that particular type of Democrat who seemed to flourish with so much vigor in this noble State of New-York. It wouldn't be possible for any delegate to that convention to vote for the candidates nominated in Chicago and reject the platform as unsound and dangerous.

Neither Chicago Nor St. Louis Ideas.

"It therefore spoke in no uncertain terms in condemnation of the platform adopted by the conventions in Chicago and St. Louis, which it did by saying:

"'We arraign and condemn the Populistic conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the Republican Party in agreeing with its conditions, which appeals for justification of a heavy increase in the burdens of the people by a further resort to protection.

"'We therefore denounce protection and its ally, the free coinage of silver, as a scheme for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the masses, and oppose the two parties which stand for the schemes as hostile to the people of the Republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and prosperity are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money. In fine, we affirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only.' [Applause.]

"It is unnecessary for me to say that the Democratic Party has existed for nearly a century, and its opinions are stereotyped in the popular mind. Gaining its origin in the efforts of the great statesmen of the past to defend Constitutional liberty and promote the welfare of the people, its traditions have formed an essential part of its belief. Its work has harmonized with its principles, and if it is to live beyond the present year, its existence must be secured by the co-operation of Democrats, of men who revere its traditions and hold to its principles. [Applause.]

"The Chicago Convention was regularly called, and if it had adhered to the faith of the fathers, the organization which I represent would have been entirely unnecessary. Indeed, thousands of Democrats to-day have such respect for orderly and regular organization that they feel almost constrained to submit to authority.

Respect for the Constitution.

"Democrats have a reverential affection for the Constitution, with all its adjustments, for the rights of the States as established in the century of National life, and still earnestly maintain their devotion to regular and orderly government. That some Democrats should doubt the policy of resistance to the action of the Chicago Convention is but natural. That convention assembled, claiming to be a regular Democratic Convention, and thousands of us who resist its action do so only because it was perfectly false to Democratic principles.

"No Democrat can object to the condemnation of the Chicago platform of arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs. So much is the well-understood Democratic theory of the proper relations existing between the States and the General Government. But the real meaning, it is understood and known to be a fact, is that these condemnations were directed against the President of the United States for his proper interference to enforce Federal law by Federal agents.

"The real meaning of the Chicago declaration, in which the convention said that arbitrary interference by the Federal authorities in local affairs was a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, is well understood to have been intended as an indorsement of the Governor of Illinois, [hisses,] and a condemnation of the President for acts which were unanimously approved by the Senate of the United States and were strictly in conformity with his duty as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

Attack on Federal Judges.

"In the same paragraph of that platform, where it states that the Federal Judges, in contempt of the laws and State rights, and the rights of citizens, became at once Legislature, Judges, and executioners, it is known that the object of this language was to assail a particular act of the Federal Judges with reference to peculiar conditions which prevailed in Chicago in 1892.

"It may be that the powers of the courts in the exercise of their authority to punish for contempt need legislative revision. It is true that the power condemned is one which has been framed and exercised by the courts, State and Federal, and on many occasions. That power has for its foundation principles that are well understood, and the only difficulty is, different persons have different views as to the extent to which that power should be applied. A mere allusion to these declarations of the Chicago platform is all that is necessary for the present occasion.

"That part of the platform which refers to the money question attracts the largest measure of popular attention, and it is to that clause of the Chicago platform and the corresponding clauses of the platform adopted by the Indianapolis Convention that I propose to direct attention briefly.

Relation of Party to Country.

"I repeat the statement that the Indianapolis Convention in general terms asserted the true relation of the Democratic Party to the interests of this great country. It asserts that the Democratic Party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition and the largest freedom of the individual consistent with good government, to the preservation of the Federal Government in its Constitutional figure, to the support of the States in all their just rights, to economy in public expenses, and to the maintenance of the public credit and sound money.

"The Chicago platform declares and recognizes that the money question is paramount to all others at this time. We invite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution named silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage laws passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage upon the original basis by the silver dollar unit.

"This language commits the convention, its candidates, and their supporters to the distinct definite measure of the coinage of the silver dollar of four and a half grains of standard silver, with unlimited legal-tender qualities. One of these declarations must be false in principle, and is necessarily dangerous to the business and credit of the country. And it is for the Democratic party to determine in the approaching election which of these two is to be accepted as a true exposition of the party faith.

Other Mere Assertions.

"I will not notice other statements or declarations found in the same plank of the platform, because they are the mere assertions of supposed facts, and, whether facts or not, are not important, as they are intended and were intended by the convention as the mere make-weights of the declarations which I have just quoted.

"On a former occasion I said that in this pledge to the free coinage of silver the Chicago Convention invoked not only the judgment but the imagination of the American people. The free coinage of silver as interpreted by Mr. Bryan means a difference in the commercial value of all the silver bullion and coin, and, indeed, all the commercial silver, to an equality in commercial value in gold. The promise is that the American dollar, which it may be said conventently is worth 53 cents as compared with the dollar of gold, shall by the adoption of this measure by the United States be advanced in quality, advanced in commercial value to an equality with the dollar of twenty-five and eight-tenths (25.8) grains of standard gold, and a similar promise is made with reference to all the silver coinage of the civilized world.

"What has been gained in the course of discussions which have characterized the present canvass in the direction of a proper understanding of what is called the capitalist silver question?

"It was believed early in the canvass by many honest and thoughtful men who were sincere in their convictions, that it would be possible, by the adoption of a measure for the free coinage of silver, to give to the silver coin of 412½ grains a full local American value. That belief has yielded to the better understanding of the question.

Free-Silver Admissions.

"It was conceded by Senator Stewart in a debate in the Senate that that would be an impossibility. At the same time a distinguished Senator from Missouri said on the subject of free coinage that free coinage would enhance the commercial value of the silver dollar some and depress the commercial value of the gold dollar some, until they reached a point of common value. That idea Senator Stewart then declared to be false.

"Mr. Bryan recognizes that commercial law which makes a local value for a silver dollar to be a myth. He says that the silver of the world would necessarily find a common value. He concedes that American silver would, after free coinage, be supplemented by the bullion and coin of other countries, until the silver of the world would find a common value.

"Mr Bryan's belief, therefore, that the adoption of the free coinage of silver by the United States alone would advance silver to an equality in value with gold must be assumed to be the official interpretation of the Chicago platform; and unless that belief has some foundation in the experience of mankind it must necessarily be rejected.

"It may be admitted and confessed that Mr. Bryan and his supporters abound in courage; that their assumption of this vast undertaking is characterized by a degree of boldness unparalleled in political history. It is assumed, and it may be conveniently conceded

Says the follower of Mr. Bryan: 'We have framed for you a platform of the Democratic principles. It has the old Democratic ring. We have placed on it candidates who are worthy of your support, and we claim that every Democrat shall follow that standard.' Says the old-time Democrat: 'Let me see your platform. I have voted the Democratic ticket for fifty years, and I know what Democracy is. Let me read your platform.' He looks at the platform and says: 'I do not see here the old Jeffersonian doctrine of sound money. Jefferson, Jackson, and all the fathers said that when we coin our money, there must be an equal commercial value in every dollar that we coin, so that the laborer who receives the reward for his services shall have 100 cents in value for every dollar's worth of labor that he performs.' Says the Chicago Democrat: 'But here are the principles of the Democratic platform, and we propose to coin a dollar which will have the value of a half-dollar to the workman.' 'But,' says the old Democrat, 'you will have to leave this plank out of the platform.' 'Why, we cannot leave that out,' says our Chicago friend, 'because if we retain the old principles of Democracy, we could not give the bounty to the silver miner that we propose to give, and therefore will lose his support, and therefore it is that we oppose the workingman in the interest of the silver miners of the West.'

"'There are other defects that I perceive,' says the old Democrat. 'The Democratic Party has always stood for the rights of the States. While conceding to the General Government every power that has been properly granted to it, it insists upon retaining for the States the proper exercise of their rights. I see that in your Chicago platform you have deprived the States of their rights of forming their own banks, issuing their own currency, and giving the United States Government the right to issue paper money.' 'That was opposed by all the farmers of the country. We have left that out,' said our Chicago friend, 'because, if we had not done so we could not have obtained the support of many of our Populist friends. Therefore, we have stricken that plank from the platform.' 'Moreover,' said the old-time Democrat, 'we notice that you adopt the Republican doctrine of fiat money. We see you declare that the Government, by simple declaration, can give value to a ton of paper. That has been opposed by Democrats for 100 years, and yet you adopt that doctrine.' 'That was necessary,' says the Chicago man, 'in order to get votes from our Populist friends. We therefore have to strike that plank from the Democratic platform.' 'There is another plank in your platform,' said the old-time Democrat, 'which I cannot approve. I remember from history that our ancestors contended for one hundred years to obtain a judiciary free from the control of executive or legislative power, and the framers of our Constitution adopted what they hoped was to be free alike from executive or legislative control—a tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States, which cannot be controlled by passion, and which should be a bulwark for the expanse of the individual and public rights of the citizen. I see,' says the old-time Democrat, 'that in this platform you propose to reorganize a court, to make it the slave of the executive power. Shall that institution which is the safeguard of the citizen be broken down? Why have you attempted to do that?' said the old-time Democrat. 'Why,' says our Chicago friend, 'in order that we may obtain the support of Mr. Debs, Mr. Coxey, and Gov. Altgeld.' 'There are other Democrats,' says our Democratic friend. 'I fail to see a trace of Democracy in this platform formulated at Chicago, and therefore it cannot gain my support.'

"It suggests to me, in looking over it, the story of an old Revolutionary musket.

The Story of a Musket.

"An old gentleman received a visit from his grandson, who had been absent. The old gentleman went into his armory and brought forth a musket, saying to his grandson: 'Here, my son, is an heirloom in our family. I wish you to look at it. It is a Revolutionary musket, borne by my father through the War of the Revolution, and under its deadly aim many a redcoat has bit the dust. It should excite in your breast feelings of the loftiest patriotism.' The boy took the musket and handled it very carefully, and after some examination said to his grandfather: 'Grandfather, I do not see any bayonet on this musket. What has become of that?' 'Oh,' said the old man, 'a year or two ago one of the boys was hunting for grounhogs and broke the bayonet, and we could not get anybody to make a new one or we would have had one.' 'But,' said the young man, 'the ramrod is broken.' Then the old gentleman answered: 'Why, the old one has been splintered; so I went to the blacksmith and got an iron one made; so I have a new ramrod.' 'But,' said the boy, 'the stock does not seem to be very old.' 'Well,' said the old man, 'one of the boys was cracking walnuts with it the other day, and I broke it to have a new one.' 'Then' said the young man, 'this barrel does not seem to be very old.' 'Well,' said the old man, 'in hunting last Winter that was broken, and I had a new barrel made for it.' Looking at it still further, the young man observed that there was a new lock on it. 'I did not know,' said he, 'that they used percussion locks in the Revolutionary War.' 'They did not,' said the old man; 'but the spring of the old flint lock was so worn that it would not fire so I had this percussion lock put on.' 'What is there left of your Revolutionary musket?' said the boy. 'I believe,' said the old man, 'that the touch-hole is left.'

A Revolutionary Platform.

"And, fellow-Democrats, that is all there is left of your Chicago Convention. And yet we are told, fellow-citizens, that we must vote for the nominees of that platform, and as the old Democrat said: 'What sort of candidates have you on this revolutionary platform that you boast of?' 'We have on it,' said the Chicago man, 'those who ought to command your earnest support. Our candidate for President is a man of such colossal proportions that he can stand on three platforms at the same time. He has holted the Democratic ticket when a candidate was named by a convention in which he sat as a delegate. It is averred that, claiming to be a Democrat, he voted for the Populist candidate for President against Grover Cleveland, and he has announced in more than one place that he would bolt any Democratic ticket which did not conform in its platform with his own individual preferences. Such a man, therefore, ought to command your earnest support as a Democrat.'

"'I don't recognize that at all. I don't recognize that at all, but our friend from Chicago says: 'You must support him, because he was regularly nominated.' The proceedings of that convention were entirely regular. Well, let us look at the record of that proceeding. My distinguished leader has told you it was called regular, that delegates were regularly appointed. But what took place when the primary meetings and State Democratic Conventions were held? They were called regularly, and in nearly every county in the United States, when the primaries met, the first proceedings of the primary conventions were to reaffirm the principles of the Democratic Party. When the State Convention met, they reaffirmed those principles which were known of all men. That reaffirmation amounted to an instruction to the delegates sent to Chicago to form the Democratic platform on Democratic lines and not on Populistic lines. If they did not adhere to the Democratic principles to which they were instructed to adhere, they were false and they violated their faith to the constituents who sent them there.

Vitality of the Democracy.

"You know that they did not place in their platform a single principle that has the slightest resemblance to Democratic doctrine. Therefore it was that we, true Democrats of the country, tried, if possible, to save the life of the Democratic Party, whose existence we believe essential to the maintenance of civil institutions in our country. We were determined to save it and to show that the principles of Democracy possess such vitality that they would not perish even at the bidding of those who pretended to be its friends. [Applause.] We have made an open fight and we have made manly opposition and we have occasionally been worsted, but never before have we found an enemy inside of our ranks, who, under pretense of being a Democrat, aimed a vital stab at the party they professed to love. [Applause.] It is against those internal foes that we have organized in order to maintain the life of this Democratic Party and to enunciate the old-time principles, which we believe are essential to good government. Though it may in some respects have been regular—that Chicago Convention—it was revolutionary at the conclusion. There was a defection of those delegates from the party to the opposition and to the adoption of principles against which we have contended for 100 years.

"The regularity was that of another proceeding of which we learn in history. We are told that Benedict Arnold was regularly commissioned by the Continental Congress as a Major General in the Continental Army. He wore the regular uniform of his grade. He was regularly assigned to command at the post of West Point and the Highlands, to guard the interests of his country, struggling for independence. A staff was regularly assigned to him in the regular form. He issued his orders to that staff to disperse the troops in such a manner that the enemy might come upon them and massacre or capture the last one, yielding into their possession the gateway which bound together the two sections of this country. His proceedings were perfectly regular, but in his actions there was only lacking a little matter of principle, which seemed of little consequence to him.

Like Benedict Arnold.

"Congress and Washington believed that the principle involved was more important than the regular proceedings. The object was to win the independence which we now enjoy. Arnold's object was to have gained personal preferment and personal emolument at the expense of the principle of the independence of his country. [Applause.] Now, according to our Chicago friends, Mr. Chairman, we are bound to think that Gen. Washington and the Continental Congress were bolters from the regular proceedings of Benedict Arnold. We in the same way are charged with being bolters, because those to whom we delegated our authority, those Democrats to whom we gave our commission to go to Chicago and formulate a platform of Democratic principles, turned upon the party and sought to destroy it for their own personal emolument. [Applause.] And yet because we refused to follow their defection, because we believe that principles are higher than any form, we are denominatd bolters. We will not follow them, whether that be to bolt or not. We follow the principles of Democracy and the love of our country, and we will not follow them into the quagmire of Populism. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, I little thought, like my distinguished brother, that I would appear before you as a candidate for any preferment. I have reached the period of life where the quietude of private life is more congenial to me than any public employment. I had retired from politics and was living quietly at my home when this question which is now disturbing the country arose, and I deemed that this was the time, like that which occurred at many other periods of history, when it behooves him who loves his country to go forth and do what he can to maintain its safety and its honor. [Applause.] It is for that reason alone that I appear before you to-night, not as a political suffragist, but to exhort you to maintain those principles of liberty for which the Democratic Party has always contended, and which we believe to be essential to the well-being of this country. [Applause.] I neither sought nor desired the distinction which you have conferred upon me. It will always be my proud privilege to remember that my countrymen thought me worthy to be associated with my distinguished leader in breaking down that sectional wall by which the civil war would have divided this country in twain. [Applause.] Henceforward we will ever be one country; the citizens of each section will vie with one another as to which can most promote its interests, and never hereafter, if we can beat down this present sectional party, which seems to divide it, never again within the recollection of the youngest living will any spirit of sectionalism arise in this country. [Continued applause.]

CHOOSE NEITHER OF TWO EVILS.

Dr. Everett's Way of Putting the National Democratic Position.

Dr. William Everett followed Gen. Buckner. He began with earnestness. In a minute the audience began to cheer his references to Palmer and Buckner and the principles for which they stand. Dr. Everett said:

"Fellow-Citizens: You have seen your candidates, you have heard their arguments, and now you will vote for them and you will make every man vote for them who thinks they are the best men for their places.

"Mr. Chairman, when I was a boy my mother taught me a principle which I have clung to to this hour—of two evils, choose neither. [Applause.] And I assume that at this hour that is what the true voter will do. If every man in this country who believes in his honest soul that Palmer and Buckner are the best candidates would vote for them, they would sweep the country and be elected.

"They are the candidates of the whole Nation. They were both born—yes, they were both natives of the grand old Commonwealth that tried to stand between the two conflicting parties and make peace for the Nation. [Applause.] In 1861 Kentucky did not succeed in being neutral, because both armies marched over her soil and gave her lessons in what they believed to be patriotism.

"Kentucky has bided her time, and now the old Commonwealth sends us two natives, each fitted to represent both parts of the country, each fitted to represent the whole.

Replies to Some Objections.

"They say that if you vote for Palmer and Buckner, it will be doubtful if Mr. Bryan will be defeated. They say that if you vote for Palmer and Buckner, honest money may get a blow. I tell you a vote for Palmer and Buckner will be on the side of everything that is honest, and it will help. [Applause.] And it will help to defeat everything that is dishonest.

"They say we are firing in the air. Not so. We are not firing in the air, we are going forth to resuce our own brethren that are now captured by traitors and brought into their stronghold, and we are going to take and win them to the true ranks. [Applause.]

"They say we are firing in the air because we do not train in either of the two so-called regular ranks. When Gates's army, the regular army, was defeated and disgraced in the Carolinas, was Marion or Sumter firing in the air because they conducted their partisan warfare with the little gallant bands that fought and won where the regular army failed? [Applause.]

"Yes, ours indeed is the National ticket, but it is something more. It is not merely that Mr. Bryan and his friends have tried to set class against class and section against section, East against West, and laborer against capitalist; it is not that they have tried to divide this country piecemeal. They have tried to set America against the world.

"In this blessed year, when so much has been done to put down warfare and encourage peace among the nations, here is Mr. Bryan with his Chicago platform declaring that the United States can do what it likes without reference to the rest of the world. Yes, Nebraska can do what it likes against the world when it can make the sun rise in Nebraska at the same time it does in London. [Applause.]

Futility of Independence.

"I would ask my friend Mr. Warner if we did not have a colleague in Congress who was very much grieved that the climate of Europe was so much benefited by the warm water of the Gulf of Mexico. [Applause and laughter.] Our colleague proposed to build a grand dike in the Atlantic Ocean, which should turn the waters of the Gulf Stream up to New-York and New-England and turn the arctic current down to freeze Norway and Great Britain.

"Well, Sir, that scheme for diverting the waters of the Gulf Stream and freezing out Great Britain is just about as practical as Mr. Bryan's idea of establishing free silver without troubling ourselves.

"Gentlemen, I shall have the honor in a short time of addressing audiences in the towns where you live. Gen. Palmer, I shall have the honor next Friday of speaking in Springfield, your home and the home of Abraham Lincoln.

"Gen. Buckner, I shall have the honor on the 10th of October of celebrating my fifty-seventh birthday by speaking in the City of Louisville, in that grand Commonwealth that you represent. I shall tell them in Illinois, I shall tell them in Kentucky, that New-York and Massachusetts are with the South and the West. I shall tell them that any attempt to draw a line of separation either along the Ohio or along the Mississippi and to split up the country in two or three parts is as vain as it would be to turn the Mississippi into the great lakes and send its waters out by the St. Lawrence. [Applause.]

Dangers Overcome.

"Our country has stood the force and the danger of war. Our country has felt one, and you, gentlemen, although perhaps you did not both know it, you made it one by your devoted courage. [Applause.]

"Our Union is exposed now to a more insidious danger, to sieges hotter than the siege of Donelson, to battles fiercer than the battl eof Antietam. The Union won before; South and North came together with the West. They shall come together again.

"No dishonesty, no insult, no insidious attempt, no open attack, no falsehood, no false patriotism, none of those assaults that are coming day after day shall have power to break down the edifice, if only you will stand to the principles which in the last four years have been so gloriously exhibited by Grover Cleveland." [Applause.]

SOUTH NOT SOLID, FELLOWS SAYS.

Sound-Money Votes, the Colonel Avers, Are Increasing Day by Day.

District Attorney John R. Fellows was the last speaker. He gave briefly a report of his observations in the Central South, from which he has just returned.

"Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens," said he, "not at this late hour of the night, or with a broken voice, which I wish to preserve as far as possible for the work which yet awaits us, shall I attempt to address you. I have just returned from a tour of the Central Southern States, in which I was accompanied by the gallant Kentuckian who is the candidate upon our ticket for Vice President. [Applause.]

"I only desire to present to you some gratifying assurances from that reason. Believe me, confidently as our opponents have claimed the United South, that there is a large element there, greatly increasing day by day, that have not yet given themselves over to the heresies of Chicago. They are extremely reluctant to believe that our money is too good. They cannot understand that our business can be made better by making a great deal worse the money with which we carry it on. [Applause.]

"They have not yet learned that the confidence which, to some extent, has departed from our business world can be regained by an attempt to excite what they call the masses against the classes and provoke antagonisms throughout the land, and they still believe that the fighting forces united in the presence of those two gallant gentlemen for the preservation of individual prosperity and National honor and faith promised more to the future Republic than anything yet offered by Debs, or Waite, or Tillman.

"And I tell you to-day, and in conclusion, that Kentucky is just as certainly against the gentleman from Nebraska as is Vermont, and the voice from Vermont sings to assure us that Bryan has no reasonable prospect of carrying that State. [Applause.]

"The South is not sectional. The South to some extent has been betrayed by a false conception of what was necessary to restore prosperity to the country and to lift up their languishing conditions, but the South is anxious to know the right, and, learning it, has learned to do the right, and there will be astonishing results from that section when the verdict is pronounced in November.

"They call us bolters. Perhaps we are. I do not know but what bolting from Populism seems bolting directly toward patriotism and principles. [Applause.]

"It strikes me that the further you get away from the Chicago platform, somehow the nearer you get to the folds of the flag. I am willing to go in that direction and to stay there, and if that be regarded as disloyalty to party, or organization treason, I shall still remain where I am and they may make the most of it." [Great applause.]

RECEPTION TO GEN. PALMER.

Entertained at the Democratic Clubhouse on Fifth Avenue.

Immediately after the meeting at Madison Square Garden Gen. Palmer, accompanied by Gov. Flower, was driven to the Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue, where a reception had been arranged in his honor. A large number of the members of the club and their friends were assembled in the handsomely decorated parlors. Gen. Palmer stood in the centre of the rear room, side by side with ex-Gov. Flower. The House Committee of the club acted as ushers and its Chairman, T. E. Crimmins, introduced the visitors to the guest of the evening.

After every one had shaken hands with Gen. Palmer, there was a general call for a speech from ex-Gov. Flower.

"Gen. Palmer," Mr. Flower began, "the members of this club do not belong to the classes, but to the masses. They are a class of men who have exercised the privileges given to them by the United States. Some of them have accumulated fortunes, others are struggling. All of them are of the masses. We understand the true principles of Democracy and would rather be Democrats than regular in the party.

"I am one of those who have dropped the party flag to protect the present form of Government. We are in favor of injunctions to restrain men from doing wrong. We do not care what the political future may have in store for us, but we are determined to maintain the integrity of the Government. You, Gen. Palmer, and your running mate, Gen. Buckner, by taking this nomination have given us an opportunity to put ourselves on record for the National honor."

Gen. Palmer, in reply, said: "I am told that you gentlemen of the Democratic Club represent business New-York. Many of you, I doubt not, have enjoyed the great good fortune to be born poor, and you have had the opportunity to realize the possibility of winning respect, honor, and wealth that lies before all young men under this Government—"

"And your nomination keeps the road open to the poor boy," interrupted Mr. Flower, amid cheers.

"If I represent anything in this canvass," continued Gen. Palmer, "it is the clear conviction that honesty, plain, blunt, frank honesty, is the best policy. It is the means of success—it is success. The highest hope that we can entertain for our sons is that they may be honest and manly. If they are that, they will attain all else.

"I believe that the Government of the United States should enforce law wherever violated. This is the true philosophy of the American Government. The Federal Government should enforce the law without interfering with State rights, and the State should enforce its laws without the interference of the Federal Government.

"A democracy that is not honest is no more a democracy than a dollar which is not honest is a dollar. I have no claims on my countrymen except such as my life may have earned for me, but I am anxious that my country should think well of me."

After the speechmaking supper was served. Among those who sat at the big tables were Roswell P. Flower, President of the club; J. H. Arnold, R. B. Roosevelt, J. De Witt Warner, M. S. Stapler, W. H. Hornblower, Roger Foster, James J. Traynor, Louis Lyon, G. L. Howard, W. E. Wyatt, W. J. A. Cramitch, John J. Butler, A. Cane, Lawrence Turnure, Charles Kennedy, W. L. Mitchell, Gratz Nathan, Benjamin Tusker, A. T. Hendricks, W. D'H. Washington, Simon Sterne, T. E. Crimmins, J. D. Crimmins, Frederick H. Chapin, Theodore F. Pascall, and George F. Martens.

Gen. Buckner was not present at the reception. An urgent recall to his home had compelled him to drive direct from the Madison Square meeting to the station, to take his train.

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

Sound-Money Advocates at the Big Meeting.

In the vast audience were:

Adams, J. W.
Adler, J. L.
Allen, C. F. J.
Allen, James Lane.
Anderson, E. Ellery.
Anderson, Henry James.
Anderson, P. Chauncey.
Andrews, Avery D.
Apgar, E. A.
Baldwin, H. De Forest.
Ball, Thomas R.
Ballentine, W. B.
Beall, John A.
Beattie, J. A.
Beekman, Judge H. R.
Beekman, William F.
Beisecker, Charles N.
Belden, C. D.
Belknap, M. B.
Benton, Joel.
Bagley, Burton D.
Bagley, Charles.
Bishop, J. B.
Black, Gen. John C., of Illinois.
Black, Mrs. W. J., of Springfield, Mo.
Boenan, George F.
Bortollo, J.
Bostwick, Amos.
Bowyer, H. N.
Bramsperger, G.
Brandt, Charles, Jr.
Branch, Edward H.
Brobst, J. D.
Brookfield, J. H.
Brooks, Sidney.
Brown, A. J.
Brown, Benjamin F., Boston.
Brown, Charles W.
Brown, J. Herman.
Brown, Solomon.
Bruno, Richard M.
Bucher, J. S.
Burhans, Charles.
Burrill, Drayton W.
Burn, W. S.
Butler, Major John A.
Byard, A. R.
Cabell, R. H.
Callahan, John A.
Camp, E. M.
Campbell, E. W.
Campbell, Grier.
Canda, Charles J.
Cane, A.
Cardozo, Michael H.
Carey, George H.
Carlisle, D.
Carnochan, W. E.
Carpenter, George.
Castleman, Kenneth G.
Chamberlain, E. W., Belmont.
Chappell, C. Will, Oneida.
Coby, the Rev. E. H.
Coen, C. M.
Cohen, Morris E.
Cook, M. R.
Cooke, H. M.
Coombs, Congressman W. J.
Couch, Franklin, Peekskill.
Coughlan, Jerome I.
Cox, Jennings S.
Crimmins, John D.
Cromwell, W. N.
Cronkrite, B. F.
Crowe, William H.
Cunningham, Richard.
Curtis, W. J.
Cuyler, the Rev. T. L., D. D.
Davison, E. Mora.
Deeves, Harry.
Donnelly, T. A.
Donovan, J.
Dooley, A. G.
Dooley, C. Y.
Durr, Eddie R.
Eagleson, Thomas.
Edwards, Charles Jerome, and wife.
Eppley, F. M., Orange, N. J.
Everett, Dr. William.
Fair, Thomas A.
Fales, Haliburton Massachusetts.
Fair, Richard.
Fairchild, Charles S.
Faulkner, J. M., Alabama.
Faure, John P.
Fellows, John R.
Firebrace, Col., and Mrs.
Fisher, J. E.
Fitch, Dr. Allen.
Fitch, Ashpel B., and wife.
Fitch, Norton.
Fitzgeraid, Judge Jas.
Flower, N. M.
Flower, John D.
Frank, Julius J.
Frankel, Max.
Fredericks, F. J.
French, W. C.
Friedlander, Oscar O.
Fowler, Charles N.
Fuld, Morris.
Gade, William F.
Gaines, Abbott B.
Gantz, George F.
Garden, Capt. Hugh R.
Geer, G. J.
Geissel, J. C.
Gilder, Richard Watson.
Ginsburgs, E.
Gleason, Patrick Jerome.
Godkin, E. L.
Goldsmith, James A.
Gordon, D. W.
Gottsberger, Francis
Gotthelf, M. L.
Gould, Prof. E. R. L.
Grace, Joseph P.
Grasse, Ed.
Gray, D. S.
Grossmann, J.
Gwynne, John A.
Hadley, E. D.
Hall, W. C.
Halstead, Thomas J.
Hand, C. A.
Harland, Thomas.
Harris, Joseph.
Hart, Harman H.
Hays, Daniel P.
Healy, A. Augustus.
Heller, David.
Hellfeld, J. C.
Henneberry, Thomas M.
Henneberry, Miss M. R.
Henry, Richard M.
Hentz, Henry.
Herrick, D. C.; Chicago.
Hewitt, Abram S.
Hibbard, Edward A.
Hill, John.
Hirsh, J.
Hirsch, David.
Hitchcock, B. W.
Holcombe, Dr. W. F.
Holman, C. Vey, Maine.
Hopper, James W., Louisville, Ky.
Hornblower, William B.
Houston, John W.
Houston, Herbert S. and wife.
Howe, Henry A.
Howitt, Charles B.
Hurlay, Col. Thomas J., Fort Worth, Texas.
Hutchins, G.
Jackson, C. C.
Jackson, S. M.
Jacob, Justice E. A.
Jeroloman, John.
Johnson, Robert Underwood.
Jones, George H.
Junkin, Rev. W. F., D. D., LL. D.
Kaufman, Edward S.
Keating, Thomas F.
Keith, Boudinot.
Kerr, J. R.
Kinsley, William, Ohio.
King, Harry A.
King, Gen. Horatio C.
Kirk, H. B.
Klein, Isaac H.
Knevals, Caleb R.
Knoeppel, Harold C.
Knoeppel, John H.
Knowles, James S.
Kremelburg, George.
Lachman, Samson.
Larocque, Joseph.
Laundi, E.
Leerberger, Joseph.
Linsly, Rev. G. T., and wife.
Livingston, S. B.
Loeb, James.
Long Louis.
Longfellow, F. W.
McAuley, H. S.
McDonald, John.
McGahey, Thomas.
McGovern, M. J.
McIntyre, Jr., Joseph.
McKenna, J. W.
McMahon, Fulton.
McMaster, J. M.
Macfarlane, Wallace.
Maclay, Robert.
Magnus, A. W.
Mahimann, L.
Marion, William C., Arlington, N. J.
Marks, Charles.
Martin, J. L.
Martin, P. C.
Mather, J. C.
Mathews, H. L.
Mayer, Leo W.
Menzel, Walter W.
Meyer, Charles B.
Meyers, Isaac.
Miller, Charles R.
Miller, Jacob F.
Miller, Seaman.
Monroe, Robert Grier.
Mood, A. V.
Mooney, Isaac.
Moore, Thomas S.
Moore, W. H. H.
More, George.
More, Taylor.
Morris, A. Newbold.
Morse, Sidney E.
Moser, M. L.
Mott, M. F., Galveston, Texas.
Murphy, George.
Murphy, George R.
Murray, Benjamin B.
Myers, Theodore W.
Nathan, M. J.
Naumberg, W. H.
Nelson, Henry Loomis.
Newton, Isaac F.
Nicholson, Acesta, and Miss Nichols.
Nixon, W. H.
Northrup, W. E.
Norton, Richard J.
Oehs, Adolph S.
Olney, Peter B.
Oppenheimer Adolph.
Paine, H. G.
Palmer, Mrs. Gen. John M.
Pardo, C.
Parrish, J. C.
Patterson, C. A.
Patterson, Charles J., and wife.
Peabody, George Foster.
Pearce, A. W.
Perls, Emanuel.
Pinney, Edward G.
Platzek, M. Warley.
Porter, James H.
Potter, Frederick.
Powell, H. M.
Powell, S. C.
Proctor, J. R.
Putnam, George H.
Quinlan, John J.
Reid, John L.
Reid, S. L.
Rice, Isaac L.
Richmond, Henry E.
Risk, Francis.
Risk, Dr. W. H.
Roberts, Henry.
Robertson, A. L.
Rohte, Herman, Bremen.
Roosevelt, Theodore.
Rosenberg, A.
Rosenheim, Philip.
Ross, W. G.
Rossa, J. O'Donovan.
Salomon, Lewis J., and wife.
Sancton, George E.
Sanders, Harry.
Schlichter, S.
Schnelle, Charles H.
Schoenenberger, J. C.
Schwern, H. H.
Scott, Frank H.
Selover, A. A.
Sessions, Moultrie M., Georgia.
Shankland, B. E.
Shepard, Edward M.
Shepperson, A. B.
Silverman, the Rev. J.
Simonson, G.
Skeel, Roswell, Jr.
Smith, George William.
Stanton, H. S.
Stapler, H. B.
Stearns, A. E.
Stellenbein, J. M.
Stenerwald, Charles J.
Sterne, Simon.
Stewart, Col. J. A.
Stewart, James N.
Stranahan, J. S. T., Brooklyn.
Strauss, Charles.
Strong, C. H.
Stuart, George W.
Sumner, John, Arlington, N. J.
Sumner, J. S.
Sutro, Theodore.
Swan, Robert.
Swasey, Irving C.
Taylor, G. W.
Taylor, W. H.
Terry, Seth Sprague.
Thomson, Francis J.
Thornton, William M., and wife.
Tison, Alexander.
Tompkins, L. J.
Turner, William L.
Van Buren, John D., Newburg.
Van Gaasbeek, L. B.
Van Norden, Warner.
Vollbracht, Robert.
Wainwright, W. F.
Walker, Samuel.
Wann, W. D.
Warren, Rev. George Flint.
Warner, John De Witt, and wife.
Wasson, James B.
Waterman, L. J.
Watkins, H. A.
Watnough, P. G.
Weinberg, J. L.
Weinberg, Meyer.
Wells, Edward, Jr.
Werner, Louis.
Wheeler, Everett P.
White, Samuel T.
Whiting, W. C.
Whyte, ex-Senator William Pinkney, and wife.
Wingate, George W.
Winslow, William.
Woglun, Gilbert T.
Woolner, Morris H.
Woolner, Samuel, Jr.
Wormser, Isidor.
Wortley, R. S.
Zichel, M. A.

HOW CANDIDATES SPENT THE DAY.

Gen. Palmer Worked on His Speech, and Gen. Buckner Went Shopping.

Gen. John M. Palmer and Gen. Simon B. Buckner were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel most of yesterday. Gen. Palmer was up and at breakfast about 8 o'clock. While he was at the table ex-President Harrison came in, and the two exchanged greetings.

Gen. Palmer then determined to prepare his speech for the evening, and a stenographer was called in.

Gen. Buckner also breakfasted early, and then went to the corridors to smoke his corncob pipe. A little later he left the hotel on a shopping expedition.

Several Democrats of prominence called on the candidates, among them Gen. Charles Tracey, John De Witt Warner, and E. Ellery Anderson.

Gen. Palmer will remain in the city several days. He said yesterday he would probably attend the Sound Money Democratic Convention in Brooklyn to-morrow night.

Gen. Buckner has an appointment to speak in Richmond to-morrow night. He will speak in Baltimore Friday, and in Philadelphia Saturday.

SOME REPUBLICAN PLANS.

Chicago Wants to Hear Harrison—Mr. Foraker Displeased.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Ex-President Harrison will probably make at least one speech in Chicago some time during the middle of October. To-day F. W. Peck, accompanied by several local Republicans, left for New-York to meet the ex-President on his arrival in that city from the Adirondacks and urge him to come here.

Senator Foraker's trip to the Pacific coast, which was among the big things planned, may be canceled for the simple reason that the Ohioan does not like the idea of making speeches from the back end of a railroad train after the fashion of the "Boy Orator of the Platte." Senator Foraker was not consulted about the matter, and when the scheme of the trip was submitted to him, he objected.

Committeeman Durbin, who has been one of Mark Hanna's confidential lieutenants, left for Michigan to-night to try to stop a row that is brewing in the State organization there. It seems that Mayor Pingree of Detroit, who is running for Governor, is ignoring the State Committee and conducting his campaign in his own way. He is also talking a good deal in private about silver, and also in newspaper interviews, though his speeches on the stump have not been tainted. It will be Mr. Durbin's task to endeavor to persuade the mercurial Mayor to surrender to the committee and thus restore harmony.

HIGHWAYMEN ON BICYCLES.

A. T. Hegeman Fired at Them and They Fled.

Adrian T. Hegeman, a wealthy real estate speculator of Bath Avenue, Bath Beach, received a note at 6 o'clock last evening asking him to go to Stillwell's Hotel, at the foot of Bay Forty-seventh Street, Gravesend Beach. The note was signed with three initials which were illegible. Mr. Hegeman mounted his bicycle, and while riding along Harway Avenue near his destination, a stone, thrown by some one in the bushes that fringed the sidewalk, struck a wheel of his bicycle, and a voice ordered him to get off the wheel.

He slowed up and asked, "Who are you?" and the same voice called, with an oath, "None of your business; get off." Mr. Hegeman dismounted, and two men rushed out of the bushes at him. He fired a shot at them. The men became frightened, got on their bicycles, and rode off toward Bath Beach. Mr. Hegeman also rode back and called on Judge Rhodes, who sent a man to Stillwell's to see whether any one wanted Mr. Hegeman. The answer came back, "No." Policemen were then sent out to look for the assailants of Mr. Hegeman.

DEBATE ON THACHER'S FATE

Continued from Page 1.

silverite principle. I would rather see the party dead and buried than see it damned by such insane conduct. The committee has not power to remove Mr. Thacher from the ticket.

"The adoption of the resolution would be political cowardice. The leaders are trembling in their boots. Every man of understanding and intelligence in the Democratic Party has taken to the right side on this money question by refusing to support the free coinage of silver. There is altogether too much Populism in the Democratic National platform. Has it come to this, that the Democratic Party must take its principles from the silverites? When did a silver club become per se the Democratic Party? The object of these silverites is to drive to the rear the old party leaders and have new men run the movement. The movement is controlled and pushed forward by mine owners.

"Do not be afraid of your own shadows. It is probably true that a great many of the laboring people are in favor of free silver, but they are in the minority, and do not properly understand the subject. While Governor of this State I never refused my signature to any bill in the interest of the laboring people. Who dares to say I am not yet a friend to the workingman, and would protect his interest with all my power? The leaders of Tammany Hall are afraid of the laboring people, but they do not properly understand them.

"The effort to nominate a silver candidate for the Governorship of this State is to elect Mr. Black the Governor. Cannot the masses continue to trust us as leaders, or have they become too suspicious of our good faith? Why should I or Mr. Thacher accept every line of the Democratic platform?

"Are we going to allow a mine owner from the West to come here and educate the people in a matter of politics? Men who have offered their lives in the interest of the party are now called traitors for refusing to accept everything in the Democratic platform. I am opposed to the insane idea which these people, the silverites, have tried to force on the party."

Senator Hill spoke for over half an hour, and walked about the room gesticulating while he spoke. When he finished, Senator Gray arose and began another reply to him.

At 1:30 this morning Senator Hill was making his third or fourth speech, in which he was passionately pleading with the committee not to be led to make the silver question the only issue in this election. He said that he could come to Tammany Hall or any other place in the city and make a speech on other issues entirely foreign from the silver issue that would attract more attention than a speech on that issue. He begged them not to be led to the slaughter which he felt certain would follow their endeavor to take Mr. Thacher from the ticket.

Persons who were in the room during Mr. Hill's speeches declare that he did not once mention his own attitude on the questions of the day, or give any hint as to what he would do. All his remarks were in condemnation of the Chicago platform, whenever he referred to that document.

In one of his speeches he said he would rather see the Democratic Party in hell than see it adhere to some of the principles set forth in the Democratic platform at Chicago. He declared that no man can adhere to some of the planks in that platform.

The battle was between Hill and Grady. The latter represented the Tammany Committeemen, and strenously insisted on the appointment of a committee of five to devise ways of getting Mr. Thacher off the Democratic ticket. He was on his feet many times during the session, making speeches in reply to Hill and simply varying his plea. Senator Hill met every attack.

The result of the most remarkable meeting of the Democratic State Committee ever held was almost farcical.

Just before 2 o'clock, after Senator Hill and Senator Grady had battled for hours, Bernard J. York of Kings offered a substitute resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to wait on the nominees of the Buffalo Convention, notify them of their nomination, ask them for their views on the Chicago platform, and report back to the State Committee next Monday night. This was agreed to almost unanimously, the Tammany members consenting. John B. Shea was the only member of the committee that voted against the resolution.

The five men appointed were Mr. York of Kings, Grady of New-York, Molloy of Troy, Cotton of Chemung County, and Mr. Beckwith.

The labor men and silver men who had gathered to uresent their views were not heard, as the contest between Messrs. Hill and Grady consumed the time of the committee.

As Senator Hill came down the stairs from the meeting to the lobby of the Hoffman House, a remarkable thing occurred. A crowd of politicians were standing in the lobby, and when the Senator appeared, some one called for "Three cheers for Bryan." They were given heartily. Thomas J. Murray called for "Three cheers for Hill!" The result was nothing but hisses from the crowd, and as Senator Hill left the hotel, the door was closed very sharply.

In the contested election cases, Bernard J. York was seated in the Sixth Senatorial District of Kings County over John Delmar. In the Niagara-Genesee District George W. Batton was given preference over John Hanlon, the Cleveland man. In the Monroe County contests, Messrs. Smith and Hickey were seated.

MR. THACHER'S BAD CASE.

Mr. Platt Says the Candidate Made It as Bad as Possible.

In reply to numerous inquiries as to whether he had read the letter of John Boyd Thacher and as to what he would say in comment upon it, ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt gave out last night the following interview:

"When a man says that he believes one way but intends to vote another he places himself where the public can put no confidence in the honesty of his motives and attach no importance to his alleged views. Mr. Thacher seems to have taken especial pains to make out as bad a case for himself as he possibly could. He says that he believes in honest money; that he regards the maintenance of our present financial policy as necessary not only to the welfare of the people but to their honor; that he considers the free coinage of silver to be wrong, injurious, and shameful, but that he will nevertheless cast his vote against honest money and in favor of free silver, and that his reason for committing this plainly immoral act is that he wants to keep the Democratic Party together. I don't believe him. I don't believe he believes himself. I believe he does it simply to get the Democratic nomination for Governor, though why he wants that empty honor is almost as hard to make out as why he so violently attacks his own character as a citizen.

"Mr. Thacher says that he learned 'from the fathers' that the Democratic Party is a 'vehicle to carry the will of the people into effect.' I don't know whose 'fathers' Mr. Thacher has learned this from, but they were arrant demagogues. They will be telling him next that the Democratic Party is any old thing. Parties are associations of citizens for the purpose of putting into law and practice certain definite principles that they hold in common. They are 'a vehicle to carry the will of the people into effect' only when they are the people. Mr. Thacher's idea that a party is justified in casting off its principles whenever they are inconvenient will find slight recognition in this State. His notion that a man must stand by his party, no matter what it advocates, and vote for its candidates, no matter how hurtful or how shameful he thinks their purposes to be, carries party loyalty to the point where it is a menace to free and intelligent government.

"Last June Mr. Thacher stood in the presence of the Democratic State Convention and discussed the money question. In speaking of Mr. Bryan as directly as though he had mentioned him by name, Mr. Thacher said: 'It is passing strange that the very men who have such marvelous faith in the power of their Government should seem to have so little sentiment as to its honor. They reverence its seal, but appear to be indifferent as to its escutcheon.' Mr. Thacher now says: 'I shall cast my vote for William Jennings Bryan,' and in the same breath he declares, 'I stand to-day where I stood in the month of June. I have not changed an iota in my belief nor deviated a step in my course.' In other words, he will vote for the men who have no sentiment as to their country's honor, who are indifferent as to its escutcheon, who intend its injury and its disgrace. There is only one com

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—Marty Malone—8:00.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:20.
CASINO—The Gold Bug—8:00.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed, or Stolen—8:15.
GARRICK—Chevalier—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Land of the Living—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—El Capitan—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—Sue—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
STANDARD—Vaudeville—1:00 to 11:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1896.

THE DEMAND FOR THACHER'S RETIREMENT.

JOHN BOYD THACHER has precipitated upon himself a general demand from the Democrats in whose name he was nominated for the office of Governor that he retire from the ticket and give place to some man who will honestly accept the platform. The demand is not only natural, but it is entirely just. The Buffalo Convention indorsed in the most emphatic and unqualified manner the platform adopted at Chicago, and the part of that platform which presents the chief issue in the campaign of the present year is that relating to the currency and favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

No man could decently take the nomination of the convention without accepting in good faith its declaration upon the great question which is to be decisive of the election. Mr. THACHER could not possibly accept it in good faith because it was contrary to what he had always avowed as his convictions, and it was his plain duty to refuse beforehand to be a candidate upon any such platform as was adopted. If his sense of honor permitted of his accepting the nomination on any terms on account of what he deemed to be the importance of State issues, the least thing he could do was to acquiesce quietly in the "stultification and stupidity" of the platform indorsement of Bryanism as well as of BRYAN.

But the candidate had the effrontery to notify the Chairman of the State Committee, two days after the convention, that he repudiated the Chicago declarations upon the currency question and adhered to his former position in favor of sound money, and that, too, in face of an assurance given in his name when the nomination was made that before permitting his name to be brought before the convention he had "resolved his doubts as to the expediency of free silver" and was "prepared to stand in all fairness upon the platform adopted."

Mr. THACHER appears to have had the colossal vanity to assume that he could unite the silverites and the sound-money Democrats by accepting a nomination from the former and a platform from the latter. The nomination was virtually obtained by false pretense, and the mere fact of his taking it from the Buffalo Convention made him an impossible candidate for the sound-money men. His rejection of the platform of the silverites obviously makes him an impossible candidate for them. There may have been little genuine good faith in the action of the Buffalo Convention, but the men who controlled it have the decency to assume a virtue, while JOHN BOYD THACHER has proclaimed his utter lack of any sense of honor or of decency in his consuming desire to be the Democratic candidate for Governor and the conceit that led him to believe that he could be the candidate at once of those who were for sound money and those who were against it.

THE CZAR IN SCOTLAND.

The visit of the Czar of Russia to his grandmother-in-law in Scotland is by no means to be put in the category of common royal visits. These are for the most part so perfectly hollow and artificial that it is wearisome when it is not disgusting to read the accounts of them. For two hereditary sovereigns of modern civilized nations to pretend that their personal relations with their "great and good friends" are the relations of the peoples they represent is a piece of solemn humbug. It is not harmless humbug either, for the personal susceptibilities of sovereigns, though they do not make for peace, may easily make for war and may considerably increase the friction of awkward situations.

The reason why a serious importance attaches to the Czar's visit to Scotland is that Russia is not a modern nation, either politically or socially. Germany, in every other respect one of the most modern nations, is not yet altogether modern politically. The titular sovereign has altogether too much actual power to suit the political ideas that prevail at the end of the nineteenth century. But his personal authority and influence are trifling compared with those, which he doubtless envies, of his great and good friend, the Czar. The latter is not bothered with Parliamentary bodies demanding reforms in return for appropriations and insisting that the imperial policy shall meet their approval. The time has long passed for the fulfillment of NAPOLEON'S famous prediction that in ten years Europe would be "republican or Cossack"; but the error was in the date. The prophecy is in course of fulfillment, and already so much of Europe as is not visibly tending to become republican remains Cossack. The politics of Russia is still "Court politics" and to a great degree dynastic politics. The visit to the Queen's dominions of a Czar who is the nephew of the Princess of WALES and whose wife is the Queen's granddaughter may very easily have a decisive influence on the policy of Russia, of which, much more than with any other nation of Europe, the policy is an expression of the will of the sovereign.

No doubt the most important event in the course of the visit will be the interview or "consultation" of the Czar with Lord SALISBURY. It is announced that the topics of this consultation have already been agreed upon. There are great questions open between the two countries. We believe it to be true that the common interest in closing them is greater than the separate interest of either power in keeping them open. With regard to the most urgent of them, the question of Turkey, and to the most important of them, the question of the far East, an agreement between Russia and Great Britain would amount to a settlement; for it is inconceivable that any power or combination of powers would intervene to disturb it. If Lord SALISBURY can convince the Czar that the terms of such a settlement which would be acceptable to Great Britain and to mankind would be advantageous to Russia, he will not only have performed by far the most creditable feat of his career, but he will have rendered a great service to humanity.

COMMISSIONER LYMAN'S "DECISION."

State Excise Commissioner LYMAN has notified a certain club at Sing Sing that it cannot "dispose of liquors among its members" without taking out a tax certificate entitling it "to traffic in liquors." In other words, he has practically decided that the Raines liquor tax law applies to social clubs, and has given notice that all such organizations must comply with its requirements or be subject to its penalties.

There are some very peculiar things about this judicial decision of the Excise Commissioner. He speaks of the decision of a Judge in the test case at Rochester as being the result of a collusion between "certain members of a social club" and the County Treasurer. The fact is that the officers of the club applied for a tax certificate and it was refused by the County Treasurer, on the ground that under the decision of the Court of Appeals regarding "sales" of liquor in a club it was not engaged in the traffic and was not entitled to a certificate. This was, no doubt, intended as a means of bringing the question to a test, but there is no reason for supposing that the County Treasurer did not act in entire good faith. The proceedings were open and public, the County Treasurer was in no sense amenable to the authority of the State Commissioner in the matter, and there is no propriety in charging "collusion."

Mr. LYMAN makes the extraordinary statement that the adjudication was made "without the knowledge of the Excise Department," and "therefore" is not recognized by it. Does he mean to claim that he is under no obligation to accept a judicial determination of law which is made without special notice to him, when he is in no way a party to the proceeding? But he presumes to ignore the decision of the Court of Appeals also in regard to what constitutes a sale of liquor. It is true that the decision was obtained under the old excise law and not under the present act, but he undertakes to sustain himself by a decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia which had no application to any law of this State and which deals with precisely the same question.

This is a matter which should be brought to a final test and settled by some higher judicial authority than Commissioner LYMAN, and there is no better way than for the clubs to stand upon their rights as thus far construed by the courts, and leave the Commissioner or his agents to proceed against them for violation of the law. His statement that the law "expressly provides" for issuing liquor tax certificates to "corporations engaged in the traffic in liquors" and makes them "amenable to the pains and penalties" for engaging in the traffic without a certificate, is wholly irrelevant. Clubs may be corporations, but the point is that they are not "engaged in the traffic in liquors" when their members supply themselves with drinks bought with their own funds for their own private use.

THE BUILDERS OF OUR SHIPS.

While the award of contracts for the new torpedo boats will be a more complicated and difficult task than the award for the battleships, which is all plain sailing, the gratifying lesson is the same in both cases—namely, the gradual increase in the Government's resources for building war vessels and the decrease in their cost.

Never until now have we had five bids for building steel battleships; and the bids of the DIALOGUES of Camden and of the Bath Iron Works of Maine, though unsuccessful, were only $11,000 and $30,000, respectively, below that of the CRAMPS of Philadelphia, who were among the three winners. There was remarkably close figuring also among the winning bids, and the conclusion is not only that the probable cost of big ships of the line has become a matter of very exact calculation, but that we have at least five firms to count on for building such ships.

As to price, although the Newport News Company asks $245,000 more now for a single ship than it did last year for either the Kentucky or the Kearsarge, probably of about the same displacement and of the same speed, yet the Philadelphia firm bids $170,000 less for one ship this year, and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco $65,050 less. The Virginia firm was reputed to be so anxious last year to secure a battleship, even should little or no profit result, that its higher price now really indicates less accurately the general tendency than do the decreased bids of the other two firms. Besides, the financial disturbances of the present year were expected to have some influence, although happily they do not seem to have had much.

But the true inference, as has been pointed out, may best be drawn from observing that six years ago the average contract price for the hull and machinery of our first three battleships, all built by the Pennsylvania and California firms that are now again successful bidders, exceeded $3,070,000 each, whereas the average successful bidding for the present two is not quite $2,640,000, or over $430,000 less, which represents a saving of $1,300,000 in round numbers on the three. Besides, this year's ships are much larger, perhaps displacing from 1,000 to 1,200 tons more than our first group, and their contracts also call for a full knot more speed. Again, for the Iowa, contracted for in 1893, and probably of about the same displacement as these new ships, while having the same guaranteed speed of 16 knots, the stipulated price is $3,010,000, so that we now have an average decrease of $370,000 from her cost, or $1,110,000 for the three ships. And to these gains for the Government must be added a decided fall of late in the price of armor plates.

THE POPE'S ANSWER TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Pope LEO has closed the argument in regard to Church unity so far as the Roman Catholic Church is concerned. He has announced that after due investigation he is compelled to give his indorsement to the position taken by his predecessors and declare that orders in the Anglican Church are not merely irregular, but invalid. No priest, Bishop, or Archbishop of the Church of England or the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States can be recognized by a Roman Catholic ecclesiastic as having genuine standing in the Christian Church. Probably no one will be surprised. It is doubtful whether Mr. GLADSTONE or even Lord HALIFAX seriously anticipated any other result.

The Church of Rome is above all things else logical. In this respect it leads even the strictest Calvinistic bodies. It has often adapted itself in the past and will in the future adapt itself with marvelous tact to varying situations in minor matters, but in regard to what it deems essential it is as firm as a rock. It will accept some most repugnant civil conditions, as when in a recent congress of French priests at Rheims it counseled them to forego their traditional relations with French monarchy and enter into cordial relations with the republic. It will frown down education in some communities and appear as the patron of the widest and most thorough scholarship in others. It believes in being "all things to all men" so far as is necessary to secure their adhesion to its doctrine and worship. It recognizes, however, that there is a limit to this adaptability. More than any other occupant of the chair of St. Peter's, LEO XIII. has been an earnest advocate of the organic unity of the Christian Church. He has thought over it, written about it, labored for it. He has made advances and given cordial reception to advances from other bodies. He has been willing to yield all that was possible, waive everything that was not essential. Valid, regular ordination he considers essential, and there he stands, immovable.

The effect will undoubtedly be good, though perhaps not in the line that the Pope desires. It is doubtful whether it will increase the number of those who leave their own communion for the Church of Rome. It will, however, make more apparent than ever the fact that Christian union may exist without Church unity. Archbishop CORRIGAN, Bishop POTTER, Dr. RICHARD S. STORRS, and Dr. PARKHURST will continue to work, each in his own way, for the spiritual, moral, and social welfare of the people under their immediate influence. They will frequently come into close relations in their work, and when they do, each will recognize the sincerity of the other and be ready to help to the best of his own ability. The Cathedral doors may be closed to the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, just as Trinity Church is closed to the Congregational or Presbyterian divine, but neither Bishop nor minister will feel aggrieved thereby or complain that his influence is weakened or his sphere of labor circumscribed.

What is needed is not so much mutual indorsement as fellowship, mutual courtesy, and the recognition of mutual rights. The moral law is of far more importance than the ceremonial, and if the clergymen of every branch of the Church would join hands in the fight against evil, not in the abstract, but in the concrete, would fight vice and crime instead of haggling about doctrinal soundness or ecclesiastical regularity, their churches would be fuller and their influence far greater. Let each denomination preserve its own peculiar form, whether of doctrine or ecclesiasticism, but let all join in the effort to relieve suffering, give encouragement to the disheartened, build up pure and honest character. If they do this, before they are really aware of it Christian union, a far more important thing than Church unity, will have been achieved.

PHILADELPHIAN CRICKET.

What is it that ails Philadelphia? Lord RUSSELL of Killowen would have been pandering to its local pride, we fear we must say with unconscientiousness, in saying that it was "a wide-awake place," after he had seen Niagara Falls, even if he had not seen Chicago. But the one thing that has been the justest basis of the local pride of Philadelphia, next to the number of story-and-a-half houses, has been its undisputed pre-eminence as a cricket centre. In that drowsy game the breezier portions of this land have been forced to yield to the ancient borough in which the game is a household word, insomuch that it is alleged that young Philadelphians play cricket on the hearth.

Yet here have the adult and adolescent Philadelphians been succumbing in turn to the Australians and the Canadians. Their defeat by the Australians was anticipated, because all that the judicious admirers of the Philadelphians have ever been able to say was that they played first-class second-class cricket. They were the unquestioned cocks of this continent, but when they went to the birthplace of cricket they had to select their opponents with much circumspection and from the weaker counties. Australia is under no such necessity, and so the Australian victory was a foregone conclusion.

But nobody in Philadelphia expected that the showing of the home team would be so painful; 123 runs is an unnecessary and unsympathetic majority to begin with, but it is made additionally offensive in this case by the fact that in the first inning only three of "All Philadelphia" attained double figures, and in the second only four. This, however, is not the worst. The worst is that the Canadians came down the other week with an unpretending bowler named LAING, who disposed of the crack bats of Philadelphia as if they had been beginners, keeping their stumps in such rapid motion that the wickets resembled wheels with the rims off.

To be thus beaten by the despised Canadians was a blow from which Philadelphia will not soon recover. The time has come when it will be necessary to substitute something else than cricket as a source of local pride. What can it possibly be?

The campaign textbook of the National Democratic Party, just issued by the National Committee, is a little volume admirably adapted to its purpose. It is not too large to be carried in the pocket, and yet it is large enough to be an arsenal of facts and arguments for the use of those who speak and write against Bryanism and free silver coinage. It contains the call for the Indianapolis Convention, the National Democratic platform, sketches of Gen. PALMER and Gen. BUCKNER and their letters of acceptance, and a dozen or more chapters in which the issues of the campaign are discussed with great force and ability. Useful statistical tables complete the volume, which can be obtained at the headquarters of the National Democratic Committee in Chicago and New-York. The price is 10 cents a copy.

There have been few recent events of greater political significance than the action taken by the Democratic Club of this city on Monday evening. The significance of it is much the same as that of the letter by means of which W. F. SHEEHAN of Buffalo last week "stood from under." That is to say, the club is largely composed of aspiring politicians with whom "regularity" counts for a great deal. It is not unfair to them to say that the views of many of them are determined, or at least their expression of their views, by a calculation of chances. Yet in this stronghold of regularity the most that the supporters of BRYAN attempted was that the club should take no action in regard to the Chicago nominations. This was more than they could obtain. The club, by the overwhelming majority of 71 to 29, voted down the proposition and put itself on record against the regular nominees.

If money alone could establish universities and promote learning, certain neighborhoods in our Middle West and on the Pacific coast would rival Oxford, Göttingen, and Upsala. Mrs. BRADLEY'S gift of more than $2,000,000 for the foundation in Peoria, Ill.—town of white spirits, rectified and unrectified—of a technical school in affiliation with the University of Chicago, is an act which fairly takes one's breath away. The recent endowments of institutions of learning in this country have been magnificent. And while money, and the will to use it rightly, are not everything, they are much. Some day these institutions will do their share for the glory of a country which will have lived down the evil influences of the ignorance and wrong-headedness that now flourish side by side with them.

Ex-President HARRISON, in his little speech at the meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money Association yesterday, put the money question in the simplest and plainest form when he showed the analogy between the measure of value and the measure of anything else. That is a thing which anybody can understand. He asked if any "Chicago crusader" would demand that the cubic contents of a bushel be reduced and contracts for delivering grain be filled by the smaller standard, and said:

"And yet it is not in principle one whit different when these gentlemen propose that any contract outstanding for the payment of money should be paid in silver at a ratio which makes it equal to about one-half the standard dollar for which you contract."

This comparison is the clue to the whole question.

It seems a pity that a week or so of the high-priced time of General Appraiser WILKINSON should have been given to the unimportant work of saving a dollar to the owner of the biggest department store in Philadelphia. However, in the matter of that single dollar's worth of fox-terrier pups a reasonably valuable precedent has been established. Mr. WANAMAKER'S charge of doubtful lineage against his new possessions did not avail. Hereafter, while the present import duty on dogs survives, any American citizen who has one dog consigned to him, and receives three, will have to pay duty on three.

BRYAN is still dividing society. He said at Dover, Del.:

"My friends, divide society into two classes. On the one side put the non-producers and on the other side put the producers of wealth, and you will find that in this country the majority of the laws are made by the non-producers instead of the producers of wealth, and just as long as the non-producers make the laws, just so long it will be more profitable to be a non-producer of wealth."

Now, who are the producers of wealth? Do they include those who help to collect and distribute productions and effect exchanges and carry on the work whereby "wealth" is made to serve its purpose? If so, who are the non-producers? Do they make laws and nothing else? Where does BRYAN himself come in?

"Professor" JAMES GUSTIN, late of Michigan, seems to be an interesting sort of Spiritualist. He is the person who has been "locating" a sunken steamer, with the assistance of the spirits, for the purpose of obtaining the reward of $10,000. He has obtained his spiritual assistance by agreeing to divide the reward with the survivors of the drowned seamen, whose spirits he enlisted by appealing to their desire to make their families comfortable. This is a new view into the spirit land, whose inhabitants are shown to be much more businesslike in their habits than has heretofore been supposed. The notion that a ghost may be "hard up" is as difficult to entertain as the proposition of a sportsman in the Rocky Mountains who had missed a bear which trotted off while he was reloading. "Hold on," cried the desperate hunter; "I'll give you $1,000 to stand still for two minutes."

Mr. ARTHUR SEWALL is developing a spirit of resignation that ought to be gratifying to TOM WATSON. It having been discovered that his membership in the American Merchant Marine Association was embarrassing his party, he has declined to be further identified with it. If Mr. SEWALL wishes to be consistent he will, after reading some of the Populist newspapers in North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Texas, conclude that his connection with the American Merchant Marine Association was but a small offense as compared with his persistency in holding on to the nomination for Vice President instead of declining in favor of TOM WATSON. His declination would not elect WATSON, but it would add to the sum of the gayety which the Popocratic campaign is exciting in the country.

The people of the thriving manufacturing town of Worcester, Mass., are this week enjoying their thirty-ninth annual music festival. It is a significant fact that these yearly events are profitable, for it means that the various concerts and public rehearsals, in which good music is well rendered, are largely attended by the people of Worcester and its neighborhood. The festival would never have been permanently established by the support of the few who claim superior cultivation. This year's programme is exceptionally rich and varied, and the list of distinguished artists employed embraces the names of most of the distinguished singers now in this country. The veteran CARL ZERRAHN still retains the conductorship, but a noteworthy feature of the present festival is the appearance as leader of the band—comprising sixty men of the justly famous Boston Symphony Orchestra—of FRANZ KNEISEL, who for some years has been recognized as a growing force in American music.

When the Twentieth Century Begins.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The nineteenth century means the nineteenth hundred. When midnight Dec. 31 of this present year comes we shall have completed ninety-six years of this century, or hundred, and when midnight Dec. 31, 1899, comes we shall have completed ninety-nine years of this century, or hundred. It is plainly apparent, then, that another whole year must pass, or midnight, Dec. 31, 1900, be reached before this century, or hundred, is completed. Therefore, the twentieth century, or hundred, will begin at what we may call the point of contact between Dec. 31, 1900, and Jan. 1, 1901, which is midnight Dec. 31, 1900. All illustrations are useless for analysis in this matter, for no one of them can be simpler than the problem itself, each being like it. They only help to distract and confuse the thinker.

O. W. W.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Few persons live a century. Some, however, do. Some, still living, were born on Jan. 1, 1800. They drew their first breath on the first day of the present century. These were one year old on the first day of January, 1801. They will celebrate their hundredth birthday Jan. 1, 1901. On that day begins the nineteenth century, all arguments to the contrary notwithstanding.

P. A. PERRIN.

CHATHAM, N. J., Sept. 22, 1896.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Germany is making an emphatic bid for the world's trade in manufactured goods. Her importation of fibres between 1880 and 1895 increased as follows: Cotton, from 148,754 to 300,887 metric tons; wool, from 68,755 to 183,202 tons; flax, from 36,369 to 64,929 tons; hemp, from 40,689 to 49,249 tons; jute, from 17,564 to 2,830 tons, and red silk from 1,948 to 2,880 tons. Consul J. C. MONAGHAN, United States Consul at Chemnitz writes: "Machines made in England, of which she long had a monopoly, are made here now by the hundreds, and hardly less perfect than those made in England. The Germans care little that England calls them copyists. They go on building and bettering till they take away markets in which England maintained for years an exclusive supremacy. Nor is it because labor is so much cheaper here than in England that Germans are succeeding in getting trade in parts of the world whose ports, before 1870, and even in 1880, had never opened to a German ship. It is because it is better organized, more easily satisfied, and less restless."

—Although Vermont is declining in population and values there is a steady increase in the State's expenses and the amount of money raised by taxation. The Burlington News says: "Heedless extravagance is therefore the first cause of the enormous increase in our State expenses. The second is the growing inclination to shoulder all possible expenses off upon the State. Thus the State relieved the towns of the burden of paying bounties upon 'noxious animals;' result, an increase of 600 per cent. in the cost of this item to the State. The cost of caring for the insane was thrown upon the State; result, an increase of many hundred in the number of the insane, a demand for a new asylum, and an increase in the current expenses from $42,000 in 1882 to $93,000 in 1894. And so on, almost indefinitely. All this is communistic in its tendency, to say the least."

—The Denver (Col.) Republican, a Bryan paper of Republican antecedents, is getting curious, and expresses itself in this wise: "It would be a good thing if Mr. WATSON, the Populist nominee for Vice President, would explain whether he is in this campaign for the purpose of helping the cause of free coinage or to injure Mr. SEWALL. Circumstances suggest that he is trying to injure Mr. SEWALL, a gentleman whom it is probable he has never seen, and that, in order to hurt Mr. SEWALL, he is willing to defeat BRYAN."

—The Minneapolis Journal is not persuaded by the suggestion of the free-silver people that the use of yellow ribbon as a badge by the gold people is offensive to the Irish voters, and will do the cause of sound money more harm than good, and it says: "That's a sample Bryan argument—an appeal to somebody's prejudices and narrow-mindedness. The silver people who urge such an objection to that yellow-gold standard badge offer a gratuitous insult to the intelligence of those whom they seek to influence."

—A writer in The Albany Journal makes a gentle protest against the habit of the funny men of the stage of introducing political gags, one verse usually praising McKINLEY and the next BRYAN, and each predicting the sure election of the candidate mentioned. This writer may have others coincide with him when he says he gets all the politics he craves from the newspapers and political meetings, and in the arguments of his friends, and when he goes to the theatre he wants to be diverted and amused.

—The Boston Transcript thinks that it might be expected of any Presidential candidate that speaking at the National capital his words would reflect the dignity of the environment, but that Mr. BRYAN'S speech at Washington intensifies the judgment formed of him earlier in the campaign, that he is "the least Presidential sort of man, even for a young man, who, in our time at least, has aspired to the Presidential chair."

—The Philadelphia Press, which does not look with favor upon the action of the "benighted Republicans" of Kentucky who favor the indorsement of Col. W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE for Congress, says: "The Republican Party does not want a Congressman so much as to be willing or able to 'indorse' BRECKINRIDGE for anything except for oblivion."

—That lightning is no respecter of persons has again been demonstrated, the old stone monument to WASHINGTON, on a peak of South Mountain, near Boonsborough, Md., having been struck and badly shattered in the storm on Saturday last. It was erected in 1827 by citizens of Western Maryland, and was rebuilt in 1892. It was about forty feet high.

—The Episcopalians of Boston and vicinity are making arrangements for celebrating in October the centennial of the consecration of the first Bishop in the Episcopal Church in Massachusetts.

PERSONAL.

—The Rev. ALLEN W. WHALEY, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Spokane, Washington, has abandoned the pulpit because, as he says, he can no longer, after two years of deep reflection and critical observation, subscribe to the doctrines of the Church. He intends to turn his attention to the practice of law, probably in Chicago. He has preached in Massachusetts, and at one time was special missionary, Secretary, and lecturing agent for all New-England by appointment of the New-England Conference. In a published statement he says that he left the pulpit because he wants and must have freedom and liberty in the noblest sense, and because his conscientious convictions and aims are against the teachings of the Church in general.

—London's next Lord Mayor will be elected on the 29th inst., and the choice will fall upon Mr. GEORGE FAUDEL PHILLIPS, Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Within, who is the next in order for the civic chair. He is the son of the late Sir BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, who filled the office of Chief Magistrate with much distinction in 1865. Mr. PHILLIPS is reputed to be a millionaire, but he is not much like the typical Alderman, being small of stature, and preferring his home and library to the civic banqueting hall. He is a man of literary tastes, regards after-dinner speechmaking as an intolerable bore, speaks French fluently, and is not without a sense of humor. He is Chairman of the special committee whose chief object is to preserve the corporation with all its ancient rights and privileges intact.

—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston desires autographs of past Captains, as follows: Lieut. Col. DANIEL HENCHMAN, 1738-46; Col. JOSEPH DWIGHT, 1743; Lieut. Col. JOHN CARNES, 1748; Capt. EBENEZER STORER, 1749; Col. JOSEPH JACKSON, 1752; Col. WILLIAM TAILOR, 1760; Col. THOMAS MARSHALL, 1763-67; Major Gen. JOHN WINSLOW, 1765; Col. THOMAS DAWES, Jr., 1768-73; Major JAMES CUNNINGHAM, 1768; Major Gen. WILLIAM HEATH, 1770; Capt. SAMUEL BARRETT, 1771, and Capt. MARTIN GAY, 1772. The autographs are to be reproduced in the second volume of the company's "history."

—Mr. CHARLES EVANS has been appointed Secretary and Librarian of the Chicago Historical Society. He is a native of Boston, and had six years, training for library work with Dr. WILLIAM F. POOLE in the Boston Athenaeum. Later he was with the Enoch Pratt Free Library, in Baltimore, and recently has been rearranging the 20,000 volumes belonging to the McCormick Theological Seminary in the Virginia Library Building, the gift of Mrs. MCCORMICK.

—Capt. W. D. GRANT, a wealthy resident of Atlanta, Ga., has deeded $100,000 of his property in that city to his son and daughter, Mr. JOHN W. GRANT and Mrs. SARAH FANNIE GRANT JACKSON, in consideration of $15 and the love and affection of his son and daughter.

—ANDREW LANG has come under the ban of the Congregation of the Index, which has caused a translation of his "Myths, Creeds, and Religion" to be placed in the Index Prohibitorium Librorum. The book was translated by M. LEON MARILLIER.

M'KINLEY AND FREE COINAGE.

John Codman Does Not Believe He Is Sound on the Silver Question.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In his speech at Canton, Ohio, Senator Cullom thus correctly characterizes Mr. Bryan:

"What a contrast is there between the two candidates now presented for your suffrage. One nominated amid the excitement and hysteria of emotional frenzy, a triumph of prearranged spectacular and oratorical fire, a nomination not thought of an hour before, and regretted an hour after."

But what are we to think of this tribute to Mr. McKinley, his supposed antithesis?

"The other nominated in obedience to the ripened and deliberate demand of the people themselves, whose spontaneous uprising in his behalf attested and emphasized their belief in the principles for which he stands, and their sincere confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of the man."

What is meant by "the principles for which he stands"?

For what principle did he ever stand but that of unprincipled tariff taxation until he discovered how the St. Louis Convention stood on the currency question?

Now he stands with one foot on the platform he constructed for himself years ago, and with the other on that that has been constructed for him, and he stands very lightly on that in comparison with the other, as all his utterances indicate. Judging from his antecedents, can any one suppose that if there had been the same majority in the St Louis Convention for silver that obtained in that at Chicago, he would not have been to-day as ardent a silverite as Bryan himself? Does any one suppose that if the next Congress after the one about to be elected should pronounce for free coinage, McKinley would not flop over again, especially if it should, in connection with free coinage, adopt his extreme tariff ideas?

When did Mr. Cleveland ever exhibit a pusillanimity like this? When did he ever wait for the declaration of a platform before declaring himself? Long before the convention that nominated him was held, he boldly announced his adherence to tariff reform and to the gold standard, and the enormous majority by which he was elected in 1892 can only be accounted for by the confidence of his countrymen in his manhood and integrity, which was manifested by the votes of the very men who are now so prominently agitating the silver question. To their honor be it said that, whatever may be their extravagances now, they then considered the tried leadership of Mr. Cleveland as paramount to the issue they now bring before the country.

Certainly they would not vote for him since he has squarely sat down upon a measure introduced by a Republican Senator and approved by a Republican President. But for the stand he took we should in all probability have been brought to free coinage. The Republicans not only ignore the Moses who took the first step to lead us out of the desert, but they ask us to vote for the man whose tergiversation is likely to lead us into it again. The political situation is strangely reversed. McKinley, once consistent, is for the time being inconsistent. Logically, the Republican Party should advocate the protection of silver as well as of wool, and the Democratic Party, placing both in the same category, should be opposed to the protection of either.

Moreover, the Republicans could point exultingly to the example of Mexico, where a silver currency has perforce established a great "home industry" because of the high premium on gold, which operates against purchases from abroad.

As to Gen. Palmer, we all know what his principles are. He never has had, and never will have, occasion to change them. Of course, we cannot expect to elect him, but we can do him and ourselves the honor of voting for him, and I regret that so many Democratic papers are disposed to leave him out in the cold, and are still advising their readers to vote for McKinley.

I remember that in 1852 Daniel Webster was a bolter's candidate, as Palmer is now. He died before the election came off, but in Massachusetts we voted for his Electors all the same, and one of his townsmen said: "Anyway, he has left his old boots, and I think more of them than of what both the other candidates stand for."

JOHN CODMAN.

ST. DENIS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1896.

Sound-Money Work in Florida.

A subscriber of THE NEW-YORK TIMES writes from Florida as follows:

"We sound-money men are busy in this remote place, and we have results to show for our work. Our only paper pulled down the 'regular ticket' and hoisted Palmer and Buckner last issue. We are running a sound-money Democrat for the State Legislature, for whom the Republicans will vote, and we mean to support a very decent sound-money Republican for the State Senate. The first will be elected surely, the second probably. We want to help put a sound-money man in the United States Senate in place of Mr. Call. There is no trade and no fusion in all this; no pledges, no dirt of any kind."

Thacher.

"ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Senator Hill is blamed for the position taken by Mr. Thacher, for it is a well-known fact that Mr. Thacher has been wholly guided by the Senator since Thacher's candidacy was first broached." [Dispatch to New-York Journal.]

Alas for Thacher, John Boyd Thacher,
He of Albany and elsewhere—
Saratoga and Chicago—
He whose course so strange and wobbling,
So erratic, so pathetic,
Started is and then turned backward
When from out the Roost of Wolfert
Sounds the voice of wily David,
O'er the wire telephonic
Sounds the voice of his commander.
Sad and mean the fate of Thacher,
Soaring first and then down flopping!
Stirred by impulse vague and restless
To a nobler flight and braver,
Called back helpless, spirit-broken,
Wing-clipped, humbled, soiled, and baffled;
Started now on trail ignoble,
Vain, ridiculous, and aimless,
By the voice of wily David,
O'er the wire telephonic,
From the barren Roost of Wolfert.

MR. GLADSTONE ON TURKEY

HE WRITES A LETTER ON THE SUBJECT TO PARIS FIGARO.

Great Britain's Population, He Says, Is Aroused by the Recent Outrages—Whether the Nation Can Take Action Alone Is a Question Still Undecided — Russia and France, However, Harbor No Scruples on That Point.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a long letter from Mr. ladstone, addressed to M. Maurice Leudet of the Paris Figaro. The letter was written in response to an appeal made by M. Leudet to Mr. Gladstone to arouse the French press in behalf of the Armenians.

Mr. Gladstone, after expressing his diffidence in complying with the request, declares his belief that the population of Great Britain is more united in sentiment and more thoroughly roused by the present outrages in Turkey than they were by the atrocities in Bulgaria in 1876. Continuing, he says:

"The question whether effect can be given to the National indignation is now in the balance, and will probably soon be decided. I have read in some Austrian newspapers an affected scruple against sole action by any one State in a European crisis, but there are two first-class powers who will not make that scruple their own. One of these is Russia, who, in 1878, earned lasting honors by liberating Bulgaria and helping onward the freedom and security of the other Balkan States. The other power is France, who, in 1840, took up the cause of Egypt and pushed it single-handed to the verge of a European war. She wisely forbore to bring about that horrible, transcendent calamity, but I gravely doubt whether she was not right, and the combined powers wrong in their policy of that period."

Mr. Gladstone proceeds to denounce the "Great Assassin," and continues:

"For more than a year he has triumphed over the diplomacy of the six powers. They have been laid prostrate at his feet. There is no parallel in history to the humiliation they have so patiently borne. He has, therefore, had every encouragement to continue a course that has been crowned with such success. The impending question seems to be, not whether, but when and where he will proceed to his next murderous exploits. The question for Europe and each power is whether he shall be permitted to swell by more myriads the tremendous total of his victims.

"In other years, when I possessed power, I did my best to promote the concert of Europe, but I sorrowfully admit that all the good done in Turkey during the last twenty years was done, not by it, but more nearly despite it."

The letter concludes by expressing the hope that the French people will pursue a policy worthy of their greatness, their fame, and the high place they have held in European Christian history.

"Cymbeline" at the London Lyceum.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—"Cymbeline" was produced at the Lyceum Theatre to-night by Sir Henry Irving. The play was magnificently staged, and the dresses were superb. In the early parts there was some dragging, and here modification is needed. The critics in the foyer were of the opinion that the performance was somewhat below the Lyceum standard. Nevertheless, it was enthusiastically applauded by the large audience. Sir Henry Irving played the part of Iachimo and Miss Ellen Terry that of Imogen. They were repeatedly called before the curtain.

Discussing the Money Question.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—The economic section of the British Association to-day discussed the currency question. In the course of the discussion Mr. William Fowler declared that low prices were the cause of the contest between gold and silver, adding that prices affected money, but that money did not affect prices. Bimetallism, he said, was trying to fix price by law, but it was trying to accomplish an impossibility.

Mr. Henry Higgs spoke in defense of bimetallism, but believed it should be established on an international basis.

The Longest Reign in England.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Queen Victoria's reign becoming to-morrow the longest of any British sovereign, all the morning papers will publish historic reviews of the events of the Victorian era, and editorials congratulating her Majesty. The papers will dilate upon the progress that has been made in political economy, and in all the arts, sciences, and industries since the Queen ascended the throne on June 20, 1837.

Destructive Fire in Hayti.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 22.—Advices from Jacmel, one of the principal ports of Haiti, which does an extensive trade with the United States, are to the effect that a conflagration that occurred there destroyed three-quarters of the town. The fire appliances in the place were primitive, and little could be done to check the progress of the fire. Many persons have lost everything they possessed and the suffering among them is very great.

Dynamite Found Near Galway.

DUBLIN, Sept. 22.—The Daily Express says that the police have discovered large quantities of dynamite and a pile of detonators at Marlin Park, near Galway. The explosives were found in a disused house situated on the seashore.

Armenian Bombs Exhibited.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 22.—The Artillery Department of the War Office has on exhibition 170 Armenian bombs from 5 to 9 inches in length, which the authorities discovered in an Armenian bomb factory in this city.

Died at a Cabinet Meeting.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Sept. 22.—The Hon. P. P. Gillen, M. P., Commissioner of Crown Lands, died suddenly to-day from heart disease while attending a meeting of the Cabinet.

An American Ship Aground.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Shanghai says the American ship Luzon, Capt. Park, from New-York May 12 for Shanghai, is aground at Woo-Sung.

United States Consul Gibson Dead.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 22.—Thomas R. Gibson, United States Consul at Beyroot, died at that place on Sept. 20 from smallpox.

To Enlarge the Augusta Victoria.

Details have been received at the office of the Hamburg-American Line in this city of the plans for enlarging the company's steamship Augusta Victoria.

The vessel is now in Hamburg. She will make one more round trip and will then be taken to the yards of Harland & Wolff, at Belfast, Ireland, where the work is to be done. She will be cut in two between the second and third boiler compartments, and the two parts will be drawn apart, so that new frames and plates may be inserted to give her an additional 60 feet of length, making her total length 520 feet.

The extra space thus obtained will be utilized for an extra boiler that will double the twin screws and give a speed of half a knot extra.

READY FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

National Democratic Headquarters Opened in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—National Committeeman Hopkins took possession to-day of a suite of five rooms on the State Street side of the entresol floor of the Palmer House, had them fitted up with desks and tables, signed a contract for a long-distance telephone, arranged to have a mammoth Palmer and Buckner banner stretched across State Street, and otherwise got the National Democratic Headquarters in shape for the opening work of the campaign. The rooms selected are among the most desirable in the hotel. They are large and airy and have abundant light, and, besides, are easily accessible from the rotunda.

Chairman Bynum will arrive from New-York Thursday and will proceed at once to organize the machinery of the campaign.

The Palmer and Buckner banner which was ordered by Mr. Hopkins to-day will be the biggest and perhaps the most gorgeous political banner that has been constructed for any party this year. It will be 40 feet long, with a depth of 30 feet, and the portraits of the candidates will be at least 10 feet square. It will be ready for exhibition next Monday morning, and the officials at headquarters may make its first unfurling the occasion of a little celebration.

Gen. Palmer may come to Chicago on his way home to Springfield. Members of the State Executive Committee would like to consult with him about the possibility of his making a seres of speeches in Illinois under ther direction. Thus far the veteran candidate for President has been too busy with his own personal affairs and those of the National Committee to give any thought to the campaign in this State. It is known, however, that he wants to make some speeches in Chicago, and it is deemed advisable to have him come here to open the campaign. Gen. Palmer has been a favorite with Chicago Democrats since he made his brilliant campaign for Governor eight years ago. He has never forgotten the kindliness of the receptions which were tendered him by the Democrats of the city when he was leading what seemed a forlorn hope for Democracy.

Chairman Williamson to-day received a dispatch from Dr. William Everett of Boston, announcing that Mr. Everett was willing to come West whenever his presence on the stump should seem desirable. The Doctor was promptly assigned to speak at Springfield next Friday night. Dr. Everett probably will remain in Illinois most of the campaign.

The success that has attended the petitions of the National Democratic Party thus far sent out is very encouraging to the leaders of the party, and last night they were satisfied that they will have obtained at least 100,000 names before the work is completed next Saturday. Thirty petitions containing nearly 5,000 names were sent in to-day from country districts.

Scores of requests are coming through every mail to headquarters for speakers to address meetings that have been called to ratify the Indianapolis ticket. The requests come from every part of the State.

IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Amnesty Association Assumes the Responsibility of Their Care.

"The breach between the Irish factions here is widening," said a prominent Irish patriot on the east side last night. When he spoke he had particular reference to the following resolution adopted by the Irish Political Prisoners' Fund Association Sunday:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the many organizations represented in the Irish Political Prisoners' Fund Association that in the light of recent events it is deemed inadvisable and inexpedient to have any further connection with the body known as the Amnesty Committee in the way of public demonstrations, and that the Chairman and Treasurer of this body be authorized to pay our share of all debts that may have been incurred in connection with the reception of Messrs. Gallagher and Whitehead, and that the Secretary be instructed to notify the Amnesty Committee of the conclusion arrived at by this body."

The adoption of this resolution was a great surprise to the Amnesty Association, the Irish National Alliance, and affiliated organizations. When the resolution was made public yesterday, a meeting of the Amnesty Association was hastily called. The meeting was held in Independence Hall, at Third Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, last night, P. J. Byrne presiding. Secretary E. T. McCrystal read the resolution quoted above, which had been forwarded to him, and moved that the committeemen who had conferred with the committee from the other association should retire and consider the resolution. The motion was seconded by P. J. Cody, and upon its adoption the committee retired. After deliberating an hour, the committee reported as follows:

"In view of the step taken by the Irish Political Prisoners' Association, this society will assume every responsibility for the care of those released from prison."

This resolution was adopted, and then James F. Egan, who was a political prisoner with Dr. Gallagher in England, made a speech about his mission to this country in behalf of political prisoners. William Lyman, President of the Irish Alliance, also made a speech, in which he urged unity upon the part of Irishmen in this country.

BUSY NIGHT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Bryan Speaks to Three Audiences —Pleased with His Reception.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Mr. Bryan had a busy night in this city. He spoke to an audience that filled the Academy of Music; to another that waited outside the building until he should finish his speech in the hall, and, finally, to a crowd assembled in front of the Southwestern Democratic Club's building, at Broad and Wharton Streets. Mr. Bryan was very much pleased by the reception accorded him in Philadelphia.

In his speech in the Academy of Music Mr. Bryan said:

"The gold-standard papers ask why I come to Pennsylvania. I have nothing to conceal. I will tell you. I come to secure, if possible, the Electoral vote of the State of Pennsylvania. If you withhold that vote I come upon another mission. It is to tell the people of Pennsylvania that the agitation for free coinage will never cease until the gold standard is driven back to England. You say the craze is dying out. You may apply to it such epithets as you will, but the silver cause will not die, because the truth never dies. You ask why I know this cause is true. I could give many reasons, but one is sufficient—that every enemy of good government is against it.

"I come to defend financial independence in a city which declared National independence more than one hundred years ago. In this city the forefathers gathered when they were willing to defy all foreign powers; and yet you say the city is afraid to have financial independence. I shall not believe that descendants of those of one hundred years ago have sunk so low unless you write it so in your ballots in November."

A Long-Lost Ring Found.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Here's another lucky woman. Mrs. Samuel Carey of East Brunswick, when a girl of fifteen, thirty-five years ago, lost a gold ring. She still lives in the same house that was her home then, and the other day her husband, on returning to the house, saw something in the dirt in the driveway which he picked up, and which proved to be a small gold ring. He did not know anything of the one his wife had lost years before they were married, but when he carried it into the house and asked if any one had lost a ring, she said that she had lost one thirty-five years ago. On examination, to her surprise, this proved the very one, with her name engraved inside, and it was as perfect as if it had been carefully laid away in the bureau drawer all those years.

WAGE EARNERS IN DEBATE

MERITS OF GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE DISCUSSED.

Great Meeting in Cooper Union, at Which Free Silverites Preponderated—Orators Bothered by Applause or Hisses, as Their Time Was Limited—Energetic Efforts Made to Impress Opinions on the Audience—Seth Low Presided.

The meeting at Cooper Union last night was held under the auspices of the workingmen of this city to listen to the discussion of the financial question by men who "are working for daily wages," as the advanced notices of the meeting announced. Each side was presented in a very intelligent manner, although those who took the silver side had a decided advantage, for a large majority of the audience, which was very impolite, not to say unfair, was in thorough sympathy with them, and enthusiastically encouraged them.

Upon the other hand, it hissed and otherwise interrupted the speakers who opposed the free coinage of silver without the slightest provocation.

The discussion was confined to these propositions:

Will the free coinage of silver help or hurt the man who works for wages?

Will the dollars he receives each week buy as much under free silver as they buy now?

Will a change to free silver make the condition of the workingman better or worse?

Each speaker was limited to five minutes.

The doors leading to the hall were thrown open shortly before 8 o'clock. The crowd had blocked the streets surrounding the hall for nearly an hour previous to this time, and they went in with a rush. In less than five minutes every seat was occupied.

The hall was tastefully decorated with flags. The Ninth Regiment Band furnished the music, and at the end of each piece played the audience gave hearty applause. After a time the music proved unsatisfying. There was a delay about opening the meeting. This was occasioned by a dispute among those selected to take part in the debate. Each desired to be among the first to speak. Finally, the speakers assembled in a room in the rear of the hall and cast lots. In the meantime a large portion of the audience relieved its impatience by cheering for Bryan. Some one called out:

"What about Hanna?"

Immediately this was answered by hisses and groans from all over the hall. There could be no doubt as to which side predominated, and that the majority proposed to make itself felt.

Dr. Seth Low Introduced.

Finally, men prominent in trades unions, who had been selected as Vice Presidents, began to take seats on the stage. Some of them were recognized and greeted with applause. Then came Samuel B. Donnelly, President of Typographical Union No. 6, who had been selected to act as First Vice President, accompanied by Dr. Seth Low, President of Columbia College. Mr. Donnelly stepped to the front of the stage, and, after explaining the object of the meeting, said:

"It affords me great pleasure to introduce to you, as Chairman of this meeting, Mr. Seth Low, who works as hard as any one in this audience, and who has recently, as arbitrator, adjusted with much skill and fairness the differences between the printers and their employers."

As Mr. Low stepped forward he was received with applause. He said it was a great pleasure to be present and listen to such a unique debate as proposed, and that he considered it a great honor to be called upon to preside over such a meeting.

"It is very significant," continued Mr. Low, "that such a meeting should be held during the heat of the campaign. It is very natural that every one in the audience should have a very decided opinion regarding the issues to be decided by the election.

"I expect to listen in such a spirit that I will learn something from every speaker. As the silver side is the affirmative one, it will be heard first."

The audience cheered the announcement most enthusiastically. When order was restored, Mr. Low appealed for fair play, and said that, as all speakers were limited as to time, he trusted they would not be interrupted. He then introduced Wilbur Eastlake, a telegraph operator, employed by the Western Union, as the first speaker for the silver side.

Mr. Eastlake's Friends Annoy Him.

Mr. Eastlake, who resembles J. Sloat Fassett in appearance and manner, was so cordially greeted that he strenuously objected, for he said the interruption would be deducted from his time. The roar of Mr. Eastlake's voice indicated that he was in the habit of making himself heard in a room where there were hundreds of telegraph instruments in operation. He shouted that all money was fiat money by the act of the Government. Again Mr. Eastlake became very angry because the audience applauded his assertion.

"I am the one to be heard," he said.

Next he asserted that there was no such thing as intrinsic value.

Again he was applauded to his discomfiture. After administering a sound rebuke to his admirers, he said the price of an ounce of gold was fixed by the English Parliament and so accepted the world over. Gold could be mined in this country at 75 per cent. less than its legislated value. The United States could fix the value of every ounce of silver in the world. Free coinage would not result in the so-called fifty-three-cent dollar. The increase in its value, by remonetization, would easily maintain the value of the two metals.

With the present exchange rate of a dollar the manufacturer or merchant is fool sh to invest it, he said, for as the price of his commodities decreases in value the value of a dollar increases. Hence there is no progress in manufacturing, and business and labor must suffer, for the prices of wages are falling, and work is harder to secure. Under the gold standard the laborer will receive less and less wages.

Charles J. Dumar, a proofreader and member of Typographical Union No. 6, was the next and first speaker for honest money. He began:

"Every wage earner, unless he is a partisan, a sentimentalist, or a revolutionist,—"

Great hissing and groaning broke out spontaneously from all over the hall and continued for some time before order was restored, and then not until Chairman Low bespoke fair play.

"I will say," continued Mr. Dumar, "that unless it be a person who cannot understand a simple proposition, he can see that free coinage is not in the interest of the laboring man. The price of labor has steadily increased under our present financial system. According to the admissions of the leading advocates of the free coinage of silver, it would only benefit about 13,000,000 out of our 70,000,000 of population.

Free Coinage No Help to Labor.

"They say that free coinage will aid the farmer, as it will raise prices of all commodities. Maybe so, but it will not increase the price of labor, while increasing the cost of living. How, then, will labor be benefited? The free-coinage men are really asking the wage earner to bite off his nose to spite his face."

Mr. Dumar was again hissed.

"The worst kind of intimidation," he shouted, in defiance, "is that of wage earners stifling the opinion of wage earners."

Mr. Dumar next told of the farm laborers of the South forming trades associations, which were broken up by the land owners who composed the Farmers' Alliance, and he was again interrupted.

Mr. Low restored order by requesting the audience to remember that this was a free country.

Mr. Dumar next drew a graphic picture of what this country would be should free coinage be adopted. He said that there would be such trouble as no man could predict.

Charles Sutherland of District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor, was the next speaker. He had a good strong voice, and he seemed to have the audience in sympathy with him.

"At the outset of this debate," said he, "we must bear in mind that the universal assertion is that the advocates of bimetallism are silver monometallists, whereas we believe in the parity of both gold and silver.

"We simply mean by free coinage that the mints shall be opened. Free coinage has never been claimed as a panacea for low wages or a cure for hard times. But working people need never fear the depreciation of the silver dollar with the Government fiat stamped upon it and 70,000,000 people back of it."

Panic of 1837 Overcome.

"America under seventy years of free silver was the promised land of the European emigrant. The country grew grander and greater, and we were able to get over the panic of 1837, and under free coinage we will master the hard times of the last four years and keep them from becoming chronic in the future."

Mr. Sutherland, in his concluding remarks predicted that the silver stars in Old Glory would shine brighter when the public ceased to worship the golden calf. He finished with a poetic quotation, the concluding line of which was: "Mankind cannot be crucified upon a cross of gold."

This seemed to be what the silver enthusiasts were waiting for, and when the crowd was through with its demonstration Mr. Sutherland's time was up.

M. J. Nerney, a carriage trimmer, spoke next from the gold side. His opening sentence, "Let us get through with all this gush and come down to bread and butter for the people of New-York City," was the theme which he followed throughout his address.

"Silver," said he, "will take the bread out of the poor man's mouth and the shoes off his children's feet. I came from a country where liberty is strangled in the cradle. Here we have the grandest country on earth. Talking about free coinage of silver, you might as well ask for free and unlimited horse shoes. Where would the blacksmith come in?"

When Mr. Nerney referred to the silver movement as a "bunco game," the audience became a trifle restless, and he was obliged to appeal to them to "give him a chance."

"They tell you," said he, "that the farmer will get $2 for a bushel of potatoes. Now, you can buy them for 50 cents a bushel. Where does the workingman come in under that scheme? What we want is an honest dollar that is worth 100 cents, not a 'fake' dollar.

"Wait until I get my Irish up," said Franklin Quinby, a proofreader, who was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the audience. Then he told a little anecdote about John Bull having administered "knock-out drops" to Uncle Sam.

"When prices fall," said he, "there is a tendency to discontinue production, which means less wages or little work, or both. The silver laborer of Mexico is far above the gold laborer of Turkey. Free coinage will put more money in circulation. It will give more labor, and that is the fulcrum upon which trades unions will place their lever and raise wages. What we want is to place the currency on two legs, and freedom for the slaves of gold."

Thomas J. Ford, a brassworker and a representative of the Phoenix Labor Club, spoke next for the gold side, and he had a rather troublous time of it.

"It is well that the wage earner should know where his interests lie," he said. "The silver men say that under free coinage the country will have better wages and prosperity, but they cannot show a single instance where the change from gold to silver has been a benefit to the laborer.

Labor Degraded in Silver Countries.

"In no part of the world has labor been so degraded as in the so-called silver countries. The great danger now is that labor is restless and is swayed by the artful and ingenious methods of the silverites who have no argument to sustain their theory.

"Sound money is no iridescent dream, no fine-spun theory, but a cold fact. Do these silverites expect a man to vote for a reduction of wages?"

Charles W. Hoadley, a representative of the Electrical Workers' Union No. 3, was the next silver orator, and he spoke mainly on the issues as they were brought about by the crime of '73." He invited his hearers to exhibit more of the spirit of '76, and the audience applauded the sentiment.

Alexander Richardson, a clerk for A. A. Vantine & Co., spoke next from the gold standpoint. His voice was not sufficiently strong to be heard above the uproar raised by the opposition, although he advanced some strong arguments. He was standing with clenched fist and pleading for a hearing when the Chairman called time on his speech.

C. H. Cook, a bookkeeper, who followed, had a strong voice, and he used it in expounding the silver theory. He asked the crowd not to cheer, because his time was valuable, and he did not want to lose any of it. What he wanted, as he put it, was to enable the workingman to buy as much gold as there is in a gold dollar for as much silver as there is in a silver dollar.

Charles O. Eckholm, a conductor on the Brooklyn Heights Electric Railway, who followed, was not in good voice, and the crowd manifested its disapproval before he had gone far with his speech, which was along gold lines.

James McGill, a plasterer, who talked from the silver side, did not appeal to the audience, and Charles A. Marini, a checker for the Erie Railroad, was announced as a gold speaker, but Mr. Marini is small and has a weak voice. As a result, his arguments were greeted with such remarks as "We have troubles of our own."

John F. Walsh, a shoemaker, and a silver enthusiast, amused his hearers when he opened with the remark that somebody had gotten rid of a chunk of wisdom when he said it would be a waste of labor to shove an ass. Then he told a number of anecdotes that were amusing.

Joseph O. Judge, a hotel clerk, spoke for gold. He was followed by R. M. Campbell, a compositor, who spoke for silver, and said it was plain that this was a campaign of thought.

H. C. Lee, a press feeder, spoke for gold, and was followed by J. T. O'Brien, a housesmith, who wound up the argument for the silverites with the conclusion that the gold people had been non-suited.

T. B. Tuite closed the speaking for the gold adherents, but was interrupted so frequently that but little of his argument was heard.

Killed by a Brutal Barber.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Edward Buck, proprietor of the Buck Hotel, at West Jefferson, east of here, died this morning as a result of the brutal assault made upon him last evening by Mark Ricks, a colored barber of the place. Ricks got into a quarrel over 25 cents in the hotel barroom, when the landlord ejected him. When they got into the street Ricks knocked Buck down, and, taking a brick, pounded his head almost into a jelly. Buck never regained consciousness. Ricks made an attempt to escape, but was at once captured. Mayor Huff became alarmed over the threats made by angry men, and had the murderer spirited away to London, where he was placed in jail. This act probably saved his neck from would-be lynchers.

Petroleum Exports.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The present bids fair to be the banner year for petroleum exports from the port of Philadelphia, about forty vessels now here being engaged in loading or preparing to load. This unusual activity is attributed to the fact that Russia's facilities for transporting oil to Batoum, her chief exporting point, have been temporarily crippled by the destruction of bridges; but there is no reason why the large market thus got by good fortune should not be held by good management. Since statistics have shown a steady annual increase in our oil shipments in the past ten years, it is certain that some, at least, of the Russian trade which has come our way has come to stay.

A Dog Makes Sunday Visits.

From The Boston Herald.

A bright terrier dog owned at the American House, Pittsfield, Mass., is known at the Maplewood as "Billy." The dog every Sunday morning goes to the Maplewood and stays in the cashier's office, but never goes away from the American on other days unless taken to Maplewood. Sundays, as regularly as that day comes, in the season, the animal takes up his early march for the other house, remains all day, and returns. This he has done for the past few seasons, and so regularly that the guests at Maplewood have become familiar with him and his peculiarities. Now they are asking how the dog knows the difference between Sunday and other days, as his visits are made before the church bells begin to ring.

CANDIDATES ITS GUESTS

ENTERTAINED BY THE BROOKLYN UNION LEAGUE.

Speeches by F. S. Black and T. L. Woodruff, Republican Nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor—A Question of Honesty or Dishonesty—Mr. Woodruff's Experience at Saratoga—Women Dine at the Clubhouse.

Frank S. Black and Timothy L. Woodruff, the Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, were the guests at a banquet and reception by the members of the Union League Club of Brooklyn in Bedford Avenue last night.

The banquet, which was held in the large dining room of the clubhouse on the fourth floor, was attended by more than 150 club members and guests.

Addressed by Mr. Black.

The banquet began at 6:30 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock the President introduced Mr. Black. The candidate for Governor did not attempt to discuss any particular issues of the day, but confined himself entirely to the moral aspect of the campaign. His manner was very serious, and made up, in this respect, for his deficiency in voice. He was greeted with three cheers and a tiger, and was frequently interrupted with applause. He said:

"Fellow-Citizens and Gentlemen of the Union League Club: To be the guest of this distinguished organization is a favor for which I am deeply indebted, and which, I beg to assure you, I shall appreciate and remember. There is, however, but little of personal significance in it. It is rather a part of that testimony now so rapidly accumulating throughout the country that the American people realize the danger threatening them, and are brave enough to face it and strong enough to put it down. [Applause.] At different periods in our career we have encountered troubles which have applied the hardest test to the Government of the United States. In the ordinary times of peace and good fortune we have divided among ourselves upon questions of little moment. The tendency to disagreement is a stimulant to healthful activity, but as often as great questions have arisen the smaller have been forgotten or lost sight of, and apparently discordant forces have united to oppose a common danger and secure a common benefit.

Pride of the American People.

"For it is the pride of the American people that in every stage of their career, no matter how grave the crisis or how high the mark to be attained, they have arisen with such intelligence and singular power as to meet and satisfy the highest expectations of mankind. [Applause.]

"In repose, when no peril is at hand, we scarcely reveal the deep and settled purposes of our National character. We seem easy and to the careless observer almost indifferent to those things which might in a smaller and less prosperous people demand a closer scrutiny and care. Small events may come and go and hardly attract our attention. Long periods of prosperity and rapidly accumulated wealth have had a tendency to make all things seem small to us, and to create this appearance of indifference. But he who believes that a grave public wrong can be inflicted without punishment, that a lapse of integrity will be forgiven, or that the standard of National honor can be lowered, is ignorant of the intense convictions of our people. [Cries of 'Good, good.'] Those who rely upon our indifference or upon their own power to deceive, when moral issues are at stake, must later reckon with a force they cannot understand."

"The onward rush of the American people, when aroused, cannot be withstood. They will not and shall not be betrayed, and those who have attempted it cannot reach cover too soon. [Laughter and applause.] The foundation of our National character is morality, and that includes integrity. There is a vast difference between questions of policy and questions of honor, and the line of division drawn among us on the first questions is very far from the line drawn on the second. We have often proved this before, and that is why at this time, when there is involved something more than building navies or raising revenues, the old party line so often adjusted in recent years has been shifted again, and this time further from the centre than ever before. The issues now before us have dug down through our politics and struck the character beneath, and when that point is reached people join hands who never did before. They do not then inquire about politics or religion, or the accidents of birth or wealth, or the thousand other things upon which they might in fair weather disagree.

"The only question now is, Are you honest or dishonest? Do you pay your debts or repudiate? Do you believe that our flag should be held high in the air or pulled through the dirt? If these questions are answered right, an alliance is formed, steadfast, that cannot be broken. It is the failure to understand this quick union and enlistment of honest men together that is misleading the repudiationists of to-day. There is a higher motive of action than the desire of those who have no money to obtain some, or the desire of those who have some to obtain more. And it is against this higher motive that this silver crusade will strike and be split this Fall." [Applause.]

Mr. Woodruff's Speech.

Mr. Black was loudly cheered when he sat down. Then the President said that Mr. Woodruff would speak—"Our Tim," he called him, "as honest and loyal-hearted a man as there is in Brooklyn." The audience showed its appreciation of Mr. Woodruff by cheering him. He said:

"At Saratoga I had a conversation with the only man I have met who would confess himself a supporter of Bryan and the Chicago platform. Undoubtedly 'there are others.' The man I refer to was attending the convention of the American Bar Association at Saratoga, and, therefore, assisting in the entertainment of the Lord Chief Justice of Great Britain. This man is a resident of Brooklyn, a practicing attorney, and a life-long Democrat, as well as a would-be poet. Among the many statements he made was one which shows the Anarchistic trend of the Bryanite policy, as illustrated in the utter contempt of some of its supporters for all who are fortunate enough to possess any of this world's goods. He said: 'There are no creditors; the world is divided between debtors and usurers.' This lawyer knows that the legal status of every depositor of the savings institutions of the country is that of a creditor, and yet he stigmatizes these hundreds of thousands of people, who deposit their savings where they can be safely and wisely invested for them, as usurers! The man who has by thrift and industry and good fortune amassed more than he needs for the conduct of his own business and loans the excess at the legal rate of interest to aid another in making a livelihood, or who by taking a mortgage on a house and lot makes it possible for a family to enjoy the blessings of a fireside of its own is a usurer! What a picture for an American citizen to contemplate! Thank God, this man is the only representative of his tribe it has been my misfortune to come in contact with.

"The delegates from this county to the Saratoga Convention went early, worked indefatigably, and, burying past animosities, presented to the Republicans of the State for the first time in many years a united front. They returned home not only successful in the particular object for which they were delegated, but bearing the reputation of having played the best politics of any delegation at the convention, and were credited with the great distinction of practically bringing about the nomination for Governor of our guest of the evening, Frank S. Black. Mr. Black's name should be Frank 'Solid' Black, for the indelibility of the color of his Republicanism is so solid that its blackness can never fade."

After the speechmaking was over, the candidates received the members of the club in the clubhouse parlors. Later the public was admitted, and Messrs. Black and Woodruff were kept busy shaking hands and receiving congratulations until a late hour.

While the banquet was in progress, a party of six ladies had luncheon in a private dining room of the club. The party consisted of Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Wurster, wife of Mayor Wurster; Mrs. Berri, Mrs. Charles Russell, and Mrs. Marshall Russell.

At President Berri's table, besides the candidate, were John A. Steicher, Stewart L. Woodford, Mayor Frederick W. Wurster, Jacob Brenner, W. W. Goodrich, Charles H. Russell, and Judge Dickey of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG NEGRO'S CRIME.

Two Little Girls Terribly Beaten at Lamars, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 22.—Albert Thomas and wife, who live near Lamars, S. C., left home Sunday to attend church, some miles away. Before their departure their two children, both girls, aged five and four, respectively, were sent to their grandparents, a quarter of a mile away. On the parents return home late in the evening the children could not be found. It was soon learned that they left their grandparents' house a short time before dark for home. After a search of an hour they were found in a terribly beaten and bruised condition in the woods about a hundred yards from the path.

The eldest died in a few hours, but the younger regained consciousness and began exclaiming: "Ellie did it! Ellie beat us!" Ellie Pompey is a negro about thirteen years old, who was living with the children's grandparents. He confessed the crime, stating that he met the children in the woods and began to play tag. He says they got mad, and he hit them too hard with a stick, and then, to cover up his act, committed the murder. Threats of lynching were freely made by both whites and blacks, and the Sheriff took his prisoner for safety to the Court House at Darlington. The younger child will die.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—7:15 A. M.—Hudson and Beach Streets, Elsas Paper Company, and others; total damage, $30,000.

—2 P. M.—657 Sixth Avenue, F. W. Haggerty; damage, $15.

—2:30 P. M.—161 Sixth Avenue, M. A. Wayler; damage, $250.

3 P. M.—8 Broadway, David Dows & Co.; damage trifling.

—3:40 P. M.—590 Lexington Avenue, Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church; damage, $100.

—3:50 P. M.—647 Fifth Street, Samuel Cohen; damage, $15.

—6 P. M.—2,193 Eighth Avenue, Andrew Kane, flat; damage, $1,500.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Collars.	E. & W.	Collars.
KELETA.	MADAWASKA.	ONEONTA.

MARRIED.

LEE—LINCOLN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1896, in New-York City, by the Rev. Thomas L. Lee, Clara Lathrop, daughter of Lowell Lincoln, and James Parrish Lee.

MARSHALL—McCULLOCH.—At the residence of I. B. Yale, Sparkill, N. Y., Sept. 22, by the Rev. Edward Heim, Lewis Charles Marshall of East Walpole, Mass., to Marie Stewart, youngest daughter of the late Hugh McCulloch of Washington, D. C.

DIED.

BOWNE.—Suddenly, at East Hampton, L. I., Sept. 20, 1896, aged 54 years, Robert Southgate Bowne, son of the late Walter and Eliza R. Bowne of Flushing, L. I.

Funeral services at St. George's Church, Flushing, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 23, on arrival of 10:50 o'clock train from East 34th St.

PARISH.—On Monday, Sept. 21, at Pleasantville, N. Y., John H. Parish, eldest son of the late Daniel Parish, in the 75th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PERKINS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 22, at his residence, 234 Greene Av., Brooklyn, Albert C. Perkins.

Funeral services at Central Congregational Church, Hancock St., near Franklin Av., Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Friends are requested not to send flowers. Interment at Topsfield, Mass.

REID.—Maria Louise Fuller, wife of the late Rev. Dr. Lewis H. Reid of Hartford, Conn., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. F. Roe, Honesdale, Pa., on Monday, Sept. 21, 1896, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral services at Salisbury, Conn.

WALBRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, Sept. 22, 1896, Mary V., widow of George B. Walbridge.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. 90 South Oxford St., Thursday, the 24th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

WRIGHT.—Jonathan Wright, Jr., only son of Dr. Jonathan and Susan Kittridge Wright, aged 4 years and 2 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Located on the Harlem Railroad, forty-eight minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 14 East 42d St.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE MARTIAN"

A NEW SERIAL

WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY

GEORGE DU MAURIER

THE AUTHOR OF

"TRILBY" and "PETER IBBETSON"

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BEGINS IN

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

FOR OCTOBER NOW READY

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York

GOV. ALTGELD DENOUNCED.

He Changes the Number of the Joliet Prison Cigar Factory.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Joliet Prison's cigar factory has been changed to No. 71, First District of Illinois. Warning of the attempt of the managers of Gov. Altgeld's pet industry to pull the wool over the public's eyes by changing the number of the factory has been sent to the Cigarmakers' International Union by C. P. Sorg, Secretary of the Joliet union. Secretary Sorg's letter says the change in the number of the factory was made on Gov. Altgeld's suggestion. In a circular letter to all trades unions in the State, issued to-day, the cigarmakers' organization says:

"Boycott Altgeld's filthy prison-made cigars. Boycott Factory No. 71. It is a State prison factory, started and run by one John P. Altgeld, Governor and millionaire landlord, who before election said: 'The free mechanic should not be compelled to work in competition with men behind prison walls.'"

Their circular arraigns him for the veto of the Convict Labor bill after it had been unanimously passed by the Illinois Legislature. The bill prohibited the manufacture in prisons of any article for eating, drinking, chewing, smoking, or for any other use in the mouth, except such as would be used by the inmates of the penal institution. Gov. Altgeld vetoed it with the curt remark: "This bill smacks of politics." An identical bill is now effective in Connecticut and other States, where the Governors do not pose as the special friends and champions of labor.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—IMPERIAL—Ex-Gov. Thomas G. Jones of Alabama.

—ALBEMARLE—Gen. John G. Parke, United States Army.

—CAMBRIDGE—Capt. A. Heese of the German Embassy at Washington.

—SAVOY—The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith of Washington, D. C.

—NORMANDIE—Senator David B. Hill of Albany and Charles S. Francis of Troy.

—WINDSOR—Bishop A. M. Randolph of Norfolk, Va., and Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago.

—PARK AVENUE—Col. J. H. Patterson, United States Army, and Goodwin Brown of Albany.

—HOFFMAN—J. Edward Addicks of Delaware, Norton Chase of Albany, and Norman E. Mack of Buffalo.

—MURRAY HILL—Ex-Congressman Carlos French and Clinton B. Davis of Connecticut and Dr. William Everett of Quincy, Mass.

—WALDORF—Domingo Gana, Chilean Minister at Washington; ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland, and Gen. James H. Wilson of Delaware.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; ex-Senator Frank Hiscock of Syracuse, Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, Gen. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island, ex-Attorney General D. K. Watson of Ohio, and U. S. Grant and wife.

IT STARTED IN NEBRASKA

BRYAN'S STORY OF THE GROWTH OF THE SILVER CRAZE.

The Candidate Also Tells How He Came to be an Advocate of Cheap Money—Began Studying the Financial Question Six Years Ago—Satisfied Now that He Is on the Right Side—Talks in Philadelphia and New-Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Mr. Bryan made three speeches to-day in this city, and also spoke at Washington Park, a Summer resort on the New-Jersey side of the Delaware River. He expected to make a long speech at Chester, where he stopped as he came through from Wilmington, but it rained hard, and he contented himself with saying a few words to his Chester audience.

He spoke at Washington Park at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. In the course of his address, he said:

"Until six years ago I thought any man who talked about money was a harmless crank. I did not listen to his arguments. They had no weight with me. Six years ago I began to study the question, trying to find out what was right, because I was taught to believe if a man would ground himself on what was right he could wait for other people to come to him. I was taught to believe no man could afford to be wrong, no matter how many he had in his company.

"I studied the question. I read books on both sides and compared them, and the more I read the deeper became my conviction, until I became so firmly of the opinion there could be no prosperity in this country until free silver was restored, that I was willing to risk all I had or hoped to have on the correctness of that conclusion.

"We have gone through in Nebraska the same process people have gone through in other States. We began the fight in Nebraska. It is the pioneer. The platform adopted at Chicago on the silver question was first adopted in Nebraska by the silver Democrats there.

"When we did it we had bolters then as they have had since. We had men who claimed to be Democrats who would not agree to our platform. They called themselves better Democrats than we were and voted the Republican ticket to prove it.

"We organized in Nebraska a Democratic Free Silver League. The members of that league made an open fight. When our State Convention met we had three to one, and we adopted that platform which has been readopted by the National Democratic Convention. There was never a fairer contest waged.

"Then we organized a bimetallic Democratic National League, which went out to do in the Nation what the free-silver Democrats of Nebraska had done in that State. We carried the question to the primaries, and the voters instructed the delegates to the County Convention and from there to the State Convention, and from there to the National Convention.

"When we got down there some came from New-York to instruct the delegates who had already been instructed. A distinguished man who used to call himself a Democrat [a voice: "Hill."]—no; Mr. Whitney—said, as soon as the people of the West found out how the people of the East felt about this subject, he did not think there would be any trouble carrying the convention against silver.

"He came back home and found he did not know how the people of the East felt about it. The Democratic Party in his own State has declared that it unreservedly indorses the free-silver plank of the National platform, and that it is the best Democratic platform ever adopted in this country. You see, out West and in the South we were farther-sighted than Mr. Whitney. I don't know whether he was short-sighted or far-sighted. At least, he did not know what his neighbors wanted, while we out West could look down into New-York and see that Mr. Whitney misrepresented the Democratic Party of the State from which he came.

"I don't know whether I ought to mention names, because they will say I am an Anarchist if I say anything against him. I am afraid the Standard Oil Company won't like me. I am only telling how little he knew of the sentiments around them.

"When I was a boy—that is, when I was a smaller boy—we used to have a teeter board. I cannot remember the time when I did not have sense enough to know that when one end of the board was down the other end would be up. And I do not want you to think that I was especially precocious. I wish some of our financiers had been boys once, and had not just sprung full grown into the world, because they think that you can keep money up and property up too. They think you can have a dollar growing better and better all the time and everything else growing better and better all the time, and then have confidence as a sort of tent to cover it all.

"When they tell you a dollar will buy more than it ever did, it means things sell for less than they used to. When they tell you they want a dollar that will buy as much as any dollar in the world, they say they want property as cheap here as it is anywhere in the world."

A POPULISTIC FORECAST.

Secretary Edgerton Figures Out a Bryan Victory.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Secretary Edgerton of the Populist National Committee issued a statement this morning showing the States claimed by the Populists for the Bryan ticket. The figures are as follows:

Alabama	11	Mississippi	9
Arkansas	8	Missouri	17
California	9	Montana	3
Colorado	4	Nevada	3
Delaware	3	Nebraska	8
Florida	4	North Carolina	11
Georgia	13	North Dakota	3
Idaho	3	Oregon	4
Illinois	24	South Carolina	9
Indiana	15	South Dakota	4
Iowa	13	Tennessee	12
Kansas	10	Texas	15
Kentucky	13	Utah	3
Louisiana	8	Virginia	12
Maryland	8	Washington	4
Michigan	14	West Virginia	6
Minnesota	9	Wyoming	3
Total			205

The following States are conceded to McKinley:

Connecticut	6	Ohio	23
Maine	6	Pennsylvania	32
Massachusetts	15	Rhode Island	4
New-Hampshire	4	Vermont	4
New-Jersey	10	Wisconsin	12
New-York	36		
Total	5		152

"The only possibly doubtful States in the Bryan column in this list," said Mr. Edgerton, "are: Delawar, 3; Illinois, 24; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13, and Michigan, 14, making a total of 69 votes. If all of these should be carried by McKinley, would leave Bryan with 226 votes in the Electoral College, or two more than sufficient to elect him. In the McKinley column such States as New-Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, and even New-York, are not absolutely sure for the gold-standard candidate. Should these States go for Bryan, it would leave McKinley a total of but 71 votes."

HE SUPPORTED FREE SILVER.

And Much Complaint Is Made Against the Editor of a Religious Paper.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The free silverites here say that the Rev. J. Adams, editor of The Advance, a religious weekly of Chicago, has been asked to resign because of his advocacy of free coinage. The Advance is published in the interest of the Congregational faith, and is controlled by a Board of Managers, of which the Rev. Frederick A. Noble, D. D., pastor of Union Park Church, is a prominent member.

Recently Editor Adams has been advocating the cause of free silver, both in The Advance and on the stump. As the weekly is supposed to be devoted to Congregationalism, the readers and the Directors very naturally objected to having it turned into a Bryan organ, and so intimated to Mr. Adams. He has not, however, been asked to resign.

FUSION QUESTIONS IN ALABAMA.

Neither Republicans Nor Sound-Money Democrats Will Consent.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 22.—The State Republican Campaign Committee met in this city yesterday and decided to have no fusion or co-operation with any other party. Their Advisory Committee approved this decision.

The sound-money Democratic State leaders have indorsed this action by taking a similar position. The Republican Committee also gives out that they never have made to or received from the National Democrats any proposition for fusion. They say they will make it a hot fight with their present Electoral ticket in the field. The question of local co-operation in particular Congressional districts will be decided by district leaders on both sides.

MR. BRYAN IN BROOKLYN.

Will Speak Twice to His Followers in That City To-night.

William J. Bryan, candidate for President, will deliver two speeches in Brooklyn to-night. He will first appear in the Academy of Music, where a meeting will be held under the auspices of the regular Democratic General Committee. Justice William J. Gaynor will preside, and Senator Blackburn of Kentucky will deliver an address. The faithful are expected to crowd the building and shout themselves hoarse for free silver and repudiation.

The second meeting will be held in the rink, Clermont Avenue, near Myrtle Avenue, and will be under the auspices of the labor organizations. John Phillips, National Secretary of the United Hatters of America, will preside, and speeches will be delivered by John Brisben Walker, Charles Frederic Adams, and Joseph R. Buchanan.

Hartman Speaks for the Bolters.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Congressman Hartman was asked to-day for an expression of opinion regarding the campaign.

"I think Bryan will carry every Western State except possibly Wyoming," said he.

"I don't think there is any waning of the silver sentiment, as the papers call it. The Republicans who felt impelled to walk out of the St. Louis Convention have experienced no change of heart. While it is true that Senator Cannon did not sign the manifesto issued from Manitou, Col., after the convention, that does not indicate that he was not in sympathy with it. He had private political reasons for not signing. We all knew what they were, and we did not think it strange. He is just as good a friend of silver as ever."

Fusion Deals in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Secretary Edgerton of the Populist National Committee this morning was advised officially by Mr. James B. Lloyd of Raleigh, N. C., that the Populists and Democrats had come to an understanding for their fusion on the Electoral ticket in that State. Fusion is based upon a ticket containing five Populists, five Democrats, and one silver Republican.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 22.—The Republican State Committee to-day withdrew Patrick T. Massay as Congressional nominee in this district. This is in accordance with the Republican arrangement with the Populists, to give the latter five Congressmen and assure their election.

Connecticut's Democratic Chairman.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 22.—The Democratic State Central Committee this afternoon chose Alexander Troup of New-Haven as Chairman. Mr. Troup is to select the Secretary of the committee. A meeting of the candidates on the State and Electoral tickets, held this morning, according to statements of those present, was merely for the purpose of "getting acquainted." Mr. Troup said this afternoon that Mr. Bryan would speak in Bridgeport on Thursday about noon, in New-Haven in the afternoon, and in Hartford in the evening.

Lunatics Parade for Bryan.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 22.—Complaint was made to Gov. Holcomb yesterday that six patients in the Lincoln Hospital for the Insane took part in the Bryan parade on the occasion of the notification by the silver committee. At the time of the demonstration the charge was made that the Populist ranks were swelled by insane patients, one an epileptic, all mounted. The charge was denied, but last night an evening paper reiterated it, giving names and calling for an investigation. The Superintendent of the insane asylum is Dr. L. J. Abbott, a Populist.

AFTER SUIT COMES RECEIVER.

Kennett, Hopkins & Co.'s Affairs in a Tangle.

Gilbert M. Speir was appointed receiver of the assets of the dissolved firm of Kennett, Hopkins & Co. by Judge Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday. The firm dealt in stocks, bonds, and grain in New-York and Chicago, and the present receivership is the result of a suit brought a month ago by Francis J. Kennett against his partners—George B. Hopkins and Harry L. Terry.

Judge Truax said: "There seems to be very material disputes between the parties to the action in reference to the assets of the former copartnership and as to the manner in which the affairs of the copartnership shall be settled up. For instance: plaintiff claims that a large amount of stock belongs to the Chicago house, in which he says the New-York concern had no interest, while the defendants claim that the Chicago and New-York houses formed one concern, and that the New-York house has a lien on the said stock. In the case before us the partnership has been dissolved and the defendants' answer shows that there is property concerning the division of which the partners have not agreed, and other property—the lease and good-will—in regard to which there is a difference, the defendants claiming the whole interest to the exclusion of the plaintiff."

The firm was dissolved April 30 by mutual consent. Mr. Kennett of Chicago was the capitalist, and he said he originally supplied the entire cash capital.

The affairs of the stock brokerage firm of Kennett, Hopkins & Co. attracted some public attention in this city last Spring through the action of the Governors of the New-York Stock Exchange. The methods of the firm were sharply questioned in Chicago, and Mr. Kennett, the resident partner in that city, was suspended by the Chicago Stock Exchange for certain violations of the rules. George B. Hopkins, being a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, was called upon by the Governors of that institution to sever his connection with the firm or give up his seat in the Exchange. He retired from the firm of Kennett, Hopkins & Co. and organized a firm of his own in this city.

The suspension of Mr. Kennett by the Chicago Exchange was revoked after a while, and that gentleman is now conducting business in the Western metropolis, having no business connection with his former partner.

James McNerney Drowned.

The body of James McNerney, a well-to-do contractor of Fort Lee, N. J., was found floating in the Harlem River near the Madison Avenue Bridge yesterday morning by two lumbermen employed at Gates's lumber dock. The body was identified at the Harlem morgue by a nephew.

LISTENING TO M'KINLEY

AN ADDRESS FOR EACH OF THREE DELEGATIONS.

A Pilgrimage of Holmes County Farmers, Who Were Not Deterred by Drizzling Rain and a Cold Wind—They Promise the Candidate a Big Majority—One Thousand Visitors from Western New-York Listen to Praise of Their State.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Three delegations called on Major McKinley to-day and he addressed them all. Despite a drizzling rain that continued throughout the morning and a strong northwest wind that blew cold during the afternoon, the enthusiasm that has characterized the pilgrimages was unabated.

A delegation of Holmes County farmers was the first to arrive. In the course of his speech to them, Mr. McKinley said:

"The people have no patience with those who would violate the plighted faith of the Nation and stamp its obligations with dishonor. They will not tolerate repudiation of public order or private dealing. They will not countenance the clipping of the coins of the country, and they will never consent to clipping the currency in any form it may be proposed. [Applause.] The contest should be settled this year, that no party hereafter can alarm the business world and shake public confidence by the proposition to scale our debts, either public or private. [Applause.] We cannot afford, as a Nation, to have the question raised every four years whether the Nation will pay or repudiate its debts. [Applause.]

"This is a year, my fellow-citizens of Holmes County, to close that question forever. [Applause.] It can be so determined this year that it will never present itself again in your lifetime or mine; a sweeping and impressive majority against the combination of opposition will do it. [Applause.] And nothing else will. [A voice: "We will do it."] Not a bare majority, but a mighty one. Placing the party of National honor in control of every branch of the Government will do it; anything short of that will leave the question to further dispute. Let us settle once for all that this Government is one of honor and law, and that neither the seeds of repudiation nor lawlessness can find root in our soil or live beneath our flag. [Applause.] In this contest all the banner we want is the American flag. [Applause.] That represents all our aims, our policies, and purposes. It is the banner of every patriot. It is, thank God, to-day the flag of every section of our common country. No flag ever triumphed over it; it was never degraded or defeated. [Applause.] It was never degraded or defeated, and will not now be when more patriotic men are guarding it than ever before in our history." [Great cheering.]

Pilgrims from Western New-York.

About 2 o'clock a delegation to the number of 1,000 from Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties, N. Y., arrived by a special train of fifteen coaches. They were met by the Canton mounted troop, and a reception committee of citizens and escorted to the McKinley residence. Among the towns represented were Jamestown, Carroll, Randolph, Frewsburg, Lakewood, Watt's Flats, and Panama. In the course of his talk to the New-Yorkers, Mr. McKinley said:

"It is difficult to realize—and I sometimes think that the country does not realize—that, immense as the agricultural resources of the country are, New-York is still the first State in both the value of her farms and farm products. [Applause.] Your counties are among the most northwestern in that splendid group of magnificent agricultural counties stretching across your State, having in 1890 an assessed valuation of $1,056,176,141, and yielding annually from your 23,000,000 acres $178,000,000 worth of products.

"Your farmers, therefore, are quite as much interested in the proper settlement of the free-silver, tariff, and reciprocity issues in this campaign, which in importance dominate all others, as the farmers of any other section of the country; and so what may be said on these subjects, the fact ought to be constantly borne in mind that the farmers of New-York are quite as much concerned in point of actual property at stake as those of any other State or section of the Union. The attempt to inflame the passion of the West and South against the East is, therefore, but a mischievous and unpatriotic effort to arouse prejudice and hatred against men of their calling affected by the same causes and feeling, the same business depression as those which disturb and harass the whole country. [Applause.]

No Sympathy with Such a Cause.

"I have no sympathy, my fellow-citizens, with a cause based upon hate and passion. It is beneath the aims and purposes of patriotic freemen, and I am glad to note that it receives no encouragement from the sturdy citizens of New-York. [Applause and cries of "New-York is all right!"]

"How strikingly the names of the illustrious Hamilton and the Empire State of New-York are inseparably connected. We cannot think of the great events of our history without at once associating them together, and we cannot recall any example of like nature so conspicuous, unless it be the inseparable association of Washington and Jefferson with Virginia, and Lincoln with Illinois. [Applause.]

"Fortunately these statesmen are our own countrymen, and we cannot too highly revere them, and however much they may have differed in administrative policies, they were always and at all times together for the honor of the country. [Great applause.] No man of his time left a more lasting impression on public legislation than the eminent leader in New-York, Alexander Hamilton, who, more than any one else, secured her ratification of the United States Constitution, and to whom we are more largely indebted than to any other citizen for our protective tariff system, which he always steadily supported, and for our excellent monetary system, for, beginning with the first coinage act, April 2, 1792, every law enacted down to and including the act of May, 1875, providing for the resumption of specie payments, was based upon the principles laid down by Alexander Hamilton and supported almost in their entirety by Thomas Jefferson. [Applause.]

"We have heard a great deal in this campaign about the doctrines of the fathers. Hamilton favored both gold and silver as money, though he preferred gold alone himself, and the Government of the United States entered on the use of both. Hamilton announced the great fundamental principle when he said: 'There can hardly be a better rule for any country for a legal tender than the market ratio.' In other words, every coin should contain enough metal so that when melted it will be worth just as much as when it is stamped as money, the bullion or market value always to be the same as its legal or money value. [Great applause and cries of "He was right."]

"This was the doctrine of Hamilton and Jefferson. This has been the undeviating policy of the Government under every Administration, and has been the settled policy of all the great parties of the country from the beginning of the Government."

After a few words about protection, Mr. McKinley said this about the workingmen:

"The prosperity of the working classes lives, moves, and has its being in established credit and a steady medium of payment. All sudden changes destroy it. Honest industry never comes in for any part of the spoils in that scramble which takes place when the currency of a country is disordered. Did wild schemes and projects ever benefit the industrious? Did violent fluctuations ever do good to him who depends on his daily labor for his daily bread? [Great applause and cries of "No! No!"] Certainly never. All these things gratify greediness for sudden gain or the rashness of strong speculation, but they can bring nothing but injury and distress to the homes of patient industry and honest labor." [Great applause.]

Three cheers were given for Major McKinley when he had concluded, and the nominee went through the ordeal of shaking hands with the entire company.

Advice to Men from Indiana.

At 4 o'clock the last delegation of the day arrived. It filled ten coaches, and was composed of 600 members of the McKinley clubs of Elkhart County, Ind.; South Bend, La Porte, Elkhart, and Goshen were about equally represented. A feature of this visit was the presentation of a bust statue of the candidate. In the course of his speech, Mr. McKinley said:

"There is a question, already settled, but which some people propose to unsettle, and that is the money question, and we are opposed to any such unsettling as they favor. They propose to debase the currency of the country by free silver as they have degraded the labor of the country by free trade. [Cries of "That's right!"] We want in this country dollars worth 100 cents each; dollars as good as are found anywhere in any country of the world. That's the kind of money we have now; that's what the Republican Party gave this country, for every dollar we have to-day of every kind has been given to you for the most part by Republican legislation, and every dollar of it is good everywhere, and we propose to keep it right there. [Applause and cries of "That's what we will do."]

"Then there is another thing we propose to do: We propose to settle it for all time that this is a Government of law. [tremendous applause,] and a Government by the law, and a Government that will not sell its honor and its public faith for any price or consideration. There is another thing, my countrymen from Indiana, that we propose to do: We propose to stand by the honest judiciary of the United States; we propose, in a word, to stand by our free institutions—grand, noble institutions they are—and spurn the suggestion that there are classes in the United States. [Applause.] Every honest man under our flag is as good as any other honest man, and we propose to keep him so; and every man has an equal opportunity under our laws to rise in this country with any other, and I bid the young men who stand around me never to permit any barriers to be raised between one class of citizens and another."

COUNTY CONVENTIONS HELD.

Both Republicans and Democrats Nominate Assemblymen.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—Republican Assembly District Conventions were held in this city and county to-day. The following Assembly nominations were made: First District—Patrick McDonald; Second District—Henry W. Hill; Third District—Benjamin A. Peevers; Fourth District—William Schneider; Fifth District—Charles A. Braun; Sixth District—Nicholas Miller; Seventh District—H. L. Steiner; Eighth District—H. J. Baisdell.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Ulster County this afternoon, at Gardiner, nominated Harcourt J. Pratt of Lloyds for member of Assembly.

OWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Tioga County Democratic Convention was held here to-day, and Epenetus Howe of Candor was nominated for member of Assembly. He ran for Governor on the Greenback ticket in the eighties, and was elected to the Assembly on the Republican ticket two years ago.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Democratic Convention of Ontario County, held to-day, nominated I. W. Pillusbury for Assembly, J. H. Bennett for County Judge, T. Y. Vincent for District Attorney, and Evans S. Parker for School Commissioner for the First District.

ROME, Sept. 22.—At the Democratic County Convention held here to-day Charles T. Haydon of Rome was nominated for County Treasurer, W. Douglass of New-Hartford for Special Surrogate, and Dr. Medina Preston of Sangerfield and Dr. H. G. Dubois of Camden for Coroners. The convention adopted resolutions indorsing the Chicago and Buffalo nominations.

SAYS BRYAN WILL BE BEATEN.

Controller Eckels Confident of a Great Sound-Money Victory.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 22.—Controller Eckels arrived here last night with his wife and daughter for a few days' rest before returning to Washington.

In the course of a conversation with a reporter, Mr. Eckels said he believed Bryan would be beaten in every State carved out of the Northwest Territory; that he would lose Iowa, and that the chances were against him in Kansas and Nebraska, while in every Southern State where the negro question was not considered his chances hardly were more than even.

"However," said Mr. Eckels, "the work of the sound-money forces should go steadily on. The defeat of free silver and kindred financial heresies should be so marked that the country will not be bothered by them again. My own judgment is that if the country were well rid of false monetary schemes there would come to our people an era of hitherto unknown prosperity."

McKinley's Picture in Every House.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 22.—The Republican leaders here began to-day a novel campaign under the direction of Gen. Brayton, the new National Committee member. All town and district leaders met in conference and were instructed to have placed in every rural household in the State a large lithograph of McKinley. Reports from the different towns throughout the State indicate that Rhode Island will give McKinley 20,000 plurality. Congressman Arnold of the Second District has decided not to be a candidate for renomination, and ex-Speaker Capron, no doubt, will be made the nominee by acclamation.

Iowa Safe for McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Representative Hull of Iowa, a member of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, writes to Chairman Babcock: "If you can find any one who wants to bet on Iowa's not giving 25,000 Republican majority, you can take all the money you can get on it. I think we are safe for 50,000."

300,000 Majority for McKinley.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—At a meeting of the Republican State Committee here to-day, Chairman Beyer of the Executive Committee said he was confident that Pennsylvania would give McKinley 300,000 majority.

KENTUCKY TOLLGATE WAR.

Fifteen Destroyed Yesterday—Threats of Hanging and Burning.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ky., Sept. 22.—There is much excitement here over the outrages committed early this morning by the mob which chopped down the tollgates. Out of twenty-four gates in the county fifteen were destroyed. Every keeper was warned not to collect further toll, and at McMichael's, on the Harrodsburg Road, and at Mrs. Tipton's, near Camden, serious threats were made. McMichael was told that he would be hanged if he attempted to collect tolls, while Mrs. Tipton was informed that her house would be burned if the order of the discontinuance was not obeyed.

Sheriff Oliver stands ready, upon the slightest clue, to form a posse and to bring to justice the members of the mob. Everybody is aroused. Col. Thomas H. Shanks, the patriarch of the Kentucky Legislature, owned pikes upon which three gates were destroyed, and is the heaviest loser.

New-Jersey Veterans Meet.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 22.—The veterans of the Twenty-second Regiment met in convention at the Opera House to-day. Col. Abram C. Demarest was unanimously re-elected President. The following Vice Presidents were elected: Benjamin Eglin, James A. Osborn, Capt. James Vreeland, J. A. Hopper, Capt. N. R. Titus, Capt. J. H. Margerum, R. D. Brown, Sergt. W. C. Herring, and Lieut. Forbush. Peter L. Conklin was elected Chaplain of the association. Tunis A. Herring was elected Secretary. I. A. Hopper was elected Treasurer. It was decided that the reunion of the association take place at Ramseys next year. A parade followed the reunion, Companies G and L of the Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., being in line, and also the fire companies and Grand Army of the Republic Post.

SOUND MONEY IN NEW-JERSEY.

A Local Ticket to be Placed Before Hudson County Electors.

The sound-money Democrats of Hudson County, N. J., have perfected their plans for organizing a County Committee. At a meeting held at the Palmer and Buckner headquarters Monday night these officers were chosen: President—Andrew J. Corcoran, Jersey City; Vice President—L. H. Nettleton, Hoboken; Secretary and Treasurer—Rynier J. Wortendyke, Jersey City; Executive Committee—Charles L. Carrick, E. F. Maturin, and J. McElrath, Jersey City; A. P. Hexamer, Hoboken; W. C. Alpers, Bayonne.

The committee has only eighteen members at present, but the number will be raised to thirty, so as to insure representation in all parts of the county.

A suggestion was offered that the committee should indorse the nomination of Allan L. McDermott, a sound-money Democrat, nominated by the Bryan and Sewall Democrats for Congress, but the majority refused to listen to it.

In order to settle the matter definitely, the committee adopted a resolution instructing the Executive Committee to put in the field as soon as practicable a complete county ticket, to be added to the ballot containing the names of the Palmer and Buckner Electors. The Executive Committee was further instructed not to select any person already nominated by any other party.

Among the names mentioned for the Congressional nomination are William Brinkerhoff and George L. Record of Jersey City, and Rudolph Raabe of Hoboken. Alva A. Bedell was suggested as the candidate for Sheriff. The committee will probably report at a meeting to be held Friday night.

This committee has no connection with the Hudson County Sound Money League, organized last week. The members of the league will take no part in the local contest, and its members may vote for Palmer and Buckner or McKinley and Hobart, as they please, and may also select their own candidates for the local offices.

SOUND-MONEY REAL ESTATE MEN.

A Club Organized to Assist in the Election of McKinley and Hobart.

A special meeting of the Directors of the Real Estate Exchange was held yesterday, at which the following were present: George De Forest Barton, Douglas Robinson, Frank Yoran, Samuel F. Jayne, Hermann H. Cammann, Augustus W. Cruikshank, Alfred E. Marling, Frederick Zittel, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Thomas S. Walker, and Augustus H. Carpenter. The following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, The financial plank of the Chicago Convention, which proposes the free coinage of silver on a basis of sixteen to one, is an attack upon the honor and integrity of the United States and involves a virtual repudiation of about one-half of the honest debts of the country, both public and private, to the detriment of all business interests, to the great injury of the vast army of wage-earners, of all depositors in savings banks, the members of all building and loan associations, and the holders of all life insurance policies, and which would most injuriously affect the interests of all owners and dealers in real estate throughout the United States; and,

"Whereas, We believe that the business interests of this country require that the money standard should be the same as that of the other great commercial nations of the world, and that the faith of the Nation, which is pledged to the maintenance of such standard, should not be repudiated or destroyed; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, calls upon all of its members, and upon the real estate community throughout this city, irrespective of political party, to use their utmost influence to insure the election of McKinley and Hobart, the representatives of sound money and the upholders of law and order throughout this broad land."

The Real Estate Sound Money Club was then formed, with Mr. Douglas Robinson as President and G. De Forest Barton as Secretary. A meeting of the club will be held in the latter part of the week.

READY FOR THE STATE CONVENTION

Brooklyn Democrats Prepared to Receive Delegates and Speakers.

Arrangements have been completed for the sound-money Democratic State Convention which is to be held to-morrow night in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The State Committee will have parlors in the Clarendon Hotel, and the general headquarters in Washington Street, near Myrtle Avenue, will be available for all others.

The stage of the Academy of Music has been filled with tiers of seats rising from the platform to the flies to accommodate 100 members of the committee which called the convention.

The 450 delegates will be seated in the body of the house, and in half of the first gallery, which will be reserved for the New-York delegates.

The public will be admitted to the two other galleries.

During the convention a Palmer and Buckner banner will be raised in front of the Academy across Montague Street. Senator Palmer and Gen. Buckner may attend the convention.

The following circular was sent out by the sound-money Democrats yesterday:

FINANCE COMMITTEE,
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY,
319 WASHINGTON STREET.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1896.

Dear Sir: The National Democratic Party proposes to do all in its power to gain Democratic votes for sound money and an honest dollar, unimpaired by either legislative fiat or the disastrous effects which would be immediately consequent upon the election of Mr. Bryan.

Throughout the country and here in Brooklyn this party stands particularly for the interest of the daily and weekly wage earners, for the savings-bank depositors, for the holders of life insurance policies, for every man who has prudently husbanded his earnings to provide for the education of his children and a competency for his own old age, and for every business man who has capital invested, with commercial and manufacturing interests at stake. In short, we are standing for your interests.

We believe that the programme of the free-silver party will reduce the purchasing power of the dollar, reduce by one-half the life savings of the industrious and thrifty, cut down the provision made for widows and orphans, and cripple all capital and investments.

We hope that in this crisis you will support the work of this party as generously as your means will permit, and the magnitude of the danger demands. Checks should be drawn to the order of A. Augustus Healy, Treasurer. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
CHARLES JEROME EDWARDS,
A. AUGUSTUS HEALY,
MARSHALL S. DRIGGS,
FERDINAND McKEIGE,
Finance Committee.

2,200 GOLD LAWYERS JOIN.

Leading Members of the Bar Acting Together for Sound Money.

Conspicuous lawyers who have heretofore been on different sides in political contests will unite to-day at noon at a meeting in the Real Estate Exchange, in Liberty Street, in perfecting the organization of the Lawyers' Sound Money Campaign Club.

The Provisional Committee intrusted with the preliminary steps for the formation of the club consists of Messrs. Elihu Root, W. Bourke Cockran, Henry W. Calhoun, Sherman Evarts, Rufus W. Peckham, Jr., B. Aymar Sands, Herbert L. Satterlee, Charles H. Sherrill, Jr., and G. Thornton Warren. The committee sent out a circular to lawyers irrespective of their political affiliations, asking them to join in the organization of the club. Up to yesterday afternoon 2,200 responses had been received to this circular from lawyers requesting to be enrolled as members of the club.

The meeting for permanent organization will be called to order by Thomas Thacher, and Wheeler H. Peckham will be named for President of the club. Among those who have consented to act as Vice Presidents are Congressman Franklin Bartlett, John M. Bowers, C. C. Beaman, Esek Cowen, William M. Evarts, George C. De Witt, Jr., Julien T. Davies, Frederic R. Coudert, Henry E. Howland, Myer S. Isaacs, Clarence Seward, De Lancey Nicoll, Simon Sterne, Edward M. Shepard, and ex-Gov. Hoadly.

The speakers at the meeting will include Congressman Franklin Bartlett, Wheeler H. Peckham, William B. Hornblower, Edmund Wetmore, and George L. Rives.

The club, it is expected, will take part in the great business men's parade on Oct. 31.

RETAIL GROCERS FAVOR GOLD.

They Will Have a Series of Meetings for Educational Purposes.

The Retail Grocers' Union has, for the time, turned from consideration of the price of flour and sugar and gone into discussion of the commercial ratio of gold and silver and as to which is the better metal for the money of this country.

The discussion was precipitated by a letter that was sent to the union by the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation. This brought up the question as to whether the Retail Grocers' Union was in favor of gold, and L. J. Callanan, at the meeting of the union Monday night, moved that the union have a series of meetings for the purpose of discussing the matter. The motion was carried, and the union will soon enter upon a series of public discussions for the purpose of educating its members on the free-coinage question.

A debate by Mr. Callanan and W. H. Steinkamp, who favored gold, and John P. Schuessler, who favored silver, followed.

Those present seemed overwhelmingly in favor of gold, and the silver arguments received no applause. There was no voting on the merits of the debate.

Speakers of prominence will be invited to address the union at the public meetings it has decided to hold.

THE BOLT OF GOV. O'FERRALL.

He Will Not Take the Stump Unless Stirred by Criticism.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 22.—The position of Gov. O'Ferrall of this State in repudiating the Chicago ticket and platform has created more of a sensation than anything that has occurred in Virginia politics during this campaign. The Democratic leaders are stirred up and aroused by the Governor's bolt. Some of the overzealous leaders think that the members of the staff of the Executive who differ with him on this matter should show it by tendering their resignations. There is no probability that any of these will let party feeling carry them so far.

The Governor has no present intention of taking the stump, but if the Democratic leaders resort to unfriendly criticisms of his refusal to swallow the Chicago platform and candidates, he is certain not to adhere to this resolution. To-morrow night he will make a brief speech in introducing Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, the candidate of the sound-money Democrats, who, with Col. John R. Fellows, will address a large audience here. The Virginia Executive will content himself with that one speech, unless aroused by his old party associates. He has received a telegram from the Chairman of the sound-money Democratic Committee of Louisville, Ky., to address a big meeting there. Another invitation comes from Berkely Springs, West Va., urging the Governor to make a speech there. It is not, however, his intention to accept any such invitations.

Calls Mr. Bryan a Conspirator.

The Republican Dry Goods Club held its usual noon-day meeting yesterday at 350 Broadway, Vice President J. B. Fuller presided. Charles R. Pope, once United States Consul General at Toronto, and Lawyer L. B. Van Gassbeck of the Holland Society, were the speakers. Mr. Pope held that the conspiracy formulated by William J. Bryan and his backers is far more threatening than was the conspiracy hatched by Jefferson Davis and his allies. He said that he was glad to see now, as then, in '61, the hearts of all true patriots beating as one for the keeping intact of the Nation's integrity.

Leaf Tobacco Club's Two Banners.

The Leaf Tobacco Sound Money Club raised two banners yesterday, one across Maiden Lane, at 136, and one across Water Street, at 159. Ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder of Brooklyn, Major John Burns, Representative Coombs, Jacob A. Kemple, John W. Scott, and Joseph Cullman made speeches. The club has an enrolled membership of 300. A message of congratulation from Major McKinley was read.

The Rev. Mr. Dixon on the Stump.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., Sept. 22.—The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., of New-York City delivered the first of a series of speeches on sound money at Eastville, Va., last night to a large and attentive audience. Before Mr. Dixon arrived at Eastville the Court House was filled to overflowing with both gold and silver advocates. Mr. Dixon spoke at Onancock, Va., to-night.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee.
Tenth Massachusetts	Rep.	S. J. Burrows
*Second Massachusetts	Rep.	F. H. Gillett
Twelfth Massachusetts	Rep.	W. C. Lovering
*Sixth Massachusetts	Rep.	W. H. Moody
*Seventeenth New-York	Rep.	B. B. Odell, Jr.
Twenty-sixth New-York	Dem.	A. D. Wales
*Thirty-second New-York	Rep.	R. B. Mahany
Thirty-third New-York	Rep.	D. S. Alexander
Fifth Missouri	Rep.	J. H. Reff

*Renominated.

CUTTING'S GOOD GOLF SCORE.

Won the Gold Medal at the Lenox Club Tourney by One Point.

LENOX, Sept. 22.—All Lenox was interested in the golf match to-day, when fully thirty players started in, a pouring rain to play the preliminaries for the five-hundred-dollar cup offered as a prize by the Lenox Golf Club. In spite of the unfavorable weather, many ladies were at the links, and watched the playing from the piazza of the golf clubhouse and from the tents. The ground was in very bad condition, being very muddy, especially at the lower end, so that the scores were not nearly so good as they would have otherwise been.

Of the players who contested in this preliminary match, nearly all were conspicuously good golfers, so that the strife was a close one. Nearly every club belonging to the United States Golf Association was represented. M. B. Cutting, Jr., made the best score of the day, making the four rounds of the course of 36 holes in 192 strokes. Quincy A. Shaw was a close second, coming within 1 stroke of him. Cutting thus received the gold medal for the best score and Shaw the silver medal for second prize. A. H. Fenn, who won the Sloane Cup with such a fine score yesterday, was not so successful to-day, coming in third with a score of 199. He attributes his ill luck to the bad condition of the ground and to his ball getting stuck in the mud.

W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., was heartily applauded when it was announced late this afternoon that he was the winner of the gold medal for making the best score. His playing to-day was, as it always has been on these links, very steady, and he has an excellent eye, so that he is not so likely to long drives to drive into the trees as are some of the other players.

Among those at the links to-day were Baron and Baroness Thielman, Mrs. Belle Neilson, Mrs. David W. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. David Crocker, Mr. Alfred F. Vanderbilt, Miss Whittaker, Mr. William Burden, Mr. Morris, Miss Prelinghuysen, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, and Mme. Troyeni Bey. A special feature of the day was the large golf luncheon given by Dr. F. P. Kinnicutt, President of the Golf Club, at his country place, North Point. He invited about 200 of the men golfers and their friends, cottagers, and members of their house parties.

Following is the score of the first sixteen players who are qualified to play for the Lenox C

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William L. Bostwick.

William Lucas Bostwick died at his home in Ithaca, N. Y., last night from paralysis, after nearly two years of suffering. Born at Enfield, Tompkins County, N. Y., March 13, 1837, he had always lived in the county, and was interested in its politics and those of the State for many years. He began his education by attending the old Ithaca Academy, and, entering Hamilton College, was graduated from there in 1858, with the degree of M. A. At twenty-one he represented his town of Enfield in the Board of Supervisors. He married in 1861, and moved to Ithaca in 1863.

Mr. Bostwick represented Tompkins County in the Assembly in 1874, and was largely instrumental in the passage of the first compulsory education laws. In 1876 the Legislature elected him a Regent of the University, and at his death he was the oldest member but one in point of service. From 1880 to 1883 he was on the Board of Canal Appraisers by appointment of Gov. Cornell. During President Harrison's Administration he was cashier of the New-York Custom House under Collector Erhardt, from 1889 to 1895, when on account of ill health he resigned. In earlier life he was active in commercial enterprises in Ithaca, and was identified with many public movements for the city's good. He leaves a wife and four children.

Charles E. Jenkins.

Charles E. Jenkins, who died at the residence of his son-in-law, E. W. Ketcham, in Yonkers, Monday, was born in Albany seventy-three years ago. He was a son of Lemuel Jenkins, who was a Representative in Congress during the Administration of President John Quincy Adams, and was a lineal descendant on his mother's side of Gen. William Radcliff of Rhinebeck, a prominent politician and soldier of the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Jenkins was educated at Williams College. After his admission to the bar of this State he moved to Milwaukee, where he soon achieved distinction in his profession and became prominently identified with the Democratic Party. He was chosen respectively as Prosecuting Officer of the City of Milwaukee, member of the Legislature, and Judge of the Supreme Court. He took up his residence in the City of New-York in 1859, and formed a connection with the late David Dudley Field. He subsequently became the head of the law firm of Jenkins, Opdyke & Ackerman. He was appointed by President Lincoln to the office of Provost Marshal, and it was at his headquarters in this city, corner of Forty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, that the first outbreak of the draft riots occurred. He also served one term in the Legislature of this State.

Dr. Albert C. Perkins.

Dr. Albert C. Perkins, Principal of the Crescent School, in Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, who was for many years Principal of the Adelphi Academy, died yesterday morning at his home, 234 Greene Avenue, from the effects of the heat during the hot week in August. Prostration resulted in pneumonia, which was the direct cause of death.

Dr. Perkins was born at Topsfield, Essex County, Mass., Dec. 18, 1832. He entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., when a lad, and upon being graduated went to Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1859. He then studied law in Salem, Mass., but abandoned it for teaching, and entered Phillips Exeter Academy, of which he eventually became Principal. He remained in that position until 1883, when he was appointed Principal of Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn. He resigned in 1892, and a year later opened the Crescent School.

Dr. Perkins leaves a wife, a son, and two daughters. He was a member of the Central Congregational Church, and there the funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon. The Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends will officiate. The burial will be in Topsfield, Mass.

Katharina Klafsky-Lohse.

Frau Katharina Klafsky-Lohse, the prima donna, who died in Hamburg yesterday, was born at St. Johanna, Hungary, on Sept. 19, 1855. She was a pupil of Marchesi in Vienna, and afterward played in small parts at Salzburg until 1875. She was married to Herr Lohse in 1876 at Leipsic, and a few months later became a member of the Stadt Theatre company, of Leipsic.

She next joined the Wagner troupe under the management of Angelo Neumann. Frau Klafsky's marriage with Herr Lohse was dissolved in 1883, and in 1885 she joined the Hamburg Theatre company, and there met Franz Greve, the first baritone of the company, to whom she was married in 1887. The chief rôles of the late prima donna were Fidelio, Isolde, and Brunhilde, in which she distinguished herself in this country, while under the management of Walter Damrosch. She was under engagement to Mr. Damrosch to make forty appearances in this country during the coming season of opera.

Frau Klafsky's début in New-York last season was made as Ortrud, in which rôle she succeeded in sweeping away all impressions her predecessors had been able to make in the part.

Elie Charlier.

A dispatch from Paris announces the death of Prof. Elie Charlier, at the age of seventy years. He was a well-known teacher, and formerly conducted a school for boys in this city.

Prof. Charlier was the son of a French Protestant clergyman. He came to America in 1852 with letters of introduction to Richard C. Morse, then editor of The Observer, and James Harper, then Mayor of New-York. The Mayor permitted him to use his name as a reference, which aided him in the establishment of his school. The French preceptor became so popular that in 1873 he founded the Charlier Institute, in West Fifty-ninth Street, which bore the reputation of being one of the best preparatory schools in the State.

The cost of the building made it unprofitable, and in 1887 it was sold, and thereafter known as the De La Salle Institute. Prof. Charlier returned to France and never saw New-York again. Prof. Charlier was married to a daughter of the late Davis Bevan Stacey. She survives him. Their daughter married E. Houghett Howe, secretary to Postmaster Henry G. Pearson, much against the will of her father. The union was a very unhappy one. Mrs. Howe soon afterward obtained a divorce.

Col. William B. Hughes.

Col. William B. Hughes, United States Army, Deputy Quartermaster General at Baltimore, died suddenly yesterday morning. He was a native of Tennessee and was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1856. He served in the West until 1860, rising to the rank of First Lieutenant of Infantry in the Ninth Regiment, April 1, 1861. He served during the civil war, first as Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the District of Oregon and later in the Quartermaster General's department, being made a Staff Captain and Assistant Quartermaster Feb. 19, 1863. He was promoted to the rank of Major and Quartermaster May 29, 1876, since when he has been on duty in many parts of the country. In 1880 he became Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General. His last place of service was in Baltimore. He reached the grade of Colonel in August last, and would have been eligible for the retired list next month.

Obituary Notes.

—Cyrus Strong, an old resident of Binghamton, died Monday, aged eighty-three years. He had been conspicuously connected with important business enterprises of Binghamton for fifty years. He also had extensive properties in Colorado and Florida. He was prominent in banking circles, and gave a large share of his fortune to charity.

—John Ferguson, who represented the District of Niagara in the Dominion Parliament as Senator, died Tuesday. He had been ill a long time.

SET THE ASSIGNMENT ASIDE.

E. M. Hernandez Claimed that He Was Unduly Influenced.

Justice Russell, in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, yesterday signed an order setting aside an assignment made by Evaristo M. Hernandez of his interest in the estate of his father.

The interest assigned consisted of a one-thirtieth share in a trust fund of $10,000, and an equity in some real estate in Cuba left by his father, Juan Ramon Hernandez, who died in November, 1879. The action was brought against Horace H. Anderson, substitute trustee, under the will of Juan Ramon Hernandez, by Evaristo Hernandez.

The plaintiff alleged that he was addicted to intemperance, and while in a drunken condition in 1892 he forged the trustee's name to a check for $30, for which crime he was arrested and sentenced to six years in Sing Sing. The plaintiff also claims that while in the Tombs in a depressed condition his two sisters came to him and obtained his signature to an assignment of his interest in the estate left by his father. He says that after securing a pardon from Gov. Flower in 1893 he learned that his wife had not benefited by the assignment. He sued to have the assignment set aside on the ground that he did not realize what he was doing.

EXPLOSION UNDER A CAR.

Dynamite Cap on Cable Tracks Causes a Panic.

An unknown person placed the exploder of a dynamite blasting cartridge on the west track of the Columbus Avenue cable line, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets, yesterday morning. It exploded beneath a cable car, all of whose windows were broken, and created a panic among the passengers. The damaged car was No. 149, south bound, and a dozen passengers were on board.

The gripman did not see the exploder. The concussion jarred him so that he lost his hold on the grip. The passengers were badly frightened. Several men near the rear door made a rush to escape, but as the speed of the car had not decreased, they did not attempt to jump. No one was injured.

Policeman Dougherty of the West One Hundredth Street Station reported the matter at his station house. Detective Maxon was detailed to investigate it. He believes the exploder was stolen from a toolbox near an excavation at One Hundred and Ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, and that it was placed on the track for fun.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; smart, willing, and obliging; neat washer; small private family; Protestant; personal city reference. 210 East 74th St., store.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with washing, ironing, or general housework; personal reference. 237 East 45th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Scotchwoman; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; city or country; best city reference. A. D., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call at 47 East 67th St. on Tuesday, from 1 to 4 P. M., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat Protestant girl as chambermaid; will assist waitress if necessary; in private family; good reference; city or country. P., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good reference. Call, Wednesday, 206 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference. B. S., 1,334 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable North of Ireland Protestant girl; two years' good city reference. 843 8th Av., near 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or parlormaid; best city reference. 225 East 124th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wants a situation for her chambermaid or to assist with waiting in small private family. 5 East 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 249 West 36th St., basement, r.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; references. 1,167 2d Av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 109 West 60th St., first floor.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a young girl to do light chamberwork and mind children. 456 West 34th St.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing. 456 West 34th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class family cook in all branches; understands serving all kinds of dinners, parties, and luncheons; first-class baker; no objection to the country; best reference. 403 West 44th St., care Mrs. Shannon.

COOK.—In private family; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; course dinners and entrées; makes excellent butter; country preferred; good reference. B. N., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young Scotch woman as good cook and laundress; excellent baker; best reference from last employer; a permanent place short distance in country. Room 4, first floor, 249 West 30th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; capable of taking entire charge of kitchen; good pastry and baker; private family; best city reference; wages, $40. Jeanne, Box 347 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and baker; city; private family; understands her business; city reference; wages, $20. C. C., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and baker; city private family; understands her business; city reference; wages, $20. S. C., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls together, one as good cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to short distance in the country. 335 East 43d St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; Scotch Protestant; will assist with washing; first-class city references. Advertiser, 318 West 49th St., one flight up.

COOK.—By an experienced woman in soups, fish, meat, pastry, and creams; hot bread, cake, and biscuits; city reference. 152 West 28th St., one flight.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as a first-class cook in a private family; has best city references, and can be seen. Mrs. Gaffney, 107 East 63d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook and to assist with plain washing; good city reference. 221 East 58th St., third bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good family cook; day or week; good reference. J. G., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family; best city reference; wages, $30 to $35. E. Z., 212 West 32d St.

COOK.—By colored girl as cook in private family; good reference. Call, two days, 220 West 62d St.; ring Granton's bell.

COOK.—By woman as good cook and baker in a small private family; has good city reference. Call at 444 West 57th St.

COOK.—By competent person as cook in private family; best city reference. 200 West 31st St., over the druggist.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good plain cook, &c.; with best city references. Cook, 358 West 52d St., Lavin't bell.

COOK, &c.—By competent young woman as good cook and laundress; best city references. 357 West 37th St.; ring Kearney's bell.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as cook and to do plain washing and ironing. 320 East 59th St., one flight up.

COOK.—By experienced German cook; first-class; in private house. 426 East 82d St., first floor, left.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; coarse washing; first-class city personal reference; good bread and biscuit maker. 118 East 63d St.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; best city reference. 404 West 35th St.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; will do coarse washing; city references. 348 East 78th St.

COOK.—By a good family cook; best city reference. M. M., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an American lady, speaks German, as companion to lady; willing to go abroad or leave city; best references; would take position as housekeeper or charge of an apartment. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a reliable woman to go out by the day; good laundress; experienced housecleaner; best references. Marshall, 186 West 49th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By Swedish woman to go out by the day or take home washing; good references. 163 East 53d St., first floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; understands family sewing; in family as seamstress. Mary Johnston, care Mrs. Neuberth, 140 East 97th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Children's outfits; late of Mme. Thurn, 5th Av.; will take Fall engagement by day; $2 now, $2.50 later. Williams, 144 East 54th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and DESIGNER.—By first-class dressmaker and designer few more engagements; day or week; understands evening and tailor-made dresses; city or country; terms reasonable; references. N. E., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a cloakmaker and dressmaker; home or day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; will remodel, repair, reline, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 181 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also, remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; will take work home or, if required, will do fitting at ladies' residences; reference given for ability. M. Daillet, 144 West 62d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by the day; good cutter and fitter; go short distance in country. 108 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like engagements by the day or week; can give good reference. Dressmaker, 223 East 58th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By young girl, 22 years of age, as nursery governess; speaks French and English, and qualified to teach piano to young ladies; reference. L. S., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—French visiting governess wants pupils in French, German, and on piano; first-class references. A. B., 230 East 40th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young German Protestant; well educated; speaks correct Berlin German, but little English; is also good seamstress; can give piano lessons; good reference. T. Renk, 28 East 59th St., confectionery store.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated German girl, speaking French, musician, as nursery governess with growing-up children. C. L., care of Mrs. Fels, 136 East 48th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for housework or chamberwork in a small family. Call or address, for two days, McEntee, 324 East 94th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, willing and obliging, to do general housework; good city references. 213 East 88th St.; ring four times.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do housework; plain cook; best reference. 203 East 50th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; reference. 173 West 64th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; competent dressmaker, seamstress; go by the day or month in private family; good packer; first-class reference. Jeanne, Box 332 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; experienced; middle-aged; seamstress, hairdresser; would like to go to Europe; willing and obliging; good packer; best reference. Louise, Box 333 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid or seamstress; hairdresser; good traveler; speaks French, German, and English. A. B., 106 West 28th St.

MAID.—By competent, trustworthy Protestant as maid to children; assist with chamberwork partially; fond of children; highest reference; last employer can be seen. 214 East 126th St.; ring Birnie's bell. No cards.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German as maid to lady or grown children; excellent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; city reference. B. B., 162 East 22d St.

MAID.—By a respectable person as maid to young or grown children; sew or assist with chamberwork; reference. 140 West 52d St., first floor.

MAID.—By a reliable woman as maid, or assistant to an invalid lady; good seamstress; first-class references. A. C., 95 Amsterdam Av.

LADY'S MAID.—German; understands dressmaking; good packer and traveler. Z. E., 300 West 69th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant; first-class; day or week; understands shirts, cuffs, collars, ladies' and children's linens, flannels, &c.; city reference. G. L., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant; first-class; understands shirts, cuffs, collars, ladies' and children's linens, flannels, &c.; best references. Lizzie, 753 6th Av., 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day, week, or month; sleep home; good reference. Mrs. Keyser, 327 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; city reference. B., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; expert shirt and collar ironer; also fine laces; three years' city reference. 1,090 2d Av. Lewess.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; good references. A. O., 753 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl in a private family as laundress and chambermaid. Call, at present employer's, 100 East 64th St., fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; private family; city reference. Call, for two days, at 64 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to work by the day, week, or month; good city reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as first-class laundress; wages, $25; first-class reference. E. S., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; city or country; good city reference. Call, all week, 152 East 28th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. K. F., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

INVALID'S NURSE.—By a reliable person to wait on invalid or elderly lady; competent in illness; good city reference. A. C., 1,227 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced infant's or child's nurse; American family; $18-$20. Nurse, 1,551 Avenue A.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined, thoroughly competent North German as nurse or nursery governess in American family; speaks good French and English; best references. H. F., Box 851 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent nurse; Protestant; can take entire charge of infant from birth; excellent references. Call, Monday, Marlborough Hotel, 36th St. and Broadway.

NURSE.—By a respectable Protestant woman to care for an old lady or invalid; thoroughly experienced in sickness; references. Marlborough Hotel, corner 36th St. and Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young girl, 22 years old, as nurse; speaks French and English, and qualified to teach piano to young ladies. L. S., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or LADY'S MAID.—By young German girl, good at sewing, with best city references. 445 East 83d St., care of Neubauer.

NURSE.—By an experienced young American woman as infant's nurse; city or country. M. L., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By Irish Protestant girl as baby's nurse; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 9 East 65th St.

NURSE.—By a North German girl to take charge of a baby in private American family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By self-reliant, thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse. 40 East 36th St., former employer's.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse for invalid lady; very obliging; first-class reference. E. P., 753 6th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By neat, good sewer to go out by the day, or take care of lady's wardrobe and to help with little odds and ends; is also a valuable help in sickness; reliable, kind, and obliging. J. H. B., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; in private family; is a good dressmaker, cutter, and fitter; no objections to going out of the city. 429 West 19th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; Swedish; by the day or month; understands all about dressmaking. 249 West 25th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—French; to go out by day or week; city references. McGuirk, 215 West 66th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, one as waitress, the other as chambermaid or waitress and parlormaid; best of reference; city or country; wages, $20. M. S., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in small American family; best city reference. Apply, from 10 to 1, at 35 Columbus Av., near 61st St., Roley's bell.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class waitress or chambermaid; faithful and trustworthy; city or country. Address, for two days, Waitress, 62 East 116th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as waitress and chambermaid; has first-class city references. 519 Lexington Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; three years' best city reference. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 230 West 48th St., present employer's.

Washing.

WASHING.—Family washing; by a respectable woman at her home; best reference. 329 East 31st St., one flight.

Miscellaneous.

ENGLISH COUPLE, NO FAMILY, WOULD like charge of a gentleman's place; good horseman and gardener; best of reference, both written and personal. Field, 37 Ward St., Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Remington operator desires position; law office preferred; well educated, experienced. Miss A. H., Peekskill, N. Y.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Miss [illegible], upholstress, makes portieres, slip covers, and fancy articles for furnishing houses; best references. Removed to 21 Manhattan St., care of Mrs. Harnwell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced butler; six years' good city references. Butler, Box 76, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Swede; age, 27; 5 feet 10 inches; understands his work. Reliable, Box 356 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By German; 25; private family; best city references. 1,332 2d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly competent young Irishman; tall; neat in his dress and about his work; takes great pains in arranging his table and caring of silver; understands all kinds of salads; good city reference; will be highly recommended. E. J., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple as butler and first-class cook in private family or bachelor's apartments; thoroughly understand all the duties of a gentleman's house; willing and obliging; five years' first-class recommendation from last gentleman. C. H. L., 115 West 28th St.

BUTLER.—By a young Swede; age, 25; tall; competent; intelligent; willing and obliging; first-class butler; private family; understands all his duties; best reference. Anderson, 484 1st Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent young man; single; good appearance; willing and obliging; excellent valet and silver cleaner, &c.; highest references. O'Connor, 877 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman as butler and valet; sober; willing and obliging; age, 30; best city reference. A. V. G., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly qualified Frenchman; speaks English fluently; just disengaged; personal references from last employer. Edmund, Box 342 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a well-trained and experienced French servant; first-class in every respect, having references bearing same; just disengaged. Georges, 796 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly qualified Frenchman; speaks English fluently; just disengaged; personal reference from last employer. Edmund, Box 342 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER-COOK.—By a French couple; wife as first-class cook; man as first-class butler or valet; best city reference. B. S., 122 West 31st St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; wife as first-class cook; man as first-class butler or valet; best city reference. B. S., 122 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—English; age 30; good references; accustomed to good families; disengaged. T. R., care of Mairs, 68 West 43d St.

BUTLER.—Highest city references as to sobriety, honesty and ability; tall and neat appearance. H. B., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; disengaged; good references; single. J. F., 52 East 41st St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—I desire position for my coachman on gentleman's country place; married man, no children; thoroughly understands care of horses, cows, poultry, garden, lawn, drives, and all work in general; has been in my employ for many years; I will cheerfully recommend him to any one desiring his services. Employer, Box 199 Times.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced; prominent metropolitan family highly recommends; superior driver; stylish appearance; temperate, obliging, trustworthy; moderate expectations. Industrious, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 1,619-38th.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman or to do light driving for physician; by Englishman; single; age 28; understands furnaces, and will give first-class city reference. C. D., care of janitor, 104 West 92d St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; single; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; nine years' best city and country references honest; sober; willing; obliging. James, 478 3d Av., care of Butler.

COACHMAN.—In a private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; strictly temperate and highly recommended by last employer. Coachman, Advertising Office, 1,334 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; sober, willing, and obliging; city or country; best of references. Wright, 323 East 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By married, respectable, sober man; good reference; very good driver. J. D., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a competent Scotchman; city reference; city or country. 108 East 33d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires situation for coachman; highly recommended. W., 113 West 39th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By reliable man; married; age, 38; thorough knowledge of gardening in all branches of the profession; greenhouses, fruit, vegetables, landscape work, and the care and management of a gentleman's place; excellent references. H. O., Box 198 Times.

GARDENER and FARMER.—Thoroughly practical man; understands entire management of gentleman's place; wife as first-class buttermaker, and understands all dairy work; no family; best references from last employers, who can be seen personally. J. M., Box 150 Times.

GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly experienced in the management of greenhouses and a private place; twelve years' experience in England and six years' in America. Trustworthy. Box 192 Times.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By honest, sober, reliable man; twenty years' experience both in England and America in all branches of horticulture; also farm; married. W. Marsden, West New-Brighton, S. I.

GARDENER.—Married; on private place; good vegetable grower; also, care of lawn and roads; good city reference. James Smith, Columbia St., West Brighton, S. I.

GARDENER.—Large experience in all branches; Scotch; married; no children; references. D. L., care Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—By a young Swede, single, as gardener; thoroughly understands his business; highly recommended. 87 East 19th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly competent young man; tall and good appearance; good city reference; will be highly recommended. E. J., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man as second man or useful man in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. I. T., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly competent young man; tall and good appearance; good city reference; will be highly recommended. E. J., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or USEFUL MAN.—By young man in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. I. T., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—English; thoroughly understands his duties; excellent reference. J. P., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a competent young Englishman with first-class references. E. T., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—By man and wife on gentleman's place; understands horses, carriages, and harness thoroughly; farming, gardening; generally useful; can milk; wife good cook and baker or laundress; first-class buttermaker; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; best references; moderate wages. Charles S., 75 West 9th St., Room 9.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young, experienced man to make himself useful in private family; is very handy, neat, and tidy; reference. Edward Margretta, 237 West 30th St.

USEFUL MAN.—In doctor's house, caretaker, or any light position; by Englishman; single; 28; good city reference. C. D., care of Janitor, 104 West 92d St.

USEFUL MAN.—Scotch; understands all kinds of furnaces; willing and obliging; recommended by first-class city families. Scotchman, 108 West 56th St.

Valets.

VALET and ATTENDANT.—By a highly respectable and educated young Englishman; thoroughly competent, willing, and useful; first-class city references. B. H., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—By a tall, light complexioned colored man as valet; can also handle horses and drive; city or country; best of reference; age, 30. William, 158 West 53d St.

VALET.—Or would act as butler-valet, by a first-class Englishman; well recommended. M. C., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

VALET—COOK.—Experienced; best references; college education. V. P., 318 East 71st St.

Miscellaneous.

DO YOU NEED MASSAGE BY A PROFESSIONAL manicure at very reasonable terms? If so, write to Henry Iden, 237 West 40th St.; excellent references.

PROFESSIONAL MASSAGE OPERATOR, stenographer, and valet; with gentleman or gentlemen. H. Iden, 237 West 40th St.

TO HELP IN KITCHEN, IN HOTEL OR RESTAURANT; German; Married; wife to help in cooking. F. L., Box 150 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, NEAT APPEARANCE, IN wholesale house. William F. Cullen, Bloomfield, N. J.

THE TRADES.

ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERER, FORMERLY WITH Maecotte, would work at your residence; city or country; on fine furniture and other work pertaining to the business. Address, for ten days, Upholsterer, Box 275 Times, Up Town.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Protestant young woman as nurse, in the country, for a child of five; must be good seamstress and willing to assist with chamberwork; personal reference required. Apply, Thursday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th St.)

WANTED—A Protestant girl as waitress and parlormaid; where a butler is kept; must be highly recommended. Apply 10 West 54th St., basement, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 22 and 23, at 11 o'clock.

WANTED—Protestant as cook and laundress in small family in the country; wages, if satisfactory, $20; personal references required. Apply Thursday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th St.)

WANTED—A German girl as competent laundress and chambermaid; references required. Call, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 33 West 58th St.

WANTED—A competent German waitress and chambermaid; references required. Call, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 33 West 58th St.

FURS REPAIRED.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 30th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 4th Av.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS will be held from Sept. 28th to Oct. 3d, beginning each day at 9:30 A. M.

MATRICULATION AND REGISTRATION begin Sept. 30th.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR commences on Monday, Oct. 5th.

SETH LOW, LL. D., President.

THE MISSES ELY'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th St.

Fully equipped Primary and Intermediate Departments. Especial attention paid to College Preparation. Reopens September 30th.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

15 West 43d St., near Fifth Av.—Seventeenth year begins Sept. 30. New building, large gymnasium, laboratories, open for inspection during Summer, 9 to 12. Fifteen instructors; limited classes. Superior advantages at moderate terms. Annual catalogue (illustrated) mailed on application to HENRY L. RUPPERT, M. A., Registrar. Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A., Yale.

HARVARD SCHOOL

REMOVED TO 568 5TH AV., Between 46th and 47th Sts.

Thorough preparation for colleges and scientific school.

Primary department; gymnasium.

For further particulars address the Principal. WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal. W. C. READIO, Vice Principal.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,

20 EAST 50TH STREET,

WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30. Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the schoolhouse, from nine till one, after Wednesday, September 16.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 30, 32, and 34 West 57th Street.

Primary, Preparatory and Collegiate Departments. Preparation for all Colleges for women. Special students admitted.

Reopens Thursday, October 1st.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL

622 FIFTH AV.

Reopens Oct. 1. A school of high grade, preparatory to all the leading colleges and scientific schools. Senior, Middle, Junior, and Preparatory Depts. Gymnasium, Laboratory, and Art Room. Principals at school from 9 to 2.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

(Episcopal.)

6 and 8 East 46th St., New-York City, N. Y.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary. Preparation for College. Special Courses. Address

THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA, BEDFORD Park, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 15 West 86th St., New-York City.—Reopens Oct. 7, Kindergarten Oct. 15. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

270 West 72d St., corner West End Av., reopens Sept. 30. Collegiate, preparatory, primary depts. Thorough English from Kindergarten. Optional military gymnasium, playground; five boarding pupils received; catalogues.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES. Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

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NO. 336 WEST 29TH ST.

Day school for both sexes, kindergarten, and boarding school for boys; prepares for business and college. Reopens Sept. 15. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

Rugby Military Academy.

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Arts, Sciences, Regents, Business. Day and Resident Pupils. Primary Department. Seventh year begins Sept. 28. Send for illustrated year book.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AV., N.Y. City. Primary, (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

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A select private school and kindergarten. ENGLISH branches thoroughly taught. GERMAN and FRENCH specialties. Preparation for college. Instruction in Drawing, Painting, Music, and Needlework. 33d year begins Sept. 23.

Collegiate School. Founded 1633.

Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped gymnasium. Reopens September 29.

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241-243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Irving School (Boys) 54 West 84th St.

L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D.

Primary, Middle, and Collegiate Dep'ts.

Dr. Ray may be seen now daily, 9 to 12.

7th year begins Sept 29. Year book on request.

WEINGART INSTITUTE,

22 and 24 East 91st St.

Day school for both sexes, Kindergarten and boarding school for boys. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 23.

Chapin Collegiate School, for Boys,

721 Madison Av., (64th St.)

77th school year begins September 23d.

HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 MADISON AV.,

will reopen THURSDAY, OCT. 1. The Principal at home after Sept. 16.

HALSEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 34 WEST 40TH ST.

32d year begins Sept. 23.

Building now open from 9 to 12 daily.

Primary, commercial and collegiate departments.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 576

James McCreery & Co.

Invite you to their Select Display of

Millinery Novelties,

Imported Bonnets and Hats,

in both stores,

Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 23d and 24th.

Broadway and Eleventh Street.
Twenty-third Street.

LORD RUSSELL PLEASED

WILL STAY IN NEWPORT A WEEK LONGER THAN HE INTENDED.

A Magnificent Reception Tendered to Him by Henry White Yesterday—The Lawn Party Had to be Abandoned on Account of the Rain—Lord Russell Will Go to Gray Gables To-day to See President Cleveland.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 22.—A heavy rain this afternoon prevented the lawn party in honor of Lord Russell of Killowen, Chief Justice of England, and Lady Russell, at the residence of Henry White. But the elegant reception that occurred in the house more than made up for the absence of the out-door entertainment. Seldom, if ever before, has there occurred in Newport a social affair where there were so many highly distinguished persons present.

The reception continued from 4 to 6 o'clock, the guests being received by Mr. and Mrs. White and presented to Lord and Lady Russell. About the rooms were massive palms and plants tastefully arranged. The fireplaces were banked with rare flowers, while in pretty vases were fragrant cut flowers, principally American Beauty roses. The lawn decorations were, of course, omittted on account of the rain.

About the piazzas were groups of rare exotic plants, a score of them forming an alcove, from which the Newport Band played. The affair was delightfully free from formality, and will be long remembered by those who attended. Among those present were Chief Justice Charles Mattison, and Associate Justices John A. Stiness, Pardon E. Tillinghast, George A. Wilber, Horatio Rogers, and William A. Douglass of Rhode Island; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator Calvin S. Brice, Senator George Peabody Wetmore, Sir Frank and Lady Lockwood, Mr. Montague Crackenthrope, the Hon. E. Burke Cochran, John A. Kasson, Secretary of State Richard Olney, William H. Bucklin of Baltimore, Charles F. McKim, William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Judge J. Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Goerge L. Rives, Perry Belmont, Commodore R. P. Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Taylor, Col. and Mrs. Richard Lodor, Commander and Mrs. Francis W. Dickins, Major and Mrs. D. W. Lockwood, Commander and Mrs. George A. Converse, Capt. Henry Glass, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Richardson Clover, officers from the War College, torpedo training stations, and battleship Texas; Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Hoffman, Lieut. Maberry Johnston, Mrs. David King, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Admiral and Mrs. S. B. Luce, Commander W. McCarty, Little, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Gov. and Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Logan, the Rev. G. J. Magill, Commodore and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Col. and Mrs. E. M. Neill, Miss Neill, Capt. A. T. Mahan, Lieut. Commander Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. William Host, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. J. F. Pierson.

Mrs. Laura J. Post, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Paget, J. V. Parker, Marquis De Souy D'Arsay, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Pillsbury, Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Reginald Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Lispenard Stewart, J. A. Stillman, Lieut. and Mrs. Roy C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taller, C. C. Tower, Jr., James J. Van Alen, Miss Van Alen, E. L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., S. Horatio Whitwell, the Misses Wetmore, Cope, and Whitehouse; Hugh O'Beirne and Ronald McCleary of the English Embassy, Prince Poggio-Sausa, Mayor of Rome; Princess Sausa, Baron Hungelmüller, the Austrian Minister, and Baroness Hungelmüller.

Letters expressing regrets were received from Speaker Reed, the Right Rev. Bishop Harkins, the Right Rev. Dr. Philip Grace, the Right Rev. Bishop Clarke, and the Right Rev. Bishop Potter.

Lord Chief Justice Russell will leave by train to-morrow to visit President Cleveland. He will be accompanied by Secretary of State Richard Olney and Sir Frank Lockwood, M. P. They will return to-morrow night on the Dolphin, which has been placed at Secretary Olney's disposal.

Lord Russell is so pleased with his visit here that he will remain a week longer than he intended. To-night he dined with Perry Belmont.

Mrs. William Astor has decided to close Beechwood Tuesday.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt gave an elegant dinner at Rough Point to-night.

Mrs. John R. Drexel entertained at luncheon to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel expect to make their first cruise in the new yacht Margarita to-morrow, going to Bar Harbor.

Harris's Jury Unable to Agree.

The jury in the trial of suspended Policeman James M. Harris, after being out for three hours yesterday, announced that they were unable to agree on a verdict and were discharged. Harris was remanded to the Tombs and an argument will be made to-morrow for a reduction of bail.

Harris was charged with having committed perjury when he swore on his civil service examination for appointment that he had never been convicted of crime. Records showed he had been in the penitentiary three months for disorderly conduct.

Delegate McHugh Coming Here.

James H. Williams, agent of the Atlantic Coast Seaman's Union in this city, yesterday received from "Tom" Mann, General Secretary of the Waterside Laborers' Union of Great Britain, a cable informing him that Delegate McHugh was on his way to this country on the Etruria.

WORCESTER MUSIC FESTIVAL.

Handel's "Messiah" Begins the Week—To-day's Programme.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 22.—Many of the annual music festivals in Worcester have been opened with Handel's "Messiah." Indeed, the practice of beginning the week with one of the great oratorios has been common. To-night, to open the thirty-ninth festival, what was probably the finest performance of Handel's masterwork ever heard here was given in Mechanic's Hall. The big auditorium was crowded. The chorus, numbering about 500 voices, was made up of excellent material, and had been well trained. "For Unto Us a Son is Born" and the "Hallelujah" were rendered with splendid volume. The orchestra of sixty players was in good form. Carl Zerrahn conducted. The only new-comer among the sololists was the soprano, Eleanore Meredith, whose singing of "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth" was admirable. Mrs. Carl Alves was the contralto, rendering "He Shall Feed His Flock" in her usual sympathetic manner. W. H. Rieger and Carl Dufft were the other sololists.

At the general orchestral rehearsal under Mr. Kneisel this afternoon, Mme. Nordica appeared, quite unexpectedly, as her contract releases her from all rehearsal work, and sang Isolde's "Liebestod." Both "The Messiah" and Massenet's "Eve" were rehearsed this morning.

The last-named work will be given to-morrow afternoon, with Mme. Stone-Barton, Max Heinrich, and J. C. Bartlett for the solo parts, the full chorus, orchestra, and organ. C. L. Safford will be the organist. In the same programme will be Dvorak's "New World" symphony and George W. Chadwick's setting of Scott's "Lochinvar" for baritone solo and orchestra. In this, Max Heinrich will take the solo part, and Mr. Chadwick will be the conductor.

To-night Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Golden Legend" will be sung, with Nordica, Katharine Bloodgood, H. Evan Williams, Giuseppe Campanari, and Charles I. Rice as sololists. The only other number on the programme will be Mendelssohn's "Hebrides" overture.

BOY CRUSHED BY TROLLEY.

Joseph McEnery Killed While Playing in the Street.

Another fatal trolley accident happened in Brooklyn last evening. The victim was Joseph McEnery, five years old, of 2,117 Fulton Street. He was playing in the street in front of his home at 6:30 o'clock, when Trolley Car No. 4,013 of the Fulton Avenue line dashed along and struck him before he could get out of its way. He was thrown under the wheels and terribly crushed and mangled. The car was stopped and the conductor and motorman, assisted by passengers and bystanders, lifted the body from the track.

The boy's mother, who saw the crowd and ran out to learn the cause of it, fainted when she found that her son had been killed. No policeman was in the vicinity, and James Allen, the motorman, put on full speed and got away on the car before a one arrived. He was arrested later and locked up in the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police Station. Allen lives at 87 Troy Avenue, and is forty-seven years old.

Trolley Car No. 1,814 of the Greene and Gates Avenue line was in collision last evening at the corner of Greene and Classon Avenues with a wagon owned by A. D. Matthews & Sons of 404 Fulton Street. One horse was badly injured.

These Women Cannot Land.

The emigration officials yesterday decided to deport the three young Buda-Pesth women who arrived last Saturday on the steamship Columbia. They were in company with Mme. Braun, a richly dressed and diamond-bedecked woman, who said she was going to Cuba. The young women were Emma Sirke, eighteen years old, and Catharine and Margaret Lampel, twenty and seventeen years old, respectively.

Attention was attracted to the women by their conduct on shipboard, and a clergyman who was a passenger reported the matter at Ellis Island.

Mme. Braun, it was found, could not be detained, as she was in transit, but the young women's baggage was addressed to a Houston Street place of questionable character.

Booked to Go Abroad To-day.

Among the passengers booked on vessels which sail to-day are the following:

American Line steamship St. Louis for Southampton—John Mead Howells, E. Bruce Irving, W. H. Lockerman, United States Consul at Aden; F. Lawrence, L. Henry Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. and George C. Stebbins.

White Star steamship Majestic, for Queenstown and Liverpool—Lord Sudley, the Rev. J. F. Phillips, Sir Edward Reid, A. W. Chaffee, Sir Arthur Fairbairn, Col. and Mrs. Firebrace, A. A. Gillies, C. P. Hall, the Rev. J. W. Leigh, J. G. Porter, W. C. Towers, and W. H. Webb.

Red Star Line steamship Westernland, for Antwerp—A. V. Neil, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Sise, and August Merz.

M. Ribot at Ophir Farm.

Alexandre Ribot, the late Prime Minister of France, arrived in this city Monday afternoon from his tour through Canada and New-England, and went yesterday to Ophir Farm, where he will spend two or three days with Whitelaw Reid. During a portion of the time that Mr. Reid was United States Minister in France, M. Ribot was Minister of Foreign Affairs under the late President Carnot.

My little daughter was attacked with a severe and deep-seated cough, which other remedies failed to relieve, and she had to resort to our old stand-by, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It cured the child.—F. E. HOLDEN, Greenleaf, Minn., Oct. 15, 1895.

The best Family Pill—JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY.

Grand Opening

OF

Ladies' Street and Evening Costumes,

Dinner and Opera Waists,

Tea Jackets and Tea Gowns,

Carriage, Walking and Evening Hats,

Neck Fancies, &c., &c.

The latest productions of the most celebrated Parisian Costumers.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

MINEOLA'S FAIR OPENED

JUDGING THE DOGS WAS THE FEATURE OF THE FIRST DAY.

Lively Competition in All the Classes, and Many of the Prize Winners at Last Winter's Show Were in Evidence—Hempstead Farm Dogs Take a Lot of the Prizes—Frank Dole's Bull Terriers to the Front Again.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 22.—The annual Fall fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society began to-day on the handsome grounds of the society at Mineola. The attendance was not very large, as rain was falling until early in the afternoon. There was a very large display of farm products and agricultural implements. A new feature in connection with the fair was the dog show, which was held in a large tent in the centre of the grounds. Nearly all the interest centred here, and most of the classes filled well, a large number of dogs having been sent from Philadelphia, Massachusetts, and New-York. Nearly $12,000 will be distributed in purses for trotters during the week, but the races for the opening to-day were for small purses, and only elicited local entries.

Following are the first prize winners at the dog show:

Mastiffs.—Open Class, Bitches—D. R. Douglas, Hempstead, Duchess III.

Rough-Coated St. Bernards.—Challenge Dogs—Hell Gate Kennels, Roland, Jr. Open Class, Dogs—J. M. Delvann, New-York, Cerberus II. Bitches—Hell Gate Kennels, Countess Madge.

Smooth-Coated St. Bernards.—Challenge Class, Bitches—Hell Gate Kennels, Bellegarde. Open Class, Dogs—E. E. Pabst, Brooklyn, Reformer. Puppies, Under Twelve Months—First prize withheld; C. Wagner, Brooklyn, Major McKinley, second.

Great Danes.—Open Class, Dogs—C. Pfeiderer, Brooklyn, Ano. Bitches—C. Pfeiderer's Flora.

Russian Wolfhounds.—Open Class, Dogs—W. C. Andrews, Yonkers, Iwan. Bitches—Woodhaven Kennels, New-York City, Modjeska.

Greyhounds.—Challenge Class, Dogs and Bitches—Woodhaven Kennels, Lord Neverstill. Open Class, Dogs—H. M. Nelson, Long Island City, Baritone. Bitches—Woodhaven Kennels, Grace Briant.

Foxhounds.—Dogs—Meadowbrook, L. I., Artist. Bitches—Dame Scandal.

Pointers.—Open Class, Dogs 55 Pounds and Over—Hompstead Farm's Hempstead Carlo. Bitches 50 Pounds and Over—E. M. Beale, Lewisburg, Penn., Alice Leslie. Open Class, Dogs Under 55 Pounds—Hempstead Farm's Hempstead Domino. Bitches Under 50 Pounds—R. A. Fairbarn, Westfield, N. J., Lass O'Yoka.

English Setters.—Challenge Class, Dogs—J. Brett, Closter, N. J., Cactus. Open Class, Dogs—W. Tallman's Black Rock. Bitches—Hempstead Farm's Thorndale.

Irish Setters; Challenge Class, Dogs.—J. M. Bullock, Morristown, N. J., Pride of Patsy; bitches, J. B. Blossom, Delphine. Open Class, Dogs—J. B. Blossom, Bronx II.; bitches, A. W. Pearsall, Huntington, L. I., Noreen Redstone.

Gordon Setters, Challenge Class, Dogs.—J. B. Blossom's Heather York; bitches, J. Graham, Philadelphia, Lady Gordon. Open Class, Dogs—J. B. Blossom's Heather Bruce; bitches, E. H. Morris, Nordhoff, N. J., Wildmont.

Spaniels, Challenge Class, Dogs and Bitches.—Miss Green, Tenafly, N. J., Dennis.

Irish Water Spaniels, Open Class, Dogs and Bitches.—Miss Green's Nora Nolan.

Clumber Spaniels, Open Class, Dogs and Bitches—G. R. Preston, Jr., Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Susie.

Field Spaniels, Open Class, Dogs.—Miss Green's Fashion; bitches, Miss Green's Meg.

Cocker Spaniels, Challenge Class, Dogs—Brother S.; bitches, Miss Waggler. Open Class, Black Dogs—Josephus; bitches, Gabrielle. Any Color but Black, Dogs—Goldie S.; bitches, Zuleika, all owned by Swiss Mountain Kennel, Germantown, Penn.

Collies, Challenge Bitches.—H. Jarrett, Philadelphia, Penn.; Champion Flurry III. Open Class, Dogs—H. Jarrett's Domino II.; bitches, Mrs. Connor's Rosehill Nicety; puppies, L. Fackler, Paterson, N. J., Sir Foxgrove.

Poodles, Challenge Dogs and Bitches—W. Hitchcock, Cambridge, Mass., Lion. Corded, Open Class, Dogs and Bitches—S. C. Hodge, New-York City, Black Prince. Curly, Open Class, Dogs—Mrs. W. C. Gulliver, Tenafly, N. J., Perot; bitches, Mrs. W. C. Gulliver's Phoebe.

Bulldogs, Open Class.—Dogs—Tyler Morse, Asylum Station, Mass., Beaver Brook's Sultan. Bitches—R. S. McCreery, New-York City, Lady Arthur. Puppies—R. D. Winthrop, Westbury, L. I., Faith. Novice Class.—Dogs—Mrs. R. S. McCreery's Napier. Bitches—R. S. McCreery's Lady Arthur.

Bull Terriers, Challenge Class.—Bitches—Mrs. F. Doles, New-Haven, Conn., Starlight. Open Class.—C. Wolfe, Morristown, N. J., Trafalgar. Bitches—Mrs. F. Dole's Jersey Lady. Puppies—Mrs. F. Dole's Edgewood Rush.

Boston Terriers, Open Class, Dogs.—Dr. W. G. Kendall's Squants. Bitches—R. H. Hunt, Garden City, L. I., Fass.

Dachshunds, Open Class, Dogs.—J. Grimm, New-York City, Waldman P. Bitches—Hempstead Farm's Mink.

Beagles, Challenge Class, Dogs and Bitches.—J. Lewis, Moodus, Conn., Rafter. Open Class, Dogs—Mrs. J. L. Kernochan's Flora. Bitches—Mrs. J. Kernochan's Purity. Novice Class, Dogs and Bitches—Mrs. J. L. eKrnochan's Florist.

Smooth Fox Terriers, Challenge Class, Dogs.—Blemton Kennell's Blemton Victor II. Bitches—L. & W. Rutherford, Allemuchy, N. J., Warren Capturo. Open Class, Dogs—Dr. J. F. Belt, Covington, Ky., Wawaset Actor. Bitches—L. & W. Rutherford, Warren Cautious. Puppies—L. & W. Rutherford, Warren Comfort. Novice Class, Dogs and Bitches—L. & W. Rutherfor, Warren Cautious.

Wire Haired Fox Terriers, Challenge Class, Dogs.—Hempstead Farm's Suffolk Toby. Bitches—G. Ritchie, New-Rochelle, N. Y. Burlesque. Open Class, Dogs—G. M. Carnochan, New-York City, Thornfield Knockout. Bitches—G. M. Carnochan's Thornfield Nora. Puppies—G. Ritchie's Mixer Nibbs.

Irish Terriers, Challenge Class, Dogs.—Toon & Thomas, Salem, Mass., Champion Brigg's Best. Bitches—Toon & Thomas, Champion, Gessela, III. Open Class, Dogs—P. E. Tripp, Fall River, Mass., Brig's Worst. Bitches—C. W. Donner, Milton, Mass., Milton Droleen. Puppies—J. Carney, Brooklyn, Miss Silver.

Scotch Terriers, Open Class, Bitches.—Toon & Thomas, Endcliffe Bloom.

Pugs, Open Class, Dogs.—C. Y. Ford, Kingston, Canada, Otterburn Penrice. Bitches—C. Y. Ford's Otterburn Pearl.

Italian Greyhounds, Dogs and Bitches.—J. Lewis, Moodus, Conn., Spring.

Revenge of the Moonshiners.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 22.—Pines Plumley, a respected citizen, was assassinated near Hog Back Mountain, in North Carolina, last night. Plumley had recently told revenue officers where several moonshine stills were situated.

VENEZUELA'S NEW INDUSTRIES

Maracaibo Has a Steam Laundry, a Beer Brewery and Ice Factory.

Venezuela, notwithstanding her little misunderstanding with England, is paying attention to the development of her industries and the improvement of her people. United States Consul Plumacher, at Maracaibo, makes the following report:

"The past year has brought us two new industries—a steam laundry and a beer brewery and ice factory.

"I have not reported sooner, as I wanted to see if they were successful. Of the first I had but little doubt; but of the latter, I was not sure if it would be possible to manufacture in a tropical climate like Maracaibo, where the standard temperature the whole year round is between 80° to 90° Fahrenheit.

"The American steam laundry has a capital of $20,000, uses American machinery, and is under the management of an American gentleman.

"In former days we were dependent for washing upon native washerwomen. One's patience was severely tried, as we had often to wait three and four weeks before the washing was returned. We knew our new shirts would return without buttons and ruined from the beating on the stones at the lake shore; we had the sad conviction that the male friends of our washerwomen would enjoy the use of our clothes at least for a fortnight, and we had the constant fear of contracting some skin disease. Since the establishment of the Maracaibo Steam Laundry all these disagreeable factors have vanished. We are well served, can have our washing at a short notice, much cheaper, and returned in good condition, and we can, like other civilized citizens, enjoy well-starched shirt bosoms, cuffs, and collars.

"In connection with the brewery is an ice factory of great capacity; the beer is sold to the retailers in barrels of 7 to 100 litres, and is retailed by them at 5 cents a glass.

"The beer itself is a good beverage of the same kind and strength as is generally drunk all over Germany. The company had in the first month a daily sale of 1,000 litres, and as our people become accustomed to it more and more, it may have the effect of doing away gradually with the custom of drinking the imported poison known in these countries as 'French brandies.'

"The ice is sold at 1 cent a pound at the factory, and its cheap price permits its use by the poorer classes.

"The great sanitary benefit which it gives to our hospitals and to the sick is of great importance in this tropical climate, and will no doubt be the means of saving the lives of many.

"Since the establishment of an ice factory, a multitude of soda-water stands have sprung up at convenient places, and in time these will help to break the habit of drinking strong liquors."

THIRD AVENUE CABLE.

Huckleberry Road Opposes the Use of Electricity.

Edward Lauterbach, representing the Third Avenue Cable Railroad Company, and ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, representing the Metropolitan Traction Company, he Union Railroad Company, and the Huckleberry Road, were before the State Board of Railroad Commissioners in the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday to discuss the application of the Third Avenue Road for permission to change the motive power on the King's Bridge extension from cable to electricity.

Mr. Sheehan argued that the board should not grant its consent to a change of motive power until the Third Avenue people had gained the consent of the required percentage of property owners along the line of the proposed route. Commissioner Beardsley, who presided, explained to Mr. Sheehan that the matter under discussion was the change of motive power, and not the consent to build a new road.

Mr. Sheehan replied with some warmth that if the application of the Third Avenue Cable Company were granted, it would show that the Commissioners had decided against the majority and for the minority of property holders directly interested.

Mr. Lauterbach d'd not discuss Mr. Sheehan's arguments at length. He said the only reason they came before the Board of Railroad Commissioners was because the Common Council had suggested that he find out from the board the propriety or impropriety of substituting the overhead trolley for the cable.

Mr. Sheehan presented his brief to the board, which promised to consider it carefully, and announce its decision at the earliest possible moment.

The board will meet at Albany Sept. 28.

The Cordage Reorganization.

One of the members of the Reorganization Committee of the United States Cordage Company explained yesterday that no meeting of the committee would be held to consider the date of issue of the new securities until the banknote company has delivered the certificates. The certificates for the stock and the first mortgage bonds have been turned over to the committee, but not the consolidated bond certificates. The formal issue of the new securities will probably occur in about a fortnight.

Newspaper Booth Ordinance Vetoed.

The Board of Aldermen got Mayor Strong's veto yesterday of an ordinance which would permit of the erection of newspaper booths under the stairs of the stations of the elevated railroads. The reasons for the veto were that the size of the stands was not specified, that there was no provision for assigning the right to the booths, and nothing was said about procuring the consent of owners or occupants of premises contiguous to the booths.

Our Fall book, "What we do and How we do it" doesn't do our clothes, shoes, hats or furnishings justice, but the reading may lead you to look at them, if in town; to send for them, if out of town—that's its mission.

Where words fail sketches come to the rescue—they're on every page.

For men, young and old; for mothers with boys.

If you want it, your name and address is all that's needed.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

ESTABLISHED 1861.
HANKINSON
STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS.
Altering, Relaying, &c. 15 East 27th St.

BUTCHER JOKES WITH A BOY.

Cuts Him Because He Will Not Take Pork Chops.

The Hoboken police are looking for Adam Noll, who, until yesterday, was employed by Max Lilienthal, a butcher doing business at Fourteenth and Garden Streets. Noll's offense was what he considered a joke, but it came near being a serious one for Walter Mohn, ten years old, whose parents reside at 151 Fourteenth Street.

Young Mohn was sent to Lilienthal's shop to get some pork chops. Noll waited on him. After the chops were cut, young Mohn did not like their appearance. He refused to take them.

"I've cut them," said Noll, "and if you don't take them, I'll cut your head off."

With that he slashed at the boy with the big knife with which he had just cut the chops. As he did so the boy jumped, and the edge of the knife struck his throat, cutting a gash about two inches long, but only just severing the skin.

The boy screamed with pain and fright. Mr. Lilienthal at once summoned the patrol wagon, and the boy was taken to the Eleventh Street Police Station, where City Physician Simon was called. He said the wound would do the boy no harm, and after applying some court plaster, the boy was taken home.

Mr. Lilienthal told Noll that he wanted no more such jokes in his shop, and to guard against a repetition of the pleasantry he paid Noll and discharged him.

When Mr. Mohn heard of the affair, he went to Recorder McDonough and obtained a warrant, but Noll was not to be found.

BOXING BOUTS AND THE LAW.

Chief Conlin Gets Information That Will Stop Public Shows.

Chief Conlin asked the Corporation Counsel Aug. 21 for an opinion as to the legality of boxing contests under the amendment of Section 458 of the Penal Code by Chapter 301 of the Laws of 1891, which took effect Sept. 1. The Chief wished to satisfy himself as to the exact meaning of the law by which all boxing contests in public are prevented except in regularly incorporated athletic clubs.

Acting Corporation Counsel Turner wrote an opinion in which he holds that regularly incorporated clubs can give public boxing shows at which gloves weighing not less than five ounces are used. Under the opinion, the police will stop all other public contests.

Chief Conlin said that the point he wanted most to learn was whether an association having an exhibition open to the public in general and for which an admission fee was charged, would not be compelled to secure a theatrical license under Section 1,998 of the Consolidation act. The opinion of the Assistant Corporation Counsel states that under these circumstances it would be considered an "entertainment of the stage," and a license under Section 1,998 of the Consolidation act would have to be secured.

Copies of the opinion have been sent to all the precinct Captains.

HIS FIANCEE SAW HIM FALL.

She Fainted When He Dropped Three Stories to the Area.

Carl Hartwig, a painter, thirty years old, of 224 Chrystie Street, while hanging shutters on the third floor of the Wilson Memorial Chapel Building, at 125 St. Mark's Place, yesterday, lost his balance and fell to the area. His right leg was broken, and it is believed that his skull is fractured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Hartwig was employed by H. W. Lembeck of 57 St. Mark's Place. He boarded with Mrs. Dora Dicks, at 224 Chrystie Street. Evelyn Dicks, the daughter of Mrs. Dicks, to whom Hartwig is engaged to be married, was employed in the chapel mission, and saw him fall. She fainted away as she was making an effort to run to his succor.

Exchange of Coats Caused Trouble.

William A. Wilde of 294 Ninth Street, Jersey City, is locked up in the Hudson County Jail in default of $1,000, at the instance of William Miller of 116 Summit Avenue, Brooklyn. Miller charges Wilde with alienating his wife's affections and has brought suit against him for $10,000.

Miller and Miss Florence Roche of Jersey City were married April 29, and went to Brooklyn to live. Miller, who is a steamboat engineer, is compelled by his business to be absent from home several days at a time. He returned from a trip last Friday and found his wife gone.

He found her at the house of her mother, 294 Ninth Street, where Wilde boards, and the two men got into a fight. They pulled off their coats, and in the course of the row Miller had both eyes blackened.

When the men put on their coats again, an exchange of garments was made. Miller claims that in a pocket of Wilde's coat he found several letters addressed to Miller. They began "Dear Will," and ended with "Your darling Adelaide." He says they are in his wife's handwriting, and that Adelaide is a name she used at times in preference to her own.

Sign o' the Lanthorn Club.

Most people in New-York have probably heard of the literary club called the Sign o' the Lanthorn, which has its quarters in what is said to be the oldest house in the city, on William Street. These rooms have been closed during the hot Summer months, but last evening were formally reopened. Among the guests of the club were Theodore Roosevelt, Hamlin Garland, and A. Cahan, the author of "Yekl," a book which has attracted much attention of late. Stephen Crane, who is one of the charter members, read one of his characteristic stories. Signor Sertari, Victor Harris, and others furnished music.

Ladies' Gloves.

Opening.
Fall Importation,
of the celebrated
REYNIER
Kid Gloves,
(Suede and Glace.)

In newest colorings and embroideries—4 to 24 button length.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

MAHOGANY AND PEARL.

An effective bit of decoration is the pearl inlays of a couple of our Roman hall chairs. Backs, seats, and arms are overrun with a graceful ivy design, whose every leaf is formed of a single piece of pearl. So skilfully done, and so well do the silvery white and iridescent tints of the gem harmonize with the rich mahogany reds, that the effect is surprisingly beautiful.

The armchair takes the picturesque X shape—antique curule fashion. Cost but little more than for plain mahogany seats.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

BOY HAD BEEN DRINKING WINE.

He Was Not Admitted to a Jersey City Public School.

Mrs. Frederick Pitchard of 256 Jewett Avenue, Jersey City, recently sent a complaint to the Board of Education, saying that her seven-year-old son, Frederick, had been refused admission to Public School No. 12, on Crescent Avenue, by Miss Maggie Van Winkle, Principal of the primary department, on the ground that he drank beer.

Mrs. Pitchard was very indignant. She denied that he had been drinking beer, but said that he did drink a glass of claret mixed with water at lunch.

Superintendent Snyder yesterday made an investigation, and learned the following facts: The boy was first sent to the school Monday, Sept. 14, at the opening session. Being a new pupil, he was told to return in the afternoon. When he went back he seemed to be dazed, according to Miss Van Winkle's statement. While questioning the boy, Miss Van Winkle said she accidentally smelled his breath. She asked him what he had been drinking, and he said "Beer."

Miss Van Winkle denied that she refused to receive the boy as a pupil because he had been drinking. He was denied admission because there was no room for him. When she felt assured that the boy had been drinking, she told him to go home and tell his mother that beer was not a good drink for little boys.

When the lad went home and told his mother what had occurred, she went to the school, and a stormy interview followed between her and Miss Van Winkle, after which Mrs. Pitchard filed her complaint with the board.

Superintendent Snyder said last night that he was satisfied that Miss Van Winkle's version of the affair was correct, and that no further action would be taken in the matter.

Mrs. Pitchard says her son did not tell Miss Van Winkle that he drank beer. She says he told her that he drank wine and water, and that Miss Van Winkle said she guessed it must have been beer.

"I think it is a shame," said she, "for teachers to smell the breaths of pupils, and then accuse them of having drunk something they did not drink."

Mrs. Pitchard is a Frenchwoman, and says she occasionally gives her children claret and water, but she never uses beer and does not have it in the house.

Ridley & Sons' New Fall Goods.

Edward Ridley & Sons have opened the Fall departments of their dry goods store, at 309 to 321 Grand Street, with a lavish and well-selected display. The millinery department is, perhaps, the most attractive in the house. Some of the most popular hats are French novelties in Euphemia shade of mirror velvet, gold crown studded with pearls, and with clusters of yellow and lavender ospreys and shaded ribbon caught at the side with a handsome pearl pin; the same style in three shades of green, soft crown and brims, fastened at the side with a cluster of white lace and parrot's wings, and with a steel clasp. Green and gray are the prevailing shades.

The prices of trimmed hats range from 98 cents to $15. The manufacturing is done in Ridley & Sons' establishment, the materials used being the newest and finest importations.

Some desirable leaders have just been placed on the counters of the house-furnishing department. A full set of decorated English porcelain, 112 pieces, may be had for $8.98, and the same quality in a tea set of 56 pieces, for $1.98. The full novelties in French dress goods embrace full lines of wool fabrics, fancy cloakings, astrachans, cheviots, and suitings, and the silk department is stocked with the brightest and newest effects in Persian, Dresden, and plaid goods. The cloak and the fur departments contain bargains unequaled before.

Insisted on Being Arrested.

Nicholas Mynch, a white-haired man, of 443 West Forty-ninth Street, stood on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street yesterday and signaled a car to stop. It did not. He angrily abused Policeman Hughes, who stood by, for not stopping the car. A crowd gathered. Hughes expostulated. Mynch loudly called upon the policeman to arrest him. He did. In Jefferson Market Police Court Mynch apologized to the patrolman and Magistrate Crane dismissed him.

Talked of Raising Money.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the National Democratic Committtee was held yesterday afternoon in Parlor D R of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Chairman Charles J. Canda presided. The question of procuring money was discussed, but the proceedings were not divulged. Among the members of the committee present were ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, George Foster Peabody, John D. Crimmins, Charles Tracey, George Ehret, and John P. Frenzel.

"Stuttgarter" UNDERWEAR.

Improved REGISTERED System STUTTGARTER NORMAL SANITARY UNDERWEAR Guaranteed Pure Wool

None genuine without this trade mark.

We desire to bring to your notice our line of

Sanitary Natural Wool Underwear.

The entire satisfaction which "STUTTGARTER" has given to those of our patrons who have worn it, is so thoroughly convincing of the **great sanitary value** of this justly celebrated brand that we have had expressly manufactured for us by the renowned firm of **LOEB BROS.**, Stuttgart, Germany, the most complete and extensive assortment of under garments for MEN WOMEN and CHILDREN that has ever been shown in this country.

The perfection of these goods insures absolute satisfaction to purchasers, and thereby supplies a long-felt want for GENUINE SANITARY WOOLEN UNDERWEAR AT POPULAR PRICES.

Before purchasing your next supply of Underwear, this famous make should receive your attention.

☞Illustrated Catalogue, with prices and samples of materials, sent free on application to any address.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson,
6th Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—A roll of bills was found in the corridor of Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon by a citizen, who turned it over to Chief Conlin. The money will be delivered to the property clerk to-day, who will keep it until it is called for by the person who lost it. Chief Conlin refused to say how much there was in the roll.

—On Friday evening a lecture will be given in Association Hall, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, by Mr. Max Osterberg, E. E., A. M., on "The Possibilities and Limitations of the Roentgen Rays." The proceeds will be devoted to securing apparatus with which to illustrate the instruction in the classroom.

—Thomas Costigan, William Halpin, and John Jordan were yesterday appointed by Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, Commissioners to acquire property situated at Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, for a public park.

—The report of the Volunteer Life Savers for the month of August stated that the Cinder Beds rescued 17 persons, the Hell Gate Station rescued 2, and the Corlears Hook Park Station rescued 2 persons.

—The Fulton Street noon prayer meeting today begins its fortieth anniversary. This noon the Rev. Dr. J. B. Calvert, editor of The Examiner, will preside. Women are always welcome.

Brooklyn.

—Luka Dalton, thirty-three years old, of 162 Butler Street, was held in the Butler Street Police Court yesterday to await the results of injuries which he inflicted upon his wife Saturday. Dalton found no dinner awaiting him Saturday noon when he returned from his work, and knocked his wife down a flight of stairs. She is now in St. Peter's Hospital, and may die of her injuries.

—Charles Shepard, thirty-five years old, of 109 Butler Street, while working on the lighter Albert at the foot of South Fifth Street yesterday, fell overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered.

Long Island.

—Charles Weeks, a bicyclist, of Northport, was yesterday sentenced to jail for thirty days and to pay a fine of $50 for an assault on Frederick Wicks some time ago. One of the latter's ribs was fractured in a fight the two men had.

—Dean & Tuthill's store at Rockville Centre was set on fire Monday by the explosion of a gasoline stove. The damage was appraised at $1,000.

Jersey City.

—Louis Buff, nineteen years old, of 323 East Tenth Street, New-York, yesterday was locked up in the Webster Avenue Police Station charged with the theft of a bicycle. He hired the wheel of T. F. Gerome, 422 Palisade Avenue, Aug. 6, and sold it to Abraham I. Katz of 144 Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill. He will be arraigned before Police Justice Douglass to-day.

—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company yesterday renewed its application to the Street and Water Board for permission to cross Communipaw Avenue at grade. At the same time a new ordinance giving effect to the petition was presented. It went over under the rules. It is almost identical with the ordinance recently vetoed by Mayor Wanser.

—The Rev. Eugene E. Neudewitz of New-York is organizing an English Lutheran Church in Jersey City. The first service will be held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Wayne Street, Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP

Wednesday
September 23-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

HOPE FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

DESTRUCTION OF TILLMANISM FORESHADOWED.

Judge J. H. Earle's Great Triumph in Routing the Dictator's Forces—His Earnest Fight Against the State Whisky and Bond Power—The End of the "Reform Movement" in the Palmetto State Believed to be Near at Hand.

Judge J. H. Earle of South Carolina has suddenly become a conspicuous figure in the political campaign by reason of the signal defeat he has inflicted upon the Tillman forces.

While Judge Earle did not meet Senator Tillman himself in the field, he utterly routed the faction led by Gov. John Gary Evans, Senator Tillman's lieutenant, who was supported by the full power of the dictator. In the midst of the campaign Senator Tillman issued a proclamation calling upon his friends to rally to Evans, and declaring that if he were defeated the cause of the "reform movement," which is Tillman, would be lost.

It will be understood, therefore, that the fight Judge Earle was waging was against Senator Tillman himself, and its difficulties and results may be thus fully appreciated. The Senator was not, as in a previous campaign, directly interested, but the conservatives in South Carolina under the leadership of Judge Earle were fighting Tillman and Tillmanism, and the Senator rightly felt that his own career and plans were at stake.

Persons who are not familiar with election methods in South Carolina cannot readily appreciate the difficulty of overthrowing the faction that has control of the ballot boxes. Under conditions prevailing in that State a close victory is always a defeat. It is not a Cadmean or Pyrrhic victory; it is a Waterloo. The faction in power is re-elected to office by increased majorities, so as to discourage similar audacious attempts to oust it. In order to win, both at the polls and in the count, the opposing faction must create a revolution in public sentiment and put so many ballots in the boxes that they cannot be overlooked. The count has been found more effective than the ballot.

The Work of Redemption Slow.

When a faction is put in office, therefore, it is equivalent to giving it a long lease on the public till. It requires years of corrupt practices on the part of the faction in power and years of honest indignation on the part of the people before sentiment becomes strong enough to overwhelm the spoilsmen and redeem the State. The repetition of this slow process has been, alas! the political history of South Carolina since 1865.

The victory of Judge Earle had been preparing for years. Mr. Tillman defeated Gov. John Peter Richardson in 1890. Immediately thereafter began the effort to defeat Tillman. For six years the fight has grown more and more bitter and violent. The conservatives, as they styled themselves, gained adherents year by year, and Tillman knew that his position was getting desperate. If he could have led the campaign in person, stirring up his devoted followers to renewed activity and persuading the disaffected to give the "reform movement" another trial, he would probably have succeeded, with the able assistance of his managers of elections. But Evans, and not Tillman, led the forces of State whisky and the sale of State bonds, and defeat was inevitable. Late returns, however, cut down Judge Earle's majority by several thousand votes, but could not turn defeat into victory.

Judge Earle's Career and Character.

Judge Earle is a man of irreproachable reputation. He was a soldier when seventeen years old, and would have been at fourteen but for an accident that made him an invalid. After he returned from the war he practiced law in Griffin, and rose rapidly in his profession. He was elected as a member of the State House of Representatives in 1878, and as State Senator in 1882. He was elected Attorney General in 1886, and Judge of the Eighth Circuit in 1892. As to his personal character, a friend of his has said:

"As a friend, Judge Earle is true. There are few men that he deems his friends, and to those his character and motives are best known. He confides in few, and seeks the confidence of fewer still. He has been called cold and selfish. To the outside world this may appear to be so, for his manner does not invite familiarity or confidence, and being a man who has little to say, and being in the habit of saying what he thinks, he is often misunderstood. Speaking ill of those his enemies or of those who may be opposed to him is not one of his faults. He is sober and moral in every sense of the term, with friends open-hearted and generous, dealing with his enemies fairly and fearlessly, but as to the latter he has never been accused of quickly forgiving."

Assailed by Mr. Tillman.

Mr. Tillman assailed him while Attorney General and candidate for Governor in 1890, and succeeded in defeating him. Judge Earle has waged constant war on Mr. Tillman since that time. It was not, his friends declare, because of the attack on himself that he fought Tillmanism, but because he felt it the duty of every patriotic citizen to join in that crusade. In his recent campaign he told the people that he stood exactly where he stood in 1890. The object of the fight was the same, the overthrow of the so-called "reform movement," a cunningly chosen name that had won thousands of followers to a bad cause. But Judge Earle conducted the campaign as if he wore his judicial ermine on the political hustings. He fought the fight on the high ground of patriotism, and won because he believed in and appealed to the honesty and patriotism of the people.

In South Carolina his victory is felt to be the beginning of the end. The "reform movement" will very probably elect a Governor in November but the candidate, W. H. Ellerbe, represents the better element in the "movement," and it is believed that the recent triumph of the conservatives points to the early destruction of Tillmanism in that State.

GIFT OF MEMORIAL WINDOW.

Miss F. H. Molloy Presents It to St. Andrew's Church.

The fifth memorial window presented during the last three years to St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, was unveiled Saturday. It is a gift from Miss F. H. Molloy of 2,129 Fifth Avenue, in memory of her father and mother, Charles Molloy and Jane Graham Molloy.

The window is of two panels of Favrile glass, each 24 inches wide by 6 feet in length, in Gothic style. It was executed in the studios of the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company after a design by Frederick Wilson. "The Adoration of the Shepherd" is the subject illustrated. It represents a shepherd, surrounded by his flocks, gazing with rapt expression at an angel that heralds the birth of Christ. Beside him are two of his servants, who are amazed at the vision. Over a bluish sea shimmers the star of Bethlehem.

The story is admirably told, the composition exceedingly artistic, the colors rich and harmonious. The window is said to be the handsomest in St. Andrew's Church. It was put in place last Thursday in the north side of the church, opposite a window erected only a week ago by Mrs. W. H. Arnott in memory of her husband.

YOUNG FLESCH SET FREE.

His Uncle Goes on His Bail Bond—The Shooting Still a Mystery.

William B. Flesch, who has been in prison since last Friday, on the suspicion that he was concerned in the shooting of his father, Arnold Flesch, in the Hotel Peteler, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, last Friday morning, was arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich, at the Harlem Court yesterday. He was held in $5,000 bail for examination Sept. 30. The prisoner had a long conference with his uncle, Bernard Loth, and his lawyer in the private examination room. The result seemed to be entirely satisfactory, as young Flesch assumed a confident air.

When the case was called, Police Capt. Haughey presented a certificate from the house surgeon of the Harlem Hospital, stating that Mr. Flesch would be able to be in court in about two weeks.

Lawyer Lewinson then offered to the Court a note writen by Mr. Flesch in the hospital last Saturday, and given to his lawyer, Frank Grady, to be presented to his children. The note was as follows:

Facts stand. My Willie could never do such an act. I did not see it, and know nothing but that the shots were fired. He never had a pistol in his life. PAPA.

On the strength of the surgeon's certificate and the evidence of Mr. Flesch's children, Mr. Lewinson asked that the prisoner be admitted to bail. Bernard Loth, the prisoner's uncle, who is a member of the silk manufacturing firm of Loth Brothers, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, offered himself as security, and was accepted by the Court. Flesch left court with his uncle and his lawyer.

Mr. Lewinson said he believed young Flesch had gone to his father to endeavor to get his promise not to annoy the Loths as he had been doing, the old man had refused, and the son had then produced a pistol and attempted to shoot himself. The father seized the son, and in the struggle the old man was shot. Mr. Lewinson said he believed neither father nor son would ever make a complaint in the case.

ADMITS THAT HE WAS DRUNK

Lieut. Mahoney Raises a Question of Time in Court-Martial.

The trial by court-martial of Lieut. James H. Mahoney of the United States Marine Corps, charged with drunkenness and a resulting inability to act Sept. 9 as Judge Advocate of a general court-martial at the New-York marine barracks, was resumed yesterday morning with open doors at the New-York Navy Yard. Capt. F. T. W. Waller was Lieut. Mahoney's counsel.

To the charges and specifications as read the Lieutenant pleaded guilty, except that he denied that the general court-martial was in session Sept. 9 or that he was incapacitated from acting as its Judge Advocate. He admitted that he had been drunk, as charged.

Col. Charles N. Higbee, in command of the naval barracks; Commander J. J. Hunker, presiding officer of the general court-martial of which the accused was too drunk to act as Judge Advocate; Lieut. L. C. Lucas, Officer of the Day Sept. 9, and Dr. Edward S. Bogart, Jr., Passed Assistant Surgeon at the barracks, were the principal witnesses. They informed the court that Lieut. Mahoney was too intoxicated Sept. 9 to act as a Judge Advocate; that he was arrested, but after fifteen minutes was placed in hospital in charge of two guards, who had orders to see that he got no liquor; that he escaped from his guards at 8 A. M. the next day. Cross-examination indicated that the defense would maintain that the Lieutenant, not having been sworn in as Judge Advocate, should not be charged with absence from his post as such officer.

With these witnesses the Government rested. The trial was then adjourned until this morning.

JOSEPH WILD'S BEQUESTS.

He Gives Nearly $100,000 to Churches and Charities.

Bequests aggregating nearly $100,000 were made to church and charitable organizations by Joseph Wild, the carpet manufacturer, of 13 Thomas Street, this city, who died at his home, in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, Sept. 3. They are as follows:

Brooklyn Baptist Church Extension Society, $15,000; Long Island Baptist Association, $5,000; Ministerial Education Fund, $10,000; proposed Baptist Home Orphanage, $10,000; American Baptist Publication Society, $5,000; American Baptist Home Missionary Society, $10,000; American Baptist Missionary Union, $10,000; Greenwood Baptist Church, $10,000; for the poor of that church, $3,000; Norweglan Hospital, $4,000; Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, $1,000; Home for Incurables, $5,000; Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, $2,500, and Carson and Newman College of Tennessee, $5,000.

Mr. Wild was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 13, 1813, but most of his life was passed in this country, and for many years he was a member of the Greenwood Baptist Church, of which he was a Deacon. The executors of his will are Charles H. Dutcher, the Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce Hull, and Register of Arrears Henry A. Powell.

A service in memory of Mr. Wild will be held by the Long Island Baptist Association in the Baptist Temple next month. An elaborate programme has been arranged for the occasion.

THEY READ 38,000 BOOKS.

Harlem Library Subscribers Take Out Fiction Mostly

The annual report of the Harlem Library for the year ending May 31, 1896, has just been made by George M. Perry, the librarian. He regards the rule adopted last year, reserving the use of the library for shareholders and subscribers, as a wise one. The growth of the library has been somewhat retarded, he says, by the presence of a free library in the vicinity. At the same time, he thinks the Harlem Library is holding its own and will continue to do so.

The number of books drawn from the institution during the year was 38,337. Five-sixths of these were works of fiction. Historical works came next in point of popularity, 944 of such volumes having been used by the subscribers.

Treasurer Edgar Ketchum's report shows a balance on hand of $1,109.98. The library now contains about 18,570 volumes, besides an unknown number of pamphlets.

Gets the Republican Indorsement.

Former Congressman Timothy J. Campbell was nominated Monday night for Congress by the Republican delegates to the Ninth Congressional District. The convention was held in Walhalla Hall, in Orchard Street, and the proceedings were all arranged in advance. Otto Rosalsky presided and John Stebelinger made the nominating address. John Collins of the Fourth Assembly District, who, it was said, was to make a speech opposing the nomination of Mr. Campbell on the grounds that he is a Democrat, seconded the nomination. Mr. Campbell was nominated for Congress three weeks ago by the Ninth Congressional District Democratic League, a sound-money organization, and his plea for the Republican nomination was based on his record of having voted for the McKinley Tariff bill, against the Wilson Tariff bill, and in favor of the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase act.

30,000 CHILDREN STILL OUT

ARMORIES MAY BE USED AFTER ALL IF THE LAWS ALLOW.

President Maclay of the School Board Says that the Delay in Getting More New Schoolhouses Is Due to Trustees' Failure to Agree on Sites—Churches and Vacant Storerooms Will Probably Be Utilized by the Board.

The Building Committee of the Board of Education is still considering the way of using some of the armories for schools. It is probable that some of them will be utilized unless legal obstacles should be found. Possibly a special act of the Legislature may be necessary before the board could get possession.

However, the committee has not yet reached a decision as to what is best to be done. There are a sufficient number of teachers to handle all the public-school children in the city, and Superintendent of Schools Jasper thinks that temporary school room will be found which will accommodate all the children who are now without public instruction.

If no other way can be provided, a sufficient number of halls and churches perhaps can be secured to accommodate the children who are seeking admission to the schools.

In the meantime, Superintendent of Buildings Snyder has sent out Inspectors in search of sites for temporary buildings to be erected in the densely populated districts. These buildings are intended to be two stories high and capable of accommodating several hundred children each.

Of the 12,000 children who could not be accommodated at the opening of the Fall term, Sept. 14, because repairs of school buildings could not be finished on time, only 1,800 will not be able to attend school after next week. This does not include the number of children who are kept out of school by the lack of buildings. Fully 30,000 additional children cannot be accommodated until new buildings in addition to those in course of repair have been provided. Two buildings will be in course of repair after next week, and the work on these will be completed by Dec. 1.

The Commissioners of Education are believed to be fully aroused to the importance of speedily furnishing adequate school accommodation. These gentlemen, in turn, think that their efforts will be backed by public opinion, in which case they will have little difficulty in securing any necessary legislation or the aid from the heads of the different city departments.

"I am satisfied that within a few weeks," said Superintendent Jasper, "that some sort of facilities will be provided to care for all children who are out of school and who ought to be in. Under our law a child residing in Harlem can attend school at the Battery. Many children are unable to get into school near their homes and are obliged to go to distant ones. The urgent need is to erect temporary schoolhouses in these crowded districts."

President Maclay of the board said that the delay was caused almost entirely by the work of selecting sites. In one ward the Trustees could not agree with the board regarding the selection of a site until July 1.

PARK ESTIMATES FOR 1897.

The Board Asks $1,321,500; Plans for St. John's Reservation.

The Board of Park Commissioners approved a schedule of probable expenses for the year 1897 Monday, as prepared by President Cruger. It will be forwarded to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, with a recommendation that an appropriation for the total amount asked for be made. The schedule is as follows:

Salaries	$40,755
Police salaries	375,400
Supplies	15,000
Labor and maintenance of parks	450,000
Zoological department	30,000
American Museum of Natural History	95,000
Metropolitan Museum of Art	95,000
New parks north of the Harlem River	100,000
Music	70,000
Harlem River bridges	39,500
Telephone	4,000
Surveys and maps	1,500
Aquarium	44,850
Total	$1,321,500

Postmaster Dayton appeared before the board and asked for permission to remove the broken sections of sidewalks on Mall Street and in place lay a crosswalk on the street level. The Postmaster said that not only would the public be benefited by the change but that it would do away with a loafing-place for idle people. Commissioner McMillan objected to any further encroachment on park property, and Commissioner Stiles thought that the barrier along the walk as it now stands was as much a protection to the Post Office people as to the public. The matter was taken under consideration.

Plans were submitted for the proposed St. John's Park, and if they are followed the new park will be a departure from the plan pursued in the present city parks. There is a depression in the land as it now lays, and instead of filling up the space to the street level the ground is to be treated as it is, leaving the large trees on the plot. The plans will be acted upon at the next meeting.

Brooklyn Employes Unpaid.

The employes of the Brooklyn Charities Department are angry because they have not yet received their salaries for the month of August. The pay roll of the department for the month amounts to $12,000. The Charities Commissioners last month paid $45,000 to Controller Palmer, which the latter transferred to the account of unexpended balances. He now says the salaries cannot be paid until the Aldermen make their annual appropriation, and, owing to legal complicatfons that have recently arisen, this cannot be done before next month. Controller Palmer refuses to transfer the $45,000 back to the account of the Charities Department, so that the employes have not much prospect of getting their money soon.

One-Year Limit for Newsstands.

The Board of Directors of the Real Estate Exchange, at a special meeting yesterday, passed this resolution:

"Resolved, That this board is opposed to the granting of any permission to erect stands under the stairways of the present elevated railway stations, and that if such permission be granted it should only be with the consent of the property owner in front of where such stand is to be erected, and that in no event should such permission be granted for a longer period than one year."

No Bar Reception for Lord Russell.

The Association of the Bar of the City of New-York will not have the pleasure of attending a reception in honor of Lord and Lady Russell, because the Chief Justice intends to depart one week previous to the date first announced. The new building of the association has just been opened to the members, but the fittings are not completed. The last entertainment that will be offered Lord and Lady Russell will be on Oct. 2 at the Catholic Clubhouse. The day following he will sail for home.

LOVE AND DETERMINATION.

Many Ministers Sought Before the Knot Was Tied.

GREENPORT, L. I., Sept. 22.—The Rev. J. N. Taft of Orient this afternoon married Miss Pearl Beebe, daughter of Marvin Beebe of Shelter Island, to Howard Koler, a resident of Maine.

The young people went to the Rev. Jacob Mallman of Shelter Island to unite them, but were disappointed because he was not at home. They were determined, however, and came here, calling at the residence of the Rev. J. H. Bell, pastor of the Methodist Church. He was also away from home, but as the couple were intent on becoming man and wife, they called on the Rev. W. S. Morgan of the Baptist Church. They were against disappointed, on account of his absence. Nothing daunted, however, they started for the residence of the Rev. J. J. Dunlap. He was not at home, and then the couple were at their wits' end to find a minister, as they had visited all the parsonages in Greenport.

In desperation the bridegroom asked a man, who proved to be the Rev. J. N. Taft, where they could get a minister to marry them, and he consented to do so. The young couple went to the residence of Supervisor B. D. Skinner, and the ceremony was performed in the parlor of the Skinner home, the Supervisor and his daughter, Miss May, acting as witnesses. Then the couple returned to Shelter Island.

The bride is pretty, and seventeen. It is said the marriage is the result of a Summer acquaintance.

INSURANCE MEN IN SESSION.

Meeting of the State Commissioners Held in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Delegates from eighteen States were in attendance this morning when the twenty-seventh annual National Convention of Insurance Commissioners began in the Continental Hotel. The assemblage was called to order at 11 o'clock by Major James R. Waddell of Missouri, Vice President of the association.

Col. James H. Lambert of Philadelphia, the Insurance Commissioner of this State, delivered an address of welcome, to which Commissioner James F. Pierce of New-York responded. The roll call of delegates showed the following to be present: Arkansas—Henry D. Green; Colorado—C. C. Parks; Connecticut—F. A. Betts, T. Upson; Illinois—B. K. Durfee, J. J. Brinkhoff; Indiana—John A. Finch; Kentucky—D. N. Cominger, J. C. Stone; Maine—S. W. Carr, W. D. Whiting; Maryland—F. Albert Kurtz; Massachusetts—F. L. Cutting; Missouri—James R. Waddill, A. F. Harvey; New-Hampshire—J. C. Linehan; New-Jersey—D. Parks Fackler, Thomas K. Johnson; New-York—James F. Pierce, Isaac Vanderpoel, W. H. Buckley; Ohio—W. S. Matthews, John P. Slemmons; Pennsylvania—James H. Lambert, S. W. McCullogh; Rhode Island—A. C. Landers; Vermont—C. W. Brownell; Wisconsin—W. A. Fricke, A. F. Timme.

The representatives include the Insurance Commissioners of the respective States and their deputies.

ON AN EXPENSIVE SPREE.

A Man Who Says He Is a Brother of Lord Dunraven.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—A well-dressed and apparently swell young Englishman has been on a drunk for two days in St. Louis, and turned up at the police court yesterday morning. He had cards upon which was printed "Dr. H. W. Dunraven, M. P., Physician and Surgeon, 125 Oxford Street, London, England."

He said he was a brother of Lord Dunraven, of yachting fame, and that he was traveling for pleasure. He explained that the family name of the Dunravens was Quinn, but that he liked Dunraven better, and had therefore assumed it. He seemed to have plenty of money, and at three houses of ill repute, where he wrecked furniture and beat the inmates, he paid liberally for the damage done. He claimed to be stopping at the Planters' Hotel, but this was proved false.

In the Police Court he gave bond to answer to a charge of disturbing the peace, and had his case continued. Then he went right into the "bad lands" again and continued his high old time.

ANTIDOTE FOR POTATO BUGS.

An Indiana Man Swallows One and Then Takes Paris Green.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 22.—Patrick Billow came near meeting death in a peculiar manner yesterday. He is employed at the Indiana Iron Works. While walking down the Lake Erie and Western tracks this evening a bug flew into his mouth and he swallowed it.

From the taste the insect left in his throat he thought it was a potato bug, and hastened to his boarding house and asked the landlady what she used to kill potato bugs. She stated that she generally used paris green, and he then went to a drug store, where he purchased and swallowed a large quantity of the drug.

In a short time he was suffering with pains in his stomach and became unconscious. Physicians were called and administered emetics, and the man was relieved of a potato bug. He is out of danger.

REDUCED THE JUDGMENT.

A Widow's Heart Less Expensive than a Maiden's.

PERU, Ind., Sept. 22.—By a decision given in court here, it is officially held that men of over seventy years have no business "making up" to young women, unless they mean matrimony. The Court also decides that to damage the affections of a widow is not so bad as damaging the affections of a young woman who has never known what true love is.

The decision was made in the breach of promise suit of Mrs. Alice Stockbuger, a widow, of Rochester, against John Walters, an aged and wealthy farmer living near here. The jury had returned a verdict of $4,200 in her favor, as she was fair to look upon and smiled sweetly on the twelve men while telling how "Johnnie" had won her heart and then thrown it aside as worthless, but the Judge, no doubt thinking that the defendant had had worry and trouble enough, reduced it to $1,200.

Sergt. Kenny's Wife Demented.

JAMAICA, L. I., Sept. 22.—Sergt. Edward Kenny of the Twelfth Precinct of Brooklyn arrived here to-day and took his wife home. She wandered here yesterday from her residence, 322 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, and when found was carrying her shoes and stockings in her hands. The woman appeared to be demented, and was about to cross the Long Island tracks in front of a train when John Conklin and C. M. Seaman, residents of this place, rescued her.

Dr. Harry Rackett Found Dead.

GREENPORT, L. I., Sept. 22.—Dr. Harry Rackett, aged fifty-six years, of Orient was found dead last night in an open lot in the rear of his residence. He was last seen alive at noon yesterday. He was then apparently well. Not appearing at supper, and having given no notice of his intention of going from home, the members of his family instituted a search, which resulted in the finding of his body. It is believed that his death was due to apoplexy. The Coroner will investigate.

A GOOD FIGHT IN ILLINOIS

SOUND-MONEY CAMPAIGN IN PROMISING CONDITION.

Important Results Predicted from the Selection of National and State Candidates—Palmer's Popularity Sure to Count Heavily Election Day—State Ticket Made Up of Men of High Character and Commanding Influence.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—It is extremely fortunate for the cause of sound money that Illinois is represented on the State and National tickets this year by such excellent material.

The wisdom displayed at Indianapolis by the selection of a candidate from the State which is acknowledged to be the fighting ground of the campaign will bear fruit in a heavy defection from the Bryan ranks.

Mr. Cleveland in 1892 polled over 426,000 votes. Mr. Harrison's vote was just below 400,000. It is estimated that before the Indianapolis Convention not less than 50,000 Illinois Democrats were undecided how to cast their votes in November. They were either party men who could not bring themselves to cast ballots for a Republican, and had made up their minds to let the election slip, or they were men who were uniform on the money question and were drifting.

Rose Above Party Issues.

This is not taking count of many thousand more who rose above party issues, and would prefer to see the representative of protection in the White House to assisting in or conniving at the election of a man who stood for financial ruin and National dishonor.

But the men of all these classes saw with sorrow the party machinery of the State in the hands of the Anarchist Governor. They saw Altgeld truckling and trading with the very worst element of the Populist Party—the demagogues of the cities—and conspiring to carry the State for Bryan and repudiation. They saw in their minds the scattering of the Democratic forces under such methods, and the final extinction of a party spirit and a party organization which had stood in times past for good government.

To these men the third-party movement was a deliverance and the nomination of Gen. Palmer an inspiration. He has been the beau ideal of the Illinois Democracy for a generation, and to the rank and file of the party he is as much an object of admiration as he was to his soldiery in the days of the civil war.

The Stalwart Palmer.

The idea of rallying the hosts of real Democrats in all the States about the stalwart Palmer was especially pleasing to the Democracy of Illinois and the party men, the believers in sound money and the waverers have hailed his nomination on the National ticket as a certain means of preserving intact the spirit of Democracy from the elements which were tearing it asunder.

In keeping with the National idea came the State organization, and the wisdom displayed at Indianapolis found its counterpart in the selection of men to head the State ticket. While no thought was given to the possibility or even probability of their election, it was understood that the offices were not to be thoughtlessly bestowed. It was understood that the same care must be given as to State nominations that was exercised at Indianapolis in respect to the National ticket.

Revolt Against Chicago Platform.

The whole movement of revolt against the Chicago platform takes the form of a rebuke to the tricksters who are at present masquerading in the garments of Democracy, and the men who are guiding and taking part in this movement understand this thoroughly.

They know that to preserve the ancient organization of their fathers and properly to administer the rebuke they must show clean hands and singleness of purpose.

The State ticket of the sound-money men is composed of Democrats, not merely of negative virtue, but of sterling honesty and aggressive purpose. The candidates all lend power to the National ticket, and that, primarily, was the reason for the selection of each.

They have nothing material to gain by this campaign. They are the instruments of a patriotic purpose, as pure as ever actuated any men fighting for a principle.

Excellent Candidate for Governor.

Ex-Congressman W. S. Forman, who stepped into the breach when Gen. Black declined to make the race, already has given Gov. Altgeld a touch of his mettle, and is likely to give him more of the same sort. He is extremely well informed, and absolutely sound on the money question. He is, too, an aggressive campaigner, and will compel Altgeld to make some answer to his arraignment of him. No one doubts his ability to make Altgeld show his hand. He has expcsed the Governor in his letters. He will follow this up by his work upon the stump.

Chester A. Babcock, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, is one of the best-known and ablest attorneys in the State and a speaker of great magnetism and force. He and Edward Ridgely, candidate for State Treasurer, were at headquarters Saturday, and both reported encouraging news from the country districts. In the little town of Kewanee last Thursday night over 600 Democrats turned out and stood in a pelting rain to hear Mr. Babcock speak. Rough weather the next night at Quincy did not deter many thousands from coming to hear him, over 500 standing up two hours.

Expect a Third of the Votes.

Chairman Williamson and the whole State Committee are confident that their organization, together with the effort of the National candidates, can draw the votes of one-third of the Democracy away from the Bryan and Altgeld ticket.

In order to carry out the object of the movement, full tickets will be nominated for the Legislature, both in the cities and counties. By this course, not only the name but the spirit of true Democracy will be kept alive, and around the standard of the sound-money Democrats the whole united party some day will reassemble.

EX-MINISTER CLAY FOR PALMER.

A Republican Leader in Kentucky Cannot Support McKinley.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 22.—Gen. Cassius M. Clay, the "Sage of Whitehall," Minister to Russia under President Lincoln, and one of the Republican leaders of Kentucky, announced yesterday that he intended to vote for Palmer and Buckner.

Asked for his position in the present campaign, Gen. Clay said: "You know I have always been a free trader, and for that reason am opposed to Mr. McKinley. His record, too, in Congress, shows that he is a friend of silver, and I have seen enough 'wild-cat' schemes in my day to understand that any attempt to cheapen our money means widespread disaster; and this disaster will be felt more keenly by the laboring man. The election of Mr. Bryan and the passage of a free-coinage act would end in nothing short of revolution. Palmer and Buckner are the nearest approach to what is best for the people in this crisis."

Col. Champion Leaves Bryan.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 22.—A sensation was caused among State politicians yesterday when it became known that Col. S. A. Champion of this city had tendered his resignation as a member for the State at large of the Silver Democratic Executive Committee, assigning as his reason that he could not support the Chicago platform. Col. Champion resigned two weeks ago, but as he did not wish to embarrass the committee, of which he had been a member for the last ten years, he refrained from announcing the fact. The committee also withheld announcing the resignation. Col. Champion is one of the best-known politicians and lawyers in the State. His action in withdrawing his support from Bryan and Sewall will, it is thought, make many votes for the Indianapolis ticket.

Expressmen for Sound Money.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Seventy-five employes of Wells-Fargo Company's express have organized a sound-money club styled The Sound Money Club of Employes of Wells-Fargo Company's Express, with the intention of working to the best of their ability to further the cause of sound money. It is the intention of all members to make earnest efforts to convince their associates that the gold standard should be maintained.

IDLE ON CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Many Boats Tied Up Waiting in Vain for Loads of Freight.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The present indications are that this will be the poorest season ever seen on the Champlain Canal. Up to date the clearances south from Whitehall number about 1,300, nearly 200 less than for the same period last year. The falling off is caused principally by the small amount of iron ore shipped this year. The iron business in Northern New-York has been very slow for several years, but it has been almost dead this Summer, and prices of ore were never lower. There are now from forty to fifty light boats lying at different points on Lake Champlain, waiting their turn for ore, and some of them have been in waiting three weeks or a month. The consequence is that ore freights are very low, averaging 55 to 60 cents from Port Henry to Jersey City.

A falling off in lumber shipments is also reported, the cause being attributed to the general depression in business and the competition of the railroads. As a rule, small dealers who are not directly on the line of the canals can ship their lumber cheaper by all rail from Canada mills than to bring it out by boat and reship from the nearest canal point. Nevertheless, the falling off in lumber shipments is more than offset by the increased amount of pulp wood cleared this season. The recent State legislation looking to the preservation of the Adirondack forests has driven paper manufacturers more and more into Canada for their pulp wood.

The wood that comes through Lake Champlain and the northern canal is destined mostly for the large mills at Ticonderoga, Fort Edward, Glens Falls, Fort Miller, Mechanicville, Troy, and Cohoes. The gigantic paper mill at Palmer Falls is about the only concern of any consequence which depends entirely upon the forests of New-York State for its pulp wood, and the company owning this mill recently has obtained a charter for the construction of an electric road from Palmer Falls to the Champlain Canal at Glens Falls. Pulp wood freights are, on the whole, a little lower than last year, rates being from $2.25 to $2.50 per cord from Three Rivers, Canada, to Fort Edward. Last year the rates were 50 cents per cord or more higher. There will be no advance this year, but possibly a still further decrease.

The coal transportation business has shown a falling off also. The rates are now low, and it is not anticipated that there will be any rise before the close of the season. Other merchandise runs about the same as usual. Considerable clay is being shipped into Canada from New-Jersey, and several boatloads of sand have gone in from Albany and vicinity. There has been a great falling off in the shipment of hay from Canada this year. Last year probably 100 boatloads were shipped. The present indications are that not more than 10 per cent. of that quantity will be shipped this year, despite the short crop in the eastern part of the United States.

FOR SOUTH AFRICAN MINES.

Four Western Mineralogists to Start To-day.

Edward M. Knight of Kankakee, Ill., and J. H. Johnson of Chicago, both of whom are professors of mineralogy in the Chicago University, accompanied by W. H. Sutwell and Henry H. Graves, mineralogists of the Ann Arbor (Mich.) University, arrived in this city Monday and are at the Metropolitan Hotel. They are on their way to Africa, where they expect to make a practical and scientific investigation of the gold and diamond fields in the southern part of the Dark Continent.

Prof. Knight, who is a mining expert of National prominence, is at the head of the expedition. He is an extensive owner of diamond mines in the vicinity of Kimberley, and has already done some prospecting in South Africa. He has chartered the bark Saint Lucie, which is now lying at Pier 11 East River, almost ready for the voyage. The start will probably be made this morning.

Under ordinary conditions, it takes seventy-five days to sail from New-York to South Africa. Prof. Knight and his companions hope to do it in that time on the Saint Lucie. They do not expect to be gone more than seven or eight months. They hope to visit the principal gold fields and some portions of the country which have not yet been prospected. In the interests of science they will bring back with them as large a collection of ores as their facilities will permit them to carry.

BATTERY K COMING HOME.

It Has Broken Camp and Is Marching Down the Hudson.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Battery K, First Artillery, United States Army, which has for the past month been in camp in the Catskill Mountains at Palenville for target practice, started on its homeward march to Fort Hamilton on Saturday and encamped in this city over Sunday. The battery started on its march down the river early yesterday morning, going down on the west bank of the Hudson. Monday night the command camped at Highland, opposite Poughkeepsie; to-night it will camp at Newburg, to-morrow night at Arden, Thursday night at Suffern, Friday night at Passaic, and it will arrive at Fort Hamilton on Saturday next.

The command is in charge of Capt. Dillenback, First Lieut. Slatter, First. Lieut. Wisser, Second Lieut. Smith, Second Lieut. Lassiter, and Capt. Snyder of the Medical Department, and consists of seventy-five men, sixty-two horses, and four cannon. Capt. White of New-York joined the command at this city and will accompany the battery to Fort Hamilton.

The camp was visited Sunday by thousands of people from this city and surrounding towns, and great interest was manifested in the manoeuvres of the troops.

H. Stewart McKnight for Assembly.

JAMAICA, L. I., Sept. 22.—The Republican Assembly Convention for the Second Assembly District of Queens County—the towns of Jamaica and Flushing—was held here yesterday. H. Stewart McKnight was nominated for Assembly.

NEBRASKA FOR M'KINLEY

CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION IN THE STATE.

Euclid Martin, Chairman of the Sound-Money Democratic State Committee, Predicts a Majority for the Republican Candidate—His Judgment Is that as the Campaign Progresses the Strength of the Silver Party Diminishes.

OMAHA, Sept. 22.—Euclid Martin, Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Nebraska Sound Money Democrats, predicts that the Electoral votes of Nebraska will be given to McKinley. Mr. Martin, being a member of a firm that does a large business in agricultural implements, has a large acquaintance throughout the State, by means of which he has facilities additional to those he enjoys as Postmaster of Omaha and head of the Sound Money Democracy of the State for acquiring knowledge of the political situation in Nebraska. Asked to give an estimate of the probable votes for McKinley and Bryan in November, Mr. Martin said:

"If an election had been held soon after the Chicago Convention, I believe that Mr. Bryan would have carried the State. We had had several crop failures in this State prior to 1896, which, added to the unsettled state of business matters everywhere, had led to discontent among farmers and business men generally. Every one felt that something was wrong and was ready to grasp at anything which promised relief.

"The advocates of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 had been organizing assiduously and working up a sentiment for years, which culminated in the nomination of Mr. Bryan by the gathering at Chicago. He at once was hailed by every discontented man as a solution of the difficulty, and no doubt a great many men would have voted for him who now, after due consideration, have decided they could not afford to do so.

"There is no question that Bryanism and all that it implies, which seems to be almost everything bad, is fast losing its standing this community. The business men of this city are practically solid for sound money, and the Bryan contingent is continued almost entirely to that class of people who are out of employment—most of them by preference—and of professional men who have failed in business—who, by the way, are but few—and to disappointed politicians. The farmers in the State, who really have suffered least by the hard times, appear to be the most stubborn in their adherence to this fallacy of free silver, but they gradually are returning to their old party allegiance.

"There is no question that Mr. Bryan will receive quite a Republican vote in this State. This, however, in my judgment, will be offset by the return to the Republican Party of men who have been voting the Populistic ticket for the last few years. These men are returning to their old party faith because of their disbelief of the anarchistic, revolutionary sentiment that pervades the platforms built at St. Louis and Chicago. The Democratic Party will, I think, be divided almost in the middle. There is no question that the majority of the Democrats of this State are for sound money, but a great many who so feel will vote for the Bryan ticket upon the ground that it is the 'regular' ticket.

"An examination of the vote in this State will show that the Democratic vote, which in 1890 was something like 60,000, had fallen to 28,000 in 1895. The Democratic candidate for Governor in 1890 received 71,000 votes, but in that campaign the prohibition question was involved, and, I think, the Democratic vote at that time can be placed fairly at 60,000. In 1892 it had fallen to 45,000. J. Sterling Morton was candidate for Governor that year. In 1893 the Democratic vote had fallen to 37,000. This was the first general election in which Mr. Bryan openly bolted the Democratic ticket. In 1894 the straight Democratic vote was but 7,000, there being fusion, however, at that time between the regular Populists and the Demo-Populists, who together gave Holcomb for Governor 97,815 votes. In 1895 the Democratic vote was 18,000 for sound money and 10,000 for free silver, making, all in all, 28,000 Democratic votes.

"Of the 28,000 who voted Democratic tickets in 1895, I am inclined to think sound-money tickets this year will get one-half and the Popocrats one-half. There, however, will be, I think, one-half of the regular Democratic vote polled for Mr. McKinley. Add, therefore, to the 80,000 votes received by the Republican ticket in 1895, 7,000 Democratic votes, and there will be 87,000 votes for the Republican ticket. Add 14,000 to the Populists' vote in 1895, and they will have 84,000.

"This, as you will see, makes the margin quite small, but I believe it is safe. This estimate is based upon the situation today. If the Popocratic ticket shall continue to lose in the next six weeks as it has lost in the last three weeks, there is no question that McKinley will carry the State by a much larger majority than I have indicated."

YOUNG GERMAN'S WILD CAREER

**His Mind

MUST TAKE OUT LICENSES

CLUBS NOT EXEMPT FROM THE RAINES LAW PENALTIES.

Excise Commissioner Lyman Says They Are Expressly Mentioned in the Act—If They Traffic in Liquors They Must Secure a Liquor Tax Certificate—An Opinion in Which Many Clubs Formed to Evade the Law Are Interested.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—Social and other clubs which have been formed to evade the provisions of the Raines liquor-tax law must take out a license to sell liquor, in the opinion of the State Excise Department. Hundreds of clubs distributed all over the State, but especially in New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, have been formed since May to evade the Raines law as regards the payment of a tax.

State Excise Commissioner Lyman to-day wrote an opinion, in which he holds that all such clubs, as well as clubs incorporated before the Raines law went into operation, must take out a liquor-tax certificate. The opinion is written in response to a letter requesting the department's decision on this question from Albert R. Genet of Sing Sing, who is connected with the Mount Pleasant Field Club, in Westchester County. In his opinion, sent Mr. Genet to-day, Commissioner Lyman says:

"In reply to your communication, I beg leave to state that the question of the duty of a club such as the Mount Pleasant Field Club to apply for and obtain a liquor-tax certificate authorizing them to traffic in liquors, where said club sells liquors to its members, has not been duly considered by any court of this State, as far as this department has any knowledge. An effort was made some months since on the part of certain members of a so-called social club in the interior of the State, acting in collusion with a County Treasurer and without the knowledge or sanction of this department, to obtain an adjudication upon the question whether clubs may lawfully sell liquor to their members without applying for and taking out a liquor-tax certificate. The case presented was conspicuous because of the non-presentation to the court of existing facts which are especially relevant to the question, and which, if considered, would have required a determination by the court that the club in question, trafficking in liquors by selling the same to its members, was violating the provisions of the liquor-tax law by engaging in the business of trafficking in liquors without obtaining a liquor-tax certificate. Such a case cannot be urged as a precedent for any purpose, and is not controlling upon the question you present.

"I am informed that the Mount Pleasant Field Club is a corporate body, organized under and in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May 12, 1893, entitled 'An Act for the Incorporation of Societies or Clubs for Certain Purposes,' and the several acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, and that the object for which said club was formed is 'To encourage athletic exercises and games and to promote physical culture and social intercourse among its members.'

"In your communication you state that said Mount Pleasant Field Club sells liquor to its members. If such be the case, and such club has not applied for and obtained a liquor-tax certificate authorizing it to traffic in liquors, then it is undoubtedly violating the provisions of the liquor-tax law, and those persons participating in the commission of such unlawful act are punishable according to the provisions of the liquor-tax law. The provisions of the liquor-tax law expressly provide for issuing a liquor-tax certificate to corporations engaged in the traffic in liquors, and they are also expressly mentioned in the act as amenable to the pains and penalties provided for trafficking in liquors without a liquor-tax certificate.

"A well-considered case on the question at bar is one recently decided by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, entitled 'The Army and Navy Club vs. The District of Columbia,' decided May 19, 1896. In view of the fact that the Court in the case cited interprets prohibitory provisions concerning the unlawful sale of liquor where the phraseology is similar to that of the prohibitory provisions of the liquor-tax law of the State of New-York, the conclusion there reached is entitled to great respect.

"Permit me to quote a portion of the decision of the court, which might with equal propriety be written of and concerning the question which you present to me for consideration, and which is entirely in conformity with the views of this department:

"'Being a corporation, it is conceded that it is a person within the contemplation of the act. The corporation purchases the liquors in the first instance. They become its property. It is an independent entity, separate and distinct from the natural persons who compose its members. Its property is not their property in a legal sense at all, and only in a limited and conditional sense in contemplation of equity. The individual members only acquire the property in that which they buy. Only upon delivery does the title pass out of the corporation and vest in the members or the guest. His obligation, therefore, to the corporation is a debt for which it may sue him if he fails to pay. Here we have all the elements of a legal sale, and none of the features of a mere distribution of property bought by a fund contributed by individuals to be divided among them in proportion to the amounts by each contributed. By this we are not to be understood as saying that such distribution even could be made in small quantities, to be drunk upon the premises; that question is not before us.

"'That the appellant is a social, not a business association, and that its incorporation was for the purpose of convenience and without a single view to profit, does not affect the question. Nor can it be influenced by the admitted fact that the general purposes and objects of the club are of a commendable nature; and that the sale of liquors to bona-fide members and guests be but a mere incident to the cultivation of social relations among members, that forms but one of those objects.

"'The price, on sale, is fixed so as to cover the estimated cost of purchase, handling, distribution, and so forth, and not with a view to profit; but whatever profit there may be goes into the treasury of the club for the general benefit, and inures in many ways to the comfort and advantage of those who do not, as well as who do, participate in the distribution of the liquors purchased by the club.'"

REFUNDS UNDER RAINES LAW.

The Legislature Must Pass a Law to Enable Them to be Paid.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—The next Legislature will be called upon to pass a law to enable County Treasurers and Deputy State Excise Commissioners to refund certain sums of money under the new liquor law. Section 25 of this law provides that "if a corporation, association, copartnership, or person holding a liquor-tax certificate to sell liquors under the provisions of this act shall voluntarily, and before arrest or indictment for a violation of this act, cease to traffic in liquors during the term for which such tax was paid, such corporation, association, copartnership, or person may surrender such tax certificate to the officer who issued the same or to his successor in office, who shall thereupon cancel the same and refund the pro rata amount of the tax paid for the unexpired term of such certificate, provided that such tax certificate shall have at least one month to run at the time of such surrender."

Section 13 of the same law makes this provision: "One-third of the revenues resulting from taxes, fines, and penalties under the provisions of this act, less the amount allowed for collecting the same, shall be paid by the County Treasurer and by the several special Deputy Commissioners within ten days from the receipt thereof, to the Treasurer of the State of New-York."

County Treasurers and Deputy Commissioners under Section 13 may pay from such moneys as have not been turned over to the State Treasurer rebates on cancellations that come under their jurisdiction, but, as the bulk of these come toward the close of the year, the officers having charge of the money in the first instance will have little or no funds from which to make the refunds. The taxes necessarily come in within the first month of the fiscal year. Of course, there are small amounts received during the other months, but they are so much less in the aggregate than the amount of the cancellations that the majority of those who cancel their tax certificates will have to wait until the Legislature can make provision for their repayment.

State Excise Commissioner Lyman says that there will be about $600,000 available for the payment of these claims. In making up his estimates for the current year, the State Controller fixed the sum which he expected from the liquor tax at $8,000,000. That sum has been exceeded by $300,000, Mr. Lyman says. This excess amount, he says, will remain idle until the Legislature makes some disposition of it, and, as it should by right be used in the manner indicated above, he believes that the Legislature will early in the session make provision that it may be thus utilized.

Commissioner Lyman, judging from the cancellations thus far made, believes that the excess above the estimate will be more than sufficient to satisfy all claims. A large part of the cancellations will come from Summer hotels and excursion boats and Summer gardens.

THESE ARE ALTGELD MEN.

Disreputable Elements That Made Up the Cook County Convention.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—If anything were needed to convince the Nation of the disreputable character of the forces marshaled in this State under the Democratic-Populistic banner of Altgeld, it was furnished by the Cook County Convention of that aggregation last week. The Chicago Chronicle, the Democratic representative of sound money in this city, denounced the convention in the most uncompromising terms, as being composed of men worse, in many cases, than the inmates of the county jail. Following this up, Henry F. Donovan, one of the most active Democrats in the State, who deserted Altgeld when the latter first showed symptoms of social and intellectual rabies, collected in his weekly newspaper, The Eagle, a census of the men who made up the convention, and published the following table:

Of the delegates there have been on trial for murder	17
Sentenced to the penitentiary for murder or manslaughter and served sentence	7
Served terms in the penitentiary for burglary	36
Served terms in the penitentiary for picking pockets	2
Served term in the penitentiary for arson	1
Ex-bridewell and jail birds, identified by detectives	84
Keepers of gambling houses	7
Keepers of houses of ill fame	2
Convicted of mayhem	3
Ex-prizefighters	11
Poolroom proprietors	2
Saloon keepers	265
Lawyers	14
Physicians	3
Grain dealers	2
Political employes	148
Hatter	1
Stationer	1
Coptractors	4
Grocer	1
Sign painter	1
Plumbers	4
Butcher	1
Druggist	1
Furniture supplies	1
Commission merchants	2
Ex-policemen	15
Dentist	1
Speculators	2
Justices of the Peace	1
Ex-constable	1
Farmers	6
Undertakers	3
No occupation	71
Total delegates	723

IT MAY MAKE A SENSATION.

A Divorce Suit Begun in St. Louis Society Ranks.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—Behind a simple petition for divorce filed in the Circuit Clerk's office here is concealed a sensation which, if developed, will shake up society. Lilly Reilly sues H. C. Reilly for divorce. She is a granddaughter of the late Edward J. Gay, whose home was in New-Orleans, but who owned a great deal of property here. He was a Congressman from Louisiana and several times a millionaire.

The defendant is a scion of the Crevelings, one of the oldest families of this section. He was a railroad agent when they married, in 1890, but gave up his position to manage the immense Gay estate.

The allegation in the petition is simply cruel treatment. If it is contested an amended or new petition will be filed, and, as co-respondent, a beautiful young single woman will be named, who, while she lives with her parents in a swell residence neighborhood, is generally looked upon as under the special protection of the son of a very rich medicine man. Reilly may make a fight, as there are wealth and a child involved.

BROOKLYN'S SPEED PREMIUM

Report of the Board Commends the Cruiser in Every Respect.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Cramps will receive a speed premium of $350,000 on the cruiser Brooklyn.

Commodore Dewey, President of the inspection board, has submitted the report of the board on the trial of the vessel to the Navy Department. The corrected speed of the ship is stated at 21.9117 knots. The conclusions of the board are that the weights are in accordance with the contract—1,543.31; that the performance of all parts of the machinery during the trial was satisfactory; her steering and manoeuvring qualities in smooth water were excellent, and that the vessel is complete in all except a few minor details. There was no opportunity of observing the behavior of the Brooklyn in heavy weather, the sea being smooth throughout the whole time of her absence from Philadelphia, Aug. 22 to 29.

Married a German Attache.

RAMSEY'S, N. J., Sept. 22.—Miss Bessie Donner, a daughter of J. Otto Donner, a prominent resident of this place, was married to-day to Rudolph Franksen, an attaché of the German Legation at St. Petersburg, Russia. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. Morgan of New-York City. The affair was very private, only a few guests, who came from New-York in a special car, being present. Four-year-old Elsie Donner, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor. After the wedding breakfast, which was served in the home of the bride's father, the couple left for New-York after receiving the congratulations of their friends. They will spend their honeymoon in Europe and will reside in St. Petersburg.

The American Humane Society.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 22.—The twentieth annual meeting of the American Humane Society opened in the Chamber of Commerce rooms here to-day. The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor McKisson. Secretary F. H. Rowley's report showed that during the past association year 27,597 reports of cruelty to children were received, 25,435 children were relieved, and 4,791 legal prosecutions against abusers were conducted. It also showed 64,746 complaints of cruelty to animals, 102,025 animals relieved, and 2,942 prosecutions. The grand total of special investigations was 96,491.

Killed by a Twelve-Year-Old Boy.

MT. HOLLY, N. J., Sept. 22.—Ten-year-old Irwin Siberson, residing with his parents near Medford, was fatally shot in the head here yesterday afternoon by Ernest Haines, aged twelve years. No arrest has yet been made. There are two stories about the shooting. Young Haines claims that he was in one of his father's cranberry houses examining a gun, when it accidentally went off, the charge passing through a window and hitting Siberson. The other story is that Siberson was annoying Haines, who was playing cards with a number of companions, and that Haines picked up the gun and fired. Siberson's death is expected momentarily.

EDSON KEITH'S SUICIDE

A WELL-KNOWN CHICAGO CAPITALIST TAKES HIS LIFE.

He Jumped into the Lake Probably Monday Night—His Mind Probably Affected by Fear of the Result of the Approaching Election—Proprietor of a Great Millinery Establishment and Interested in Many Western Enterprises.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Edson Keith, head of the great millinery firm of Edson Keith & Co., Wabash Avenue and Monroe Street, committed suicide by jumping into the lake at the foot of Thirteenth Street probably Sunday night.

When Mrs. Keith tried to open the door of his apartment Monday morning she found it locked. She summoned her son, who found that his father had occupied the bed, but was missing. His watch, money, and articles of every-day wear were at hand, showing that Mr. Keith had not taken the usual care with his toilet. Believing mental troubles had overcome him, the police were given notice, and spent all day yesterday in a fruitless endeavor to find the missing man.

Information was received this morning that a hat and coat had been found near the breakwater, at the mouth of the Weldon Slip. These were identified as having belonged to Mr. Keith, and convinced the searchers of his suicide, doubtless while temporarily insane. The body has not yet been found. Physical ill health and fear of the possible troubles to result from the coming Presidential election are the causes assigned for Mr. Keith's break down. His financial affairs are said to be in the best of shape.

Mr. Keith was interested in many great enterprises, and was considered one of the largest capitalists in the West. He was the financial man behind many of the large interests in the natural gas districts of Indiana, including the immense plate-glass plants at Kokomo, Anderson, and other points. He was also one of the largest elevator owners in the United States, and was interested in several banks and a stockholder in railroad corporations. He was a member of the Chicago, Calumet, Union League, Union, and other clubs, and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and Stock Exchange.

Edson Keith was widely known in New-York City, socially as well as in a business way. He had a very large club acquaintance here, and he was personally popular. The firm of Edson Keith & Co. has for some time had important financial relations with New-York banks. The firm's commercial paper was considered good, and it is understood that a large amount of it is now held in this city. It was placed through the agency of a down-town banking house of high standing.

A CLERGYMAN'S DISGRACE.

James B. Morrison of Laconia Kills Himself in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The Rev. James B. Morrison, a Unitarian clergyman of Laconia, N. H., committed suicide here last night by inhaling gas. He came to this city last evening, and, going to the Revere House, was assigned to a room on the second floor. He immediately retired, and nothing was heard from him during the night. This morning he was found dead in bed, the gas being turned on full, and the keyhole and the cracks of the windows stopped up.

Mr. Morrison had been a resident of Laconia for over five years, and for the most of that period was the pastor of the Unitarian Church of that city. He took charge of the church when it was in a declining state, and by energy and persistence materially added to the membership and financial strength of the society. He moved in the best social circles of the place. He was about thirty years old, of gentlemanly appearance, a fine conversationalist, and an eloquent preacher. He was a member of Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, and on Sept. 4 was installed as Prelate of the commandery.

On Thursday of last week a young man who was one of the many associates of the clergyman became involved in serious trouble, and went to the clergyman in order to secure pecuniary assistance. Before this matter was settled the father of the young man learned of the matter, and in connection therewith he was also informed of peculiar relations which were said to exist between the clergyman and his son. The father at once took steps which caused the clergyman to leave the town suddenly last Thursday. The story heard by the father was that not only his son, but other young men in Laconia and in Lakeport had on several occasions received money from Morrison, and upon this story were based charges of the most heinous character against the clergyman.

Morrison left several letters directed to his friends in Laconia, in which he said that he had been unable to bear up under the serious charges that had been preferred against him, and had come to the conclusion that it was best to put an end to his life. There were several letters addressed to women. Letters were left to W. F. Knight of Laconia, N. H.; W. A. Walker of Haverhill, George W. Dolloff of Laconia, Charles A. Bailey of Stoneham, Mass.; the Rev. W. H. Wande, 10 Ashburton Place; the Rev. H. N. Brown, Boston; W. H. Lassone, 52 Worcester Street, Boston; George W. Noyes, Haverhill, and the Rev. Lucius Watertown, Laconia. Morrison was without funds, a nickel being the only money found in his possession.

THE WHOLE FAMILY DEAD.

Charles Pfeiffer Kills His Wife and Babe and Then Himself.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 22.—A neighbor called this morning at the home of Charles Pfeiffer, in Brightwood, a quiet suburb of this city, and found the body of Pfeiffer hanging from the transome of the dining room. Further investigation revealed the corpses of Willie, the two-month-old babe, and Mrs. James Pfeiffer, his wife. The body of the former was lying in its carriage, and one tiny hand still clasped the bottle from which it had drawn nourishment. Its throat was cut. The body of the wife was found stretched upon a bed, with the head almost severed from the body.

The couple were married about a year ago, and lived happily. They were at the home of Mrs. Pfeiffer's parents last night, and left there about 8 o'clock, going to their own home across the street. This was the last time they were seen alive, and indications point to the fact that Pfeiffer committed the crime almost immediately after they had retired. Temporary insanity was probably the cause.

Threw Himself Before a Train.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 22.—A stout, fairly well-dressed man, committed suicide at Ridgewood at noon to-day. He threw himself in front of a train, and was ground to death. He was seen about the station for some time before noon. Just before noon he told several loungers about the station that he was going to kill himself. They paid no attention to him. A few minutes later, as a train was passing, he leaped on the track in front of the engine and was ground beneath the wheels.

Because He Was Jilted.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 22.—Charles Smith, thirty-two years old, is dying in the Mountainside Hospital, with a bullet in his brain. He put it there last night because the girl he loved quarrelled with him, and told him that she did not care to see him again. Smith was employed by a farmer at Fairfield, a short distance from Caldwell. While broodin gover his troubles last night he took a revolver and shot himself. The doctors at the hospital say that he cannot possibly recover. They have been unable so far to extract the bullet.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

RECENT NOVELS.

THE CUBAN LIBERATED. By Robert Rexdale. New-York: American Publishers' Corporation. 50 cents.

Roderick Brawn, a duellist of the Virginia school, meets on the field of honor Juan Fernandez, and Brawn calls Juan "a Cuban dog." You are on the ground, and expect that right off somebody is going to be run through. But soon the fight is off. You must read nearly 200 pages to understand the reasons for the quarrel and its postponement. A Mme. de Beauville is murdered in the course of the story. Juan finally is run through by Brawn, but is not killed, for he lives to redress Cuban wrongs, and Juan may be pitching into the Spaniards and worrying Weyler to-day for aught we can tell.

THE GOLDEN ROCK. By Lieut. R. H. Jayne. New-York: American Publishers' Corporation.

Fortunately for Dick, one of the heroes in "The Golden Rock," "the hair of the boy was short," so when the bad Indian got hold of Dick and wanted to scalp him there was too little for the savage to hold on to. Then a voice cried, "Hold thar!" and there was "the flash of a gun," and then "the Sioux never knew what killed him." It was Sam who had saved Dick. The whole story, so the author intimates, he took down from the lips of an "old gentleman," who told of his adventure just as they are narrated in "The Golden Rock."

AN OUTCAST OF THE ISLANDS. By Joseph Conrad. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Mr. Conrad writes the romance of the furthest East, his special ground being the Malayan Peninsula. He tells of intriguing Arabs, who covet white men's trading stations, and his main theme is human degradation. In his first story, "Almayer's Folly," we had an introduction to that wretched, bestial life the foreign trader leads in these unknown lands. Almayer is again a conspicuous character, and with him is Willems, and the author makes this man the most despicable of human beings. Willems is a swindler, an ungrateful blackguard, and, having robbed his employers and deserted his wife, he escapes from Macassar and finds refuge in Almayer's house. Willems becomes the tool of the natives and of the Arabs. The wild woman in the story is Aissa, the daughter of the blind chief Omar. Aissa both fascinates and repulses one. Mr. Conrad writes at a fever heat, and you catch at times a scent of that miasma which is ever lowering over the pestilential swamps of the Sambir country. A pistol shot at the close removes the hateful Willems.

BEHIND PLASTERED WALLS. A Novel. By William W. M. Cornish. 16mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.

Mr. Cornish's story relates to the fortunes of Lena and Regina and Norman and Bernard. Of course there is a deep mystery as to somebody's birth, but then it comes out all right, when Regina Lockwood Warren "becomes sole heiress of the vast estate of Elmwood Hall." The story is a fair one, told in good style, with many romantic incidents, and the reader may be quite indifferent as to the composition of the material of the walls, whether they are of plaster or stucco.

FRENCH HISTORY.

THE GROWTH OF THE FRENCH NATION. By George Burton Adams. Meadville, Penn.: Flood & Vincent.

In condensing what is a large subject like the history of the French Nation into one volume of 345 pages, the professor of Yale states that powers of selection must be used, though no two writers ever would exactly agree as to the material to be presented or to be omitted. Prof. Adams's introduction is excellent. He tells us "in more than one age of the past the French Nation has been the leading nation in the world," but he suspects that the probability of France ever occupying again the same commanding position as in the past is doubtful. It has been during the last 100 years that France has been trying to get rid of absolutism. Many experiments has she tried, but "it seems at last that France has" reached a measure of real self-government under "a Constitution which gives great promise of permanence." Geographically, the situation of France has rendered it possible for her to hold a commanding position. "The Growth of the French Nation" is quite up to date.

DRESS FOR PLAIN WOMEN.

FOR PLAIN WOMEN ONLY. By George Fleming. New-York: The Merriam Company. $1.25.

There are one or two clever things in this book, one or two wholesome truths, but as they are no more numerous than are derelicts in the South Atlantic, they appear water-logged when met with, and when passed, quickly vanish from sight in the vast watery waste with which they are surrounded. Perhaps it is possible that the various chapters which go to make up the book were more readable when they appeared in The Pall Mall Gazette—for then at no one time was there such a surfeit of words and egoistic sentences that savor of contract labor with "space" to be filled.

The author's idea was undoubtedly to disseminate advice among women who have not, or do not care for, a knowledge of how to dress according to the tenets of "Aunt Lavinia," and so, to make known what "Aunt Lavinia" might possibly consider a millennium for plain women, the book was written.

"Aunt Lavinia," a garrulous old woman, still proud of her little feet and her well-turned wrist, and not forgetful of a happy youth, in which she did as she advises others not to do, talks more or less through over 200 pages—fortunately well leaded and printed in large type—and simply impresses upon women that the pretty ones may do and dress as they please—for they were created to be admired and pampered—and that the plain ones should never lose sight of their plainness, and dress themselves accordingly.

Now, the writer is not a plain woman who has taken umbrage at the author's ill-digested writing, nor is the writer an exacting being; and therefore would allow a plain woman so to dress that she may be satisfied with her appearance, presuming always that her clothing be not slovenly adjusted, and would allow her to wear such little decorations as may make her heart glad and keep her in a placid humor.

"Aunt Lavinia," with a waist that has outgrown measurement, may decry tailor-made clothes, declare that Englishwomen dress with less consideration for the eternal fitness of things than any others, and sigh for the Parisian costumes of her youth, but plain women, whose plainness is a crime for which they should be punished, will continue to violate all the notions to which she has given expression, and will adorn themselves to please the unfastidious tastes of those in whose eyes they wish to appear well.

FACTS ABOUT MINERALS.

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY. Its Statistics, Technology, and Trade in the United States and Other Countries, to the End of 1895. Vol. IV. Edited by Richard P. Rothwell. New-York: The Scientific Publishing Company.

The editor of this most valuable work, in his introduction, explains what was the condition of the mineral industry of the United States at the opening of the year 1895. For the previous eighteen months there had been depression in business, and prices for the metals were the lowest yet recorded; but at the same time producers knew that the purchasing power of the Nation "had not gone; that the restrictions enforced by the panic period had reduced stocks everywhere, and that the least improvement in demand must cause an increase in production." If, then, there had been a decrease in 1894 in the iron and steel industries, and in all materials used in construction, there had, however, been an increase in the output of gold and copper.

The year 1895 began, then, with a dragging business in metals, but in time the demand increased, and with it advancing prices. It is well worthy of remembering that by July of last year there was a greater mineral production "in almost every direction than had ever been shown before in a single year."

The total value of the mineral and metal productions of the United States for last year amounted to $678,000,734, and this snows an increase of not less than 16.6 per cent., or $96,000,000 more than in 1894. If this $96,000,000 be considered as somewhat too large because some of the products may have been duplicated, it is at least safe to state that $85,589,000 was the positive increase. As an example, let us take the production of iron in 1895, and here the most remarkable change is perceptible when the outputs of 1894 and 1895 are compared. Last year there was made in the United States 9,597,499 metric tons of pig iron, an increase of not less than 42 per cent. over 1894. This advance puts the United States in the position "of the leading iron-producing nation of the world." Taking the make of pig iron in the United States as 100, that of Great Britain is 79, Germany 60, and France 21. As to steel, of which 6,000,000 metric tons were made by us in 1895, five-sixths of which was Bessemer, the total was 20 per cent. more than in 1894.

The modern demand for copper for electrical purposes being ever on the increase, this metal was not seriously affected by years of depression. Last year, with a total of 386,434,850 pounds of copper, the increase of output was fairly large. There was less demand for copper abroad, and the price at home having been well sustained, this shows how large must have been the home consumption.

We talk gold a great deal to-day. In 1895 the total yield in the United States was 2,265,612 ounces fine metal, with a value of $46,830,200, which was a gain of 341,933 ounces. As much as anything else, approved methods of ore treatment and reduction account in no small measure for this increase of the precious metal. Silver production shows from well-known causes a decrease. In 1895 46,331,325 ounces of fine metal were produced, valued at $30,244,292, which was a decrease of 3,515,640 ounces when the yield of 1894 is considered. The editor says: "The quantity of silver actually refined and put upon the market by the various smelters and refiners in the United States was considerably greater than this." How much greater is not known. In spite, then, of the continued decline in the price of silver and a general decrease in the output, some of the larger mines, as the Ontario and the Daly, show "no disposition to abandon production." Quicksilver showed a marked increase in production in 1895, the total output being 1,179 metric tons, or 33,978 flasks, against 30,444 flasks in 1894. Quicksilver comes entirely from California, and new sources of the fluid metal are being constantly developed.

According to the statistics kept by The Engineering and Mining Journal, the total output of coal for the last year was 176,904,000 metric tons. Subsequent additions have been made, after a more careful study, which raise the total amount of coal to 179,592,679 metric tons, which is an increase over 1894 of not less than 17 per cent.

A very curious subject is the one which has to do with the relative importance of mineral products, and opinions in regard to this vary. If, judged according to the standard based on what a product in its totality is worth in dollars, then a first place must be allotted to coal, the value of which represents 31.8 per cent. of the money given for mineral products, or pretty nearly one-third of the whole. Pig iron would come in a good second at 16 per cent. of the total, but between coal and gold the gap is a wide one. The proportion of gold is 6.9 per cent. of the total. Petroleum has a good place as fourth. Silver is away down, being only 4.5 per cent. of the total, and with a less entire value than building stone, and hardly greater than lime. If, then, future lime burners should advance their claims, they might catch on to some new Populistic party.

The metal aluminium, which, owing perhaps rather to the want of enterprise on the part of its producers than to any fault in the metal itself, is not making its way as fast as it should, remains to-day nearly at a standstill. In 1895 the product was 850,000 pounds, and its value $425,000, with a plentiful supply of bauxite. We await the development of aluminium, as it can be produced on a grand scale by the Niagara Falls Reduction Company. Prices must be reduced before aluminium comes into popular use.

Turning from the metallurgical or mineral necessities to precious stones, the exotics, little is to be found in this volume, and yet, as certainly as there is copper in Michigan or coal in Pennsylvania, there are diamonds in the State of Georgia, and some day these will be found in quantity.

In this excellent volume there are described all the new methods of reduction and the vast influence electricity is to play in the treatment of metals. Even to those who are not utilitarians, this work presents much that is fascinating. In studying its pages the great future of this northern continent may be apprehended. We are as yet, though great ironmakers, only in the infancy of metal production. What will we not do in the next half century?

LITERARY NOTES.

—A new and cheaper edition of Bartlett's "Concordance to Shakespeare" will be ready from the Macmillan Company next month. This will be sold at retail for $7.50, and the offer is made of copies for $5 to any one who will send the money for it before Oct. 15.

—Gen. Horace Porter's personal recollections of Gen. Grant will be published in The Century, beginning with the November number, with the title, "Campaigning with Grant."

—The Bookman says Dodd, Mead & Co. have received from Clifton Johnson the first batch of photographic views of Drumtochty life and character, to be used in the illustrated editions of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" and "The Days of Auld Lang Syne," now in preparation. Several of these illustrations are given in the September number of The Bookman.

—The first volume of the writings of Monroe in the Putnam series of "The Fathers" will be issued early next year. There will be four volumes in all.

—The call for the fifteenth edition of Dean Hole's book on roses has led the author to revise and largely rewrite that excellent book.

—The Century Company will soon issue a beautiful book on "Modern French Masters," a collection of twenty biographical and critical monographs on the most famous painters, written by American pupils and admirers. The book is edited by Prof. John C. Van Dyke, and is illustrated with sixty-five full-page pictures, chosen from both wood engravings and half tones. It contains chapters on Gerome and de Monvel by Will H. Low, Carolus-Duran, and Manet by J. Carroll Beckwith, Bonnat and Laurens by E. H. Blashfield, Daubigny by D. W. Tryon, Corot by Theodore Robinson, Millet by Wyatt Eaton, and others.

—Harold Frederic's "March Hares," which was first published in England as by "George Forth," has just appeared in a third edition with Mr. Frederic's own name on the title page. The reason for using George Forth was that the story came out when "Theron Ware" was first attracting a great deal of attention, and it was thought inadvisable to turn people's minds to a new work by the same author.

—The new English edition of Carlyle will comprise thirty volumes, the final one containing essays and minor writings which have had only temporary publication heretofore. Among them we may doubtless expect to see the biographical articles which he wrote for Brewster's Encyclopedia, really the first of his writings.

—The first volume of the new collected edition of George Meredith's novels will have a new portrait made from a crayon sketch by Mr. Sargent.

—Dr. Walter Skeat has in press a book of essays, with the title, "A Student's Pastime," the introduction to which contains several autobiographical details, together with a brief review of progress in the study of the English language, with special reference to the long and careful preparations for the production of the new English dictionary.

—The Messrs. Putnam announce that they will bring out at once in the series of "Questions of the Day" a monograph by Judge Tourgée, author of "A Fool's Errand," &c., entitled, "The Battle of the Standards; or, Coin and Credit the Antidote for Coin Without Credit." They have in press a revised edition of Wheeler's "Real Bimetallism; or, True Coin versus False Coin." A new edition of Shaw's "History of Currency" will be ready shortly for publication in New-York and London. The London Inventors' Review, in a notice of Schoenhof's "Money and Prices," says of it: "It forms an admirable companion to Shaw's 'History of Currency,' and should clear the air of many economic fallacies current both here and in the States."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

AT HEART A RAKE. By Florence Maryat. 16mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. Paper, 50 cents.

STORIES BY ENGLISH AUTHORS. GERMANY, &c. 10mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

THROUGH EGYPT TO PALESTINE. By Lee S. Smith. 12mo. New-York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

QUINTUS CURTIUS. Selections from the History of Alexander the Great. By Quintus Curtius Rufus. Edited for the use of schools. With notes and vocabulary by Willard Humphreys, Ph. D. 18mo. New-York: Grim & Co.

THE OLD INFANT AND SIMILAR STORIES. By Will Carleton. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

AMERICAN SUMMER RESORTS. LENOX. By George A. Hibbard. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

ROENTGEN RAYS AND PHENOMENA OF THE ANODE AND CATHODE. By Edward P. Thompson, M. E., E. E. Concluding chapter by Prof. William A. Anthony. 8vo. New-York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.50.

LITERARY LANDMARKS OF VENICE. By Laurence Hutton. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

SHAKESPEARE THE BOY. With Sketches of the Home Life, the Games and Sports, the Manners, Customs, and Folk Lore of the Time. By William J. Rolfe. 12mo. New-York: Harper and Brothers. $1.25.

THE ORIGIN, MEANING, AND APPLICATION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE. By John Bach McMasters. 18mo. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus. 30 cents.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION AS A TRAINING FOR BUSINESS. By Harry Pratt Judson. 18mo. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus. 30 cents.

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THE BANKERS' PLATFORM

STRONG ARGUMENT FOR SOUND AND HONEST MONEY.

Opening of the Convention of the American Bankers' Association, in St. Louis—Few Representatives from the South and West—President Pullen on the Financial Question—An Admirable Statement of Principles Submitted.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 22.—The twenty-second annual convention of the American Bankers' Association was called to order in the Olympic Theatre at 10:35 o'clock this morning by President E. H. Pullen of the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. About 375 delegates are in attendance, representing nearly all of the principal banking institutions in the Middle and Eastern States. The South and West have but few representatives present.

The Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle of the Episcopal Diocese of Missouri asked a blessing, Mayor Walbridge delivered an address of welcome, and W. H. Thompson, President of the Bank of Commerce and of the St. Louis Clearing House, also welcomed the delegates.

President Pullen then read his annual address. After a few words of compliment for the hospitable welcome extended by St. Louis, Mr. Pullen spoke of the good protective work done by the committee in charge of that matter. The unrelenting war against criminals was already producing good results in deterring bank robbers and frauds from attempting to pursue their evil schemes. Progress was reported in the attempt to abolish days of grace. Uniformity in commercial laws, the controversy between express companies and banks, and "restrictive indorsements" were discussed.

Always Stand for Honesty.

In regard to the financial question, Mr. Pullen said:

"The American Bankers' Association, during its twenty-two years' history, has stood for honesty—individual honesty, official honesty, National honesty. It has always stood for honest money—for an honest dollar, worth 100 cents, and accepted as such in all the markets of the world. Dishonest money, because it is dishonest, attracts the disorderly, lawless, and revolutionary elements—the Socialist, the Populist, and the Anarchist. The issue to-day is not exclusively honest money, but the very existence of Government, and the preservation of law, life, and liberty are at stake.

"Banks, especially National banks, have been assailed by the vituperations of ignorance and passion. The banks rallied to the support of the Government in the darkest hour of its history, and supplied the money necessary to defend its honor and life. Through the National bank system, subsequently established, a market was opened for United States bonds, yielding the money necessary for the prosecution of the war for the preservation of our Union, and a currency provided that has never been excelled for safety, universal acceptance at par, and immediate redemption. Ninety-three per cent. of the business of this country is transacted by checks and other negotiable instruments. Eliminate banking facilities, National banks and their circulation, and substitute dishonest money as the vehicle of trade, financial chaos would speedily result. Cotton and cereals could not be produced—if produced, could not be marketed—transportation would be paralyzed, the wheels of industry would cease to revolve, enterprise and development be checked, and the whole land plunged into ruin and misery.

"Many sincerely believe, it is true, and pity it is true, that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one and the payment of existing obligations, public and personal, in that metal would be for the highest good of the country. We respect their sincerity in honestly advocating dishonesty, but regret their hallucinations on the subject, and are sorry to see them in such disreputable company."

A Declaration of Principles.

Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank of New-York and Chairman of the Executive Committee, read the following declaration of principles, as adopted by the Executive Council:

"The American Bankers' Association, in its twenty-second annual convention, assembled, and representing every section of the Republic, hereby declares that, in its opinion, the existing commercial depression is immediately due to the attacks which threaten to overthrow the present gold standard of value, and that we further believe that our full measure of National prosperity will not be gained until the whole world understands that the dollar of the United States is 100 cents' worth of gold, and that the Nation intends to keep it at that value.

"We believe that an opportunity is presented by the issue of this political campaign to give a lasting definition of the dollar as a money unit, to permanently settle the foundation of an overturn of values and far-reaching ruin and distress which a descent to a silver basis would involve.

"We warn our countrymen against the rash proposition that this Nation should single-handed attempt to legislate silver to a parity with gold at a fictitious ratio.

"We declare that the free coinage of silver means monometallism, with gold at a premium, all other forms of our currency at a discount, and the value of the dollar an uncertain quantity, dependent each day upon the gold price of silver bullion, with corresponding fluctuations in the value of all kinds of property.

"We believe that before the mints could begin to coin silver, every dollar of gold would disappear from circulation, thus violently contracting our currency, and that the value of the remaining dollars would be the bullion value of the silver in them, measured by the gold standard of the chief money markets of the world.

The Edict of Commerce.

"We denounce as utterly false the claim that the gold standard is a device of bankers, creditors, and financiers. They have no such power in human affairs, and never had. The gold standard is an edict of commerce translated into law. It was dictated by those who conduct the commerce of the world, rather than by those who handle the money of the world. It is rooted in a preference lodged in the human breast. A test of the weight of the two metals in quantities of equal value shows how and why traders decided in favor of the money which they could carry with the least burden and use wherever they might go to the best advantage. Gold commands all values because it is the most stable in value. It was not legislated into the world's finance until commerce selected it as a gauge, and it will not be legislated out of use if laws are changed. We assert that mere "money changers" have always found more profit in a fluctuating than in a stable currency, and that one source of revenue which those who thus handle money always had when the money was not stable has been closed up in this country by the influence of the gold standard, and that what they have lost by such revenue has been gained by producers and merchants. But bankers are not mere money changers, they are trusted custodians of the money of the world.

"As bankers we are debtors to the extent of our deposits. We have received these deposits in money as good as gold. We desire to return them in money of equal value. It will be impossible for banks, life insurance companies, mutual benefit orders, building and loan associations to return to their creditors money equal in value to that which they have received if our currency is depreciated to the bullion value of silver dollars. We have no interest in the metal composing our National standard of value which is not shared by every man who owes a dollar or has a dollar due to him. We desire to have debts due us paid in as good money as we have loaned. We desire to pay our debts in the same way.

"The banking business is not vitally dependent upon any specific standard or upon any particular kind of currency. It adapts itself to all conditions, but, conscious of the needs of our customers, we earnestly desire to see our country purged of the monetary delusions which drive money out of the channels of business. A dollar of fixed value in the world's commerce has the power to make markets, sharpen trade, invite capital, develop resources, and extend our National power and influence. A doubtful or depreciated dollar will blight every man's prospects and prove a curse. As bankers, we want the dollar which will do our country the most good and commend to all our countrymen the opportunity they now have which will decide upon the future value of their dollar and remove from our land the menace which has destroyed more values and caused more suffering than war or pestilence."

A Large Membership.

The report of Treasurer William H. Porter of the Chase National Bank of New-York showed a balance on hand, Sept. 1: From dues, $3,618.75, and from the protective account, $7,446.64; total, $11,065.39.

Secretary James S. Branch of New-York read a detailed report, in which he said: "The close of the year 1896 shows that during the past eight years this association had a gross average annual loss of 200 members. In the last year, however, we have only lost 47 members, having regained 58 out of 105, who were dropped from the roll Dec. 1, according to Article VIII. of the constitution. A large portion of the 47 lost members either assigned or liquidated." The association has gained 646 new members during the past year, and the total membership is nearly 2,100.

The report of the Committee on Express Money Orders was then read. There was no discussion on it. F. W. Tracy of Springfield, Ill., invited the delegates to visit Lincoln's tomb in that city Friday. The invitation was accepted, and many of the delegates, accompanied by their wives, will visit Springfield.

TYNAN'S TRIAL SHALL BE FAIR.

But the United States Cannot Stop His Extradition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The State Department, being satisfied of the American citizanship of Tynan, the alleged conspirator, who has appealed to Ambassador Eustin, in Paris, has taken steps to insure that any proceedings against the accused shall proceed without irregularities. The United States is estopped from interfering in behalf of the prisoner in any other manner than to see that all due formalities are complied with in regard to the English demand for extradition, which has been made on France. Should that be successful, the United States will endeavor to guarantee Tynan a proper trial in England, where Ambassador Bayard will watch the progress of the case.

The fact that Tynan is an American citizen cannot operate to release him from the French jurisdiction in which he was arrested, and if it should be found that the French law makes the offense charged an extraditable one, interference on our part would be unprecedented. The United States has always taken advanced ground in cases of this sort, and under out practice, American citizanship cannot be claimed to prevent the extradition of a person captured in one country for a crime against the laws of another country. Within a few years this Government has surrendered to Great Britain an Italian subject, who committed a crime on British territory, and fled to New-York to escape.

The strongest instance, however, occurred some three years ago, when three sailors of United States steamship Conestelion, then at Marseilles, France, got on a spree, in the course of which they threw overboard and drowned a native boatman and then fled to Genoa. The French Government made a demand upon Italy for their extradition, and was informed that the men, being citizens of the United States, could be surrendered only with the consent of that country. The French Minister at Washington laid the case before our Government, and the offenders were turned over to the French authorities by direction of our State Department.

This is one of the cases particularly specified in a work on extradition, prepared by Mr. John B. Moore, now Professor of International Law at the Columbia University of New-York, who was formerly Third Assistant Secretary of State under Mr. Bayard.

HAWAII AND THIS COUNTRY.

She Wants to be a State or Territory, and Nothing Less.

HONOLULU, Sept. 15.—Efforts have been made during the last fortnight to generate dissatisfaction among Government supporters by circulating reports that President Dole and his Cabinet are not honestly in favor of annexation, but are in accord with the British section of sugar planters in their desire for an American protectorate, which would permit the continued importation of Asiatic contract labor, which the whites so strongly oppose.

In interviews the Cabinet members state that a protectorate would be very unsatisfactory, and that they want no form of political union with the United States less than full and complete admission of Hawaii as a State or Territory.

DIAMOND MATCH STOCK SOLD.

The Resignation of the Moore Brothers Offered and Accepted.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The postponed auction sale of 700 shares of Diamond Match stock, held by Clews & Co. of New-York, took place at the Real Estate Board here t-day. There were two bidders for the stock, it being finally knocked down to Frank N. Gage at $130 per share.

For 250 shares there was a bid of $135, but the auctioneer would not consider it, he being only authorized to sell the entire 700 shares in ne lot.

The Board of Directors of Diamond Match held a meeting this morning, at which the resignation of the Moore Brothers from the Directory were offered and accepted. The vacancies will be filled at a future meeting.

Judgment for Repairing a Steeple.

Justice Neu, in the State Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, decided that the Rev. Dr. Fritz Jacobson, pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Church, Third Avenue and Pacific Street, should pay to Charles O. Brown, a builder, of Morris Park, a bill of $174.43 and damages amounting to $12, with costs, for work done last month on the steeple of his church.

The steeple was struck by lightning and Dr. Jacobson directed Mr. Brown to repair it. Mr. Brown said Dr. Jacobson agreed to be responsible for the payment of the bill, but when it was presented he denied his responsibility. As no one else would pay it, Brown sued the clergyman.

North Side Property Owners Meet.

President James A. Goulden, Commissioner of Street Improvements Haffen, George Drake Smith, and others addressed the regular monthly meeting of the Property Owners' Alliance of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards in Protection Hall in Courtlandt Avenue Monday night. A resolution was adopted asking the Board of Street Openings to take action in the matter of the proposed viaduct over the New-York Central Railroad tracks at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. The proposition to abolish the Department of Street Cleaning on the north side was vigorously protested against.

His Gold Mines Were Worthless.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Thomas B. Kenley of Indianapolis, Ind., was arrested here to-day charged with defrauding well-known residents of Indiana of several thousands of dollars. Kenley was in the real estate business, and induced his friends to invest in worthless gold mines. The detectives have been after him for a year and a half. He will be taken to Indianapolis for trial.

Express Car Robbers Caught.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 22.—Charles Schultz of New-York and Louis Auzenberg of Philadelphia are under arrest charged with robbing an Adams express car between New-Haven and this place. The men had in their possession fur and plush capes worth $600 and could not explain how they came by them. Such garments were stolen from the express car.

MR. HARRISON TO DRUMMERS

HE ADMIRES THE ACTION THEY TAKE IN POLITICS.

Their Interest, He Says, Is to Have the Country Prosperous from Maine to California, and It Is Dangerous to Divide the American People into Classes—Porter Says Chicago Convention Consisted of Democracy's Waifs and Strays.

The announcement that ex-President Harrison would speak at the noon meeting yesterday of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League attracted a large audience. All the seats in the immense salesroom at the southeast corner of Broadway and Prince Street, except the front rows, which were reserved for women, were filled more than an hour before the time set for the opening of the meeting, and the standing room was quickly taken up by the late comers. There were a few women present, but the great majority of the large audience was composed of young men.

It was not a noisy crowd, but it was quick to applaud the points made by the speakers. Small American flags had been scattered through the room, and these were frequently seen waving above the heads of the people when the applause was most enthusiastic. The cheering was generous whenever Major McKinley's name was mentioned, but it was greatest when a good point for sound money was made. A brass band entertained the gathering for a short time, and then William A. Powers's Diamond Quartet sang campaign songs entitled "To Elect the Republican Party" and "My Little Mule and I."

While the quartet was singing, Gen. Harrison entered the room, leaning on the arm of Col. J. H. Black, the President of the league, and there immediately went up the cry, "What's the matter with Harrison?" The answer was cheers for the ex-President and a chorus of "He's all right!" Gen. Harrison was followed by Gen. Porter and Police Commissioner Frederick D. Grant,

Col. Grant presided at the meeting. He said that Gen. Harrison had stipulated that he was not to make a speech, but the demands of the crowd were so persistent that the ex-President finally advanced to the front of the platform and bowed several times. He then took his seat again, but the crowd still insisted upon a speech, and he arose and said:

Gen. Harrison's Address.

"I came here with the understanding that I was not to be called upon to make a speech, but to listen to the distinguished statesman and soldier, Gen. Porter, who is to address you. I have taken that bait a great many times from politicians, statesmen, and even divines; but I thought I would be safe in coming here, and would see if the commercial travelers could be depended on to keep their word, and I have now reached the conclusion that you are only human.

"I felt an obligation to the traveling men of the United States. They have shown me more than once expressions of their confidence and regard, and have put me under obligations, and I am here to testify to my high admiration of the usefulness of that great element in our modern commerce.

"I am glad to see that in this campaign, which so particularly involves business interests, your interest as citizens is aroused. I say as citizens, for, my friends, your interests are the common interests. You are not here in this campaign to advocate a selfish or peculiar interest belonging to your class. Your interest is that the whole country, from Maine to California, shall be prosperous. Your interest is that the farmers of the West shall have good crops and get good prices for them, and the man who attempts to separate between you and them is either misleading himself or he is trying to mislead somebody else. Your business is good when the country merchant is properly paid by his country customers for the goods you have sold him, and it is a mischievous thing, not to say a dangerous thing, for anybody to go about this country and attempt to divide the American people into classes.

"New-York, with all her greatness, with all her accumulated capital, with her great harbor and her great shipping, cannot be prosperous unless the West is prosperous; and so you are waging a campaign, in working here in New-York, quite as much for the interests of those who dwell beyond the Alleghanies or south of the Appalachian range as you are for yourselves.

Congress May Fix Standards.

"You have come to understand weights and measures, for most everything to sell goes by one or the other of those standards—you weigh it or you measure it. Now, it happens that the very same sentence in the Constitution of the United States that gives to Congress the power to coin money, to fix the value thereof and of foreign coin, also confers upon Congress the right to fix the standards of weights and measures—the same sentence of the Constitution. Here are two things to be fixed: the value of coin, the length of a yardstick, the cubic contents of a bushel—because the dollar is in as high a sense a measure as the bushel is a measure. What, then, to any man of common understanding is the first requisite of that measure, whether it be a coin or whether it be a bushel? That it should be a fixed and permanent measure.

"Who in this whole land would appeal to Congress to exercise its power to fix weights and measures to cut down the length of a yardstick or the cubic contents of a bushel and make that reduction apply to all existing contracts for cloth or grain? Is there any man, however filled with enthusiasm, is there any Chicago crusader, who would demand that the cubic contents of a bushel should be reduced and that every contract existing for the purchase of grain should be fulfilled by delivering the smaller standard? And yet it is not in principle one whit different when these gentlemen propose that any contract outstanding for the payment of money should be paid in silver at a ratio which makes it equal to about one-half the standard dollar for which you contract. The moral sense of our people, their sense of personal honor, their sense of National honor, makes that thing in my judgment absolutely impossible."

Gen. Harrison was frequently interrupted with applause and was loudly cheered when he closed his speech and took his seat.

Gen. Horace Porter's Remarks.

Col. Grant next introduced Gen. Horace Porter, who said:

"In this campaign parties are not making issues, but issues are making parties. It is like a return to the brave days of old, when none was for a party, but all were for the State."

He paid a high tribute to Major McKinley and then described the gathering at the Chicago Convention as "a conclave of the unassorted." Its delegates, he said, "were the waifs and strays, the flotsam and jetsam of the Democratic Party."

"The history of that convention," Gen. Porter continued, "was an encyclopedia of errors, a wreck of lost possibilities and splendid dreams. They could look about them and say, in the language of Charles II., of England: 'I always admired virtue, but I never could imitate it.' They did not construct a platform, but they ran up a scaffold."

Gen. Porter spoke earnestly of the attack upon the Supreme Court, and when he referred briefly to the Chicago candidate, but not by name, there were hisses for the champion of free coinage of silver. The supporters of free silver, he said, reminded him of Josh Billings's saying: "It ain't so much the ignorance of mankind that makes them ridiculous. It is knowing so much that ain't so."

To the owner of a silver mine, he said, the Chicago platform says he can have a dollar for 53 cents of silver, but to the gold miner it says he must furnish 100 cents for a dollar. To the laboring man it says he must take his pay in silver, while the laboring man abroad is paid in gold. "The bad dollar is not the 'poor man's dollar,'" he said, "but a very poor dollar for the man. Bryan would really get us to silver monometallism and destroy the practical bimetallism we have to-day. To say that we can carry on trade without agreement with other countries was as absurd as to say we could lay a cable by ourselves without negotiating for a landing place on the other side, or a signal code of our own without agreement."

Referring to Mr. Bryan's speech in the Chicago Convention, he said: "Whenever you hear a man quoting Scripture in a bad cause or wearing the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in, beware of him. A tack is never more dangerous than when it points upward. I do not wonder that he continues his present tour. It will be his last opportunity to take a hack at the American people."

In closing his speech, Gen. Porter asked: "Will you take counsel of the men who from Washington to Harrison have stood for sound money, or will you take counsel of men whose advice is as the wrecker's light that lures ships to shores of destruction?"

The meeting was closed with the recitation by Russell Throckmorton of a poem, entitled, "The Race of '96," in which McKinley and Bryan were likened to steeds, with Hanna and Jones as their guiders.

At the meeting of the league to-day the speakers will be ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild and Prof. Alonzo Williams of Brown University.

YOUNG CATHOLICS' CONVENTION.

Twenty-second Annual Gathering of the National Union.

The twenty-second annual convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union was opened yesterday morning in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden. More than 500 delegates were present.

The delegates assembled in front of Madison Square Garden. Headed by the band from the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin of this city, they marched up Fifth Avenue to the cathedral. There they were received by Auxiliary Bishop Farley, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Kieran of Philadelphia and the Rev. Bernard N. Bogan of St. Mary's Church, Newark, N. J. The address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. Father Lavelle. The services consisted of a pontifical mass.

After the services the delegates marched back to the Garden, where the convention was opened.

In behalf of Mayor Strong, Secretary Job Hedges welcomed the delegates to the city. President Malick A. Cunnion thanked the Mayor. A cablegram of greeting was ordered sent to Pope Leo XIII. Mgr. Doane of Newark, the first President of the union, delivered a short address, after which a recess was taken.

Letters of regret from the absent and reports from those present occupied the time following the recess.

BOULEVARD TRAFFIC RULES.

Alderman Olcott Would Keep Wagons in One Space, Wheels in Another.

Alderman W. M. K. Olcott suggested at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday a plan of regulating traffic on the Boulevard between Fifty-ninth and Manhattan Streets. His scheme was referred to the Committee on Streets, of which Collin H. Woodward is Chairman.

The suggestions are:

"Section 1.—Except when going or coming directly from or to their place of departure or destination on said Boulevard, and except when actually passing another vehicle or an obstacle, all trucks, express wagons, vans, and business vehicles of all sorts shall keep in single line upon their extreme right of the Western Boulevard at all points between Fifty-ninth Street and Manhattan Street.

"Sec. 2.—Except when going or coming directly from or to their place of destination on said Boulevard, and except when passing an obstacle in the roadway, all bicycles and passenger vehicles shall use only those portions of the Western Boulevard between Fifty-ninth Street and Manhattan Street not set apart in Section 1 hereof for the use of the vehicles therein mentioned, and all bicycles and passenger vehicles shall keep to their right of those portions of said Boulevard by this section allotted for their use."

Retrenchment at the Custom House.

Charles A. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, spent several hours in Collector Kilbreth's office, at the Custom House, in this city, yesterday, looking into the proposed retrenchment in expenses rendered necessary by a shortage in the Congressional appropriation for the Treasury Department. Besides Mr. Hamlin and Collector Kilbreth, the conference was participated in by Appraiser Bunn, Surveyor McGuire, and a representative of the Naval Office. No conclusions were reached.

Sound Money Cotton Brokers.

A "round robin" was started on the floor of the Cotton Exchange yesterday, with a view of organizing a cotton brokers' sound-money club. If a sufficient number of members signify their desire to join such a club a meeting will be called and the organization perfected. Up to the close of business yesterday the "round robin" had received forty-four signatures.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, EIGHT PAGES, contains:

FOR PALMER AND BUCKNER—The big notification meeting in New-York City.

FOR THACHER AND SILVER—Gold candidate placed on a Popocratic platform in New-York.

LONDON'S ARDOR COOLING—To save the Armenians may mean war with the whole of Europe.

WITH DYNAMITE AND GUNS—Men killed and mine buildings burned at Leadville.

NEW-JERSEY FOR McKINLEY—Republicans have the best of a mixed condition of affairs.

WISCONSIN IS FOR GOLD—Will give the Republican ticket a big majority.

THE MASSACRE AT EGUIN—Six hundred killed, but many Armenians escaped.

TEXTBOOK OF GOLD FACTS—Campaign volume of the National Democrats.

POSTAL CRIMINALS CAUGHT—Stories of brigandage in connection with the mail.

THACHER WILLING TO RUN—Accepts the nomination of the Buffalo Convention.

FOR A DAY OF PRAYER—Chicago ministers alarmed at the political crisis.

CRETANS DEMAND ACTION—Fear that the Sultan will profit by delay.

A NEW POWER IN POLITICS—Why silver is so plentiful at the present time.

THAT MEETING ON THE ICE—Nansen's marvelous tramp had a happy ending.

THE LATE ENOCH PRATT—Queer, abstemious, kindly, and worth $5,000,000.

ALL DOGS DESERVE DEATH—This is what an English writer of high ability says.

A LARGE PENSION ROLL—Nearly a million claimants still on the list.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The Use of Lime in Agriculture, by Henry Stewart; Troubles of the Senason in the Dairy; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, and all the political news of the day.

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STATE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Appellate Division.

SARATOGA, Sept. 22.—In the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Third Department, the following decisions were handed down this morning:

Lyman Rhoades et al. appellants, vs. Nelson H. Freeman et al., respondents.—Judgment against Martha E. Weed reversed and a new trial granted, cost to abide the event, and as against all the other plaintiffs, judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Parker, Presiding Justice, all others concurring.

Peter E. Von Keuren, appellant, vs. William W. Von Keuren, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. All the Judges concurred in the decision.

Julia Benoit, an infant, by Peter Benoit, guardian, &c., vs. The Troy and Lansingsburg Railroad Company.—Judgment and order appealed from affirmed, with costs. The judgment to be entered hereon, however, to recite that the Court was not unanimous in its decision. No opinion.

Josephine Van Olinda, appellant, vs. Mary B. Hall, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. All the Judges concurred in the decision. No opinion.

Hiram Tompkins, respondent, vs. Cornelius Sheehan, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. All the Judges concurred in the decision. No opinion.

David Gibbs and another, respondents, vs. Mary Louise Prindle, appellant.—Order appealed from so far as it holds that the defendant was guilty of contempt, and imposes a fine upon her, and requires her to pay the costs thereon specified, reversed, with costs, with leave to the plaintiffs to apply to the Justice who granted the original order of August, 1895, to fix the time at which the defendant shall appear before the referees, pursuant to such order. Opinion by Justice Parker, all the other Judges concurring in the decision.

Hamilton Hall, as administrator, &c., respondent, vs. The Village of Glens Falls, appellant.—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs, all the Judges concurring. No opinion.

J. Augustus Smith, respondent, vs. John B. Judson and Alvah H. Rogers, appellants.—Judgment of County Court affirmed, all the Judges concurring. No opinion.

Francis Dowry, respondent, vs. Henry C. Finch and Wallace Cleveland, appellants.—Judgment of County Court affirmed, with costs, all the Judges concurring. No opinion.

Clinton M. Ball, respondent, vs. John B. Tibbits, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, all the Judges concurring. No opinion.

Prosper Shortsleeves, respondent, vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, and a new trial granted, costs to abide the event, unless plaintiff within twenty days after service of a copy of this order upon him attorney shall reduce the damages to the sum of $1,500, in which event the judgment as so modified is affirmed, without costs of this appeal to either party, mem per curiam. All the Judges concurred in the decision.

William H. Howell vs. John Capelli.—Judgment of County Court and of Justices reversed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Landon, all the Judges concurring.

John F. Hickey, respondent, vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, appellant.—Motion for a certificate denied, all the Judges concurring.

The following cases were argued:

No. 94—Mary E. Donavin and Charles A. Burr, respondents, against John B. Westbrook, appellant.—Sears and Lynch for the respondents, Thomas E. Husted for the appellant.

No. 27½—Philemon B. Bugbee, respondent, against The President, Managers, and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, appellants.—Shedden & Kellogg for the respondents, Lewis B. Carr for the appellants.

No. 32—In the matter of the probate of the last will and testament and codicil thereto of Benjamin F. Miller, deceased.—W. A. Pierson and J. W. Houghton for the appellants, Charles H. Sturgis and J. L. Heming for the respondents.

No. 38—Harriet A. Watkins and Henry A. Watkins, as administrators, &c., respondents, against The Watkins and Turner Lumber Company and others, appellants.—A. X. Parker for the respondents, Weed, Smith & Conway and Swift & Bell for the appellants.

Calendar for Wednesday: Nos. 56, 61, 68, 127, 26½, 48, 73, 74.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 8486, 8692, 8639. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.

No. 2501—Nordlinger vs. Garfield National Bank. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Judge to charge.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Thursday, Sept. 24.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Adjourned until Thursday, Sept. 24.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. No. 1110—Will of John B. Haskin at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate.—John H. Schneider, Adolph A. A. Rade, Thomas A. Boyle, Giuseppe Cella, at 10:30 A. M.

Alice D. Jones at 2 P. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Boehm vs. Shea—Samuel V. Speyer, Schnitzer vs. Schaefer—Daniel G. Thompson. Butman vs. Butman—Wilber McBride. Matter of Solar Electrical Company—Francis A. Dugro. Newman vs. Newman—L. B. Van Gaasbeek. Schindler vs. Steinik—Irving R. Bacon.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Matter of Edwards—H. W. Bridges.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Mela vs. Boehm—John Frankenheimer. Matter of Godfrey—Richard M. Henry.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Israel H. Schindler vs. Samuel Steinik—Bernard L. Jaworower. Jacob H. Jacobs vs. Moses Crook—Jacob H. Jacobs. Max Abramson vs. Ella Wacke—David Welch. Francis J. Kennett vs. George B. Hopkins and others—Gilbert M. Speir. Matter of John E. Connolly Company—Charles W. Ridgway.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Matter of Monarch Cigarette Company—W. G. Kelso.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—William H. Williams and others vs. William A. Murray and others—James C. Spencer. Alleine Lee vs. Jacob Skinner Realty Company and others—Thomas S. Ormiston.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Henry Zeltner vs. S. J. Held Company—Quincy W. Boese.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Part II.—Goodrich, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Samuel R. Hooker, George Lang, and Stanislaus Malecki. The accounting in the estates of William Mason, Samuel Ayman, Mary McGrath, Henry H. Baines, Joseph Burkhart, William Jennings, Magdalena Sherer, Guy C. Hotchkiss, and James Nealis. The administration in the estates of John Fox, Charles Elster, Jr., and William Aikens. The probate of heirship of George Goschina. The real estate of Henry O. F. Brunjes. The estate of George Dodd and John Hanna. The guardianship of Henry H. Baines. The transfer tax of Michael Burnes.

Woman's Body in the East River.

William Heime, an employe of the Astoria Ferry, yesterday saw the body of a woman floating in the East River near the ferry slip in Astoria, and got it out. Coroner Strong was notified, and he had the body removed to Hallett's undertaking establishment, in Astoria. The body was that of a woman about fifty-five years of age. It was dressed in a blue calico skirt and waist. On the third finger of the left hand were two plain gold rings, one of them having the initials "H. V." engraved on it. There was a piece of paper found in the clothing, on which the addresses 71 Dupont Street and 201 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, were written. The body had been in the water about twenty-four hours.

Eastern Parkway Contracts Signed.

Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn yesterday awarded contracts for the extension of the Eastern Parkway, from Ralph Avenue to Ridgewood Park. The first section, from Ralph Avenue to Rockaway Avenue, was awarded to Thomas F. Byrnes, whose bid was $58,117.71. The distance is 3,000 feet. The second section, from Bushwick Avenue to Ridgewood Park, was awarded to Michael J. Dady, whose bid was $170,724.83. The distance is 3,500 feet, including a viaduct 200 feet long, and a good deal of grading. The section between Rockaway and Bushwick Avenues will be given out later, when specifications are completed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—M. MEIROWITZ & CO.—Max Meirowitz and Michael Weiss, composing the firm of M. Meirowitz & Co., cloak manufacturers at 595 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Charles A. Kalish of 165 Broadway. The business was started in 1890 by Mr. Meirowitz, and Mr. Weiss became a partner May 1, 1894, when they claimed a capital of $16,000. Edwin L. Kalish said yesterday that the failure was caused mainly by poor accounts and the forced sales of $8,000 worth of cloaks last Spring for about $800, owing to a mistake in cutting and designing. The liabilities are about $15,000 and nominal assets $12,500, of which $10,500 is bills receivable and $2,000 merchandise. The nominal assets will suffer great shrinkage, as a majority of the bills receivable are supposed to be uncollectable.

—JACOBS, CROOK & CO.—Jacob H. Jacobs was yesterday appointed receiver of Jacobs, Crook & Co., manufacturers of clothing at 9 Washington Place, on the application of Epstein Brothers, who represented Mr. Jacobs in a suit brought by him against his partner, Moses Crook, for the dissolution of the firm on account of a disagreement between them. Mr. Jacobs was the capitalist of the firm, which was formed April 29, 1895, he contributing $8,000 and Mr. Crook $800. Epstein Brothers declared that the firm is absolutely solvent, has assets of $22,000 and liabilities of $16,000, and that every creditor will be paid in full.

—HODGMAN RUBBER COMPANY.—The stores of the Hodgman Rubber Company, at Broadway, corner of Grand Street, remained closed yesterday. It is understood that the liabilities are about $404,000, of which $350,000 are direct and $54,000 contingent. The nominal assets are placed at $315,000, consisting of merchandise, materials, accounts, factory plants, and real estate. The Chicago branch was opened March 1 last, as a headquarters for the Western salesmen to push the bicycle tires made by the company.

—THE ZINGG PAINT AND VARNISH COMPANY.—The Zingg Paint and Varnish Company, at Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue, and at Stamford, Conn., was formally dissolved yesterday by order of Judge Truax of the Supreme Court, the Directors having commenced dissolution proceedings June last. As all the assets have been distributed, the appointment of a receiver was dispensed with. Herman Zingg, the inventor of the process, died, and the secret died with him.

—JOHN E. CONNOLLY COMPANY.—Charles W. Ridgway was yesterday appointed receiver of the John E. Connolly Company, dealer in hay and feed at 636 West Thirty-fourth Street, by Judge Truax of the Supreme Court. The liabilities are $41,961, assets $12,982, consisting of open accounts $11,682, fixtures $1,000, and stock $300.

—JOHN MCCLAVE.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey yesterday received the following executions against ex-Police Commissioner John McClave, lumber dealer at Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street: John H. Monteith, $1,588; E. R. & J. H. Ladew, $604, and Eddy, Sheldon & Co., $537.

—SCHINDLER & STEINIK.—Judge Truax yesterday appointed Bernard L. Jaworower receiver of the firm of Schindler & Steinik, manufacturers of butchers' fixtures at 93 Sheriff Street, in a suit for the dissolution of the partnership, which was formed Jan. 20.

—WACKE & CO.—Judge Truax yesterday appointed David Welch receiver of the firm of Wacke & Co., hotel and saloon keepers at Coney Island, in the suit brought last week by Max Abramson against Ella Wacke for the dissolution of the partnership.

—WILLIAM & THOMAS J. BROOKS.—William C. Boschen has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William & Thomas J. Brooks, contractors, of 613 West Forty-ninth Street, on the application of John Schreyer.

—ELIZABETH LOUGHNAN.—Schedules of Elizabeth Loughnan, dealer in dry goods at 2,107 Third Avenue, show liabilities of $5,042, nominal assets of $7,810, and actual assets of $5,226.

Out of Town.

—MOUNT HOPE AND ARLINGTON SAND COMPANY.—Vice Chancellor Stevens, at Newark, N. J., yesterday granted a rule to show why a receiver should not be appointed for the Mount Hope and Arlington Sand Company, a corporation which owns a Summer hotel and a big tract of land at Mount Arlington, in Morris County. The company, it is alleged, has not enough money to meet its obligations. The liabilities are said to be $23,108.80, while the assets will not exceed $24,000. The application was made by some of the stockholders and creditors. Argument will be heard at an early day.

—FRANKLIN SHOE COMPANY.—The Franklin Shoe Company of Greenfield, Mass., has made a voluntary assignment, and will seek relief in insolvency. The company has been in financial straits for some time. The liabilities are in the vicinity of $23,000. Of this, $9,111 is due J. D. Huggins of New-York for bor

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

TUESDAY—P. M.

Gold continues to come from Europe. This is ample answer to the hysterical talk which goes the rounds announcing that further gold imports are not to be expected. Gold comes here because gold is due here. The artificial—the forcing—element is eliminated. We are getting now only what belongs to us.

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The exchange market reflects conditions that are all in our favor. This is a new and wholesome situation. It promises to be lasting. It certainly is bound to be influential.

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In every conspicuous stock there is a large short interest. In those stocks which are most considered in the market this short interest is largest—stocks like Manhattan and Burlington.

***

Sugar Trust stock has a peculiar situation at this moment. The big short interest in it seems suddenly to have rushed to cover. Insiders have been recent sellers. This discourages bulls in this particular quarter, for if the millionaires who control the property are content to sell on every show of strength, it is risky in the extreme for outsiders to range themselves on the bull side.

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The arrival of Mr Bryan in this city is taken by bear traders as a sufficient excuse to warrant their selling stocks freely. Yet nowhere in Wall Street can be found anybody willing to commit himself to the belief that Bryanism has any show whatever. The net result is that reckless traders have put themselves short of the market on a rather large scale without a prospect of getting out even.

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Over a million of foreign gold was engaged in London to-day for shipment here. This sort of thing goes on daily. Some of Wall Street's professional speculators affect to believe that it is insignificant. Such talk is stuff and nonsense. This daily engagement of gold for arrival here is the most important factor in the financial situation, and to profess independence of it is to stick one's head in the sand—that and nothing more.

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It is noteworthy that the market for bonds is broadening.

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The changes in stocks for the day of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	1	National Linseed Oil	½
Brooklyn Union Gas	3⅜	N. J. Central	1⅜
C., B. & St. L.	½	Phil. & R. 3d in. pd.	1½
Ill. Steel Co.	1½	U. S. Leather	⅞
Laclede Gas	1	U. S. Leather pf	1⅜
Lake Shore	⅝		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sugar Refs.	2½	Louis. & Nash.	1⅜
Am. Tobacco	1	L., N. A. & Chi. pf.	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	Manhattan	1⅜
Chicago Gas	⅝	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	¾	National Lead	¾
Erie 1st pf	1¼	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Chicago & Erie 1st	1¾	P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	1¼
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	1	St. L. & San F. 2d.	
North. Pac. con. 5s	1	Class C	2½
Or. Short Line 6s, t. r.	1¼	U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	1
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	¼		

BONDS DECLINED.

Wabash debenture B	1½

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easier. Call loans were made at 3@5 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

Time money was not freely offered, but there was a decidedly better feeling. Six per cent., without the exaction of the heavy commission recently charged, was the rate for loans with four months to run. Where the collateral was particularly choice, offerings were made for extra long periods at the same rate. The commercial paper market showed the effect of the easing of the money rates by a better inquiry from local institutions, but sales were not numerous. Rates were still quoted at 7@9 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $91,034,519; balances, $5,199,242; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,549,519.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market closed very weak, with rates the lowest yet recorded on the present decline. Cotton bills were offered freely, and the demand was very light, except from the gold importers. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¼@$4.81¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¼@$4.83⅜ for demand, $4.84@$4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¾ for long and 5.20⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95, guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1 discount. Boston—Par to 15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2@$1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅝, to 8⅜; Atchison, ¼, to 12⅜; Wabash preferred, ¼, to 14¼, and Union Pacific, ⅛, to 6½. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅞, to 91½; New-York Central, ¾, to 95½; Ontario and Western, ⅝, to 13¼; Southern Railway, ⅝, to 7⅝; do preferred, ¼, to 22¼; St. Paul, ⅝, to 73¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 42⅛, and Erie, ⅛, to 13¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 59⅞. British consols declined ⅜, to 109 7-16 for money and ⅝, to 109½ for the account.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1925, advanced ¼, and the 4s, 1907, registered, ⅛. The sales were $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 106½; $22,000 do, coupon, at 107⅞; $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116¼@116@116⅛, and $4,000 5s, coupon, at 110⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	92¼	..
4s, r., 1907	106⅝	107
4s, c., 1907	107½	108¼
4s, r., 1925	116	116½
4s, c., 1925	116	116⅛
5s, r., 1904	110½	111
5s, c., 1904	110½	111
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102¾	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

LITTLE NEW-YORK HOARDING.

In 1893, when the panic was on and things were at their bluest, one of the worst features of the situation was the hoarding of gold. At that time it was shown by the newspapers that all the available space in the safety deposit vaults was in use, and that a great number of boxes were filled with idle gold.

At the present time it is the contention of the professional bears of the Stock Exchange that just such hoarding is going on now, and that the gold which is being brought into the country is being locked up and not put out into business channels.

If this were so it would be shown more than in any other way by increases in business by the safety deposit companies. People who hoarded gold would draw it from the Treasury and store it away in their boxes. But, on the contrary, inquiry among these companies shows that there is no such state of affairs existing. In the past month there has been a decided falling off in the number of new boxes rented, and employes at the vaults say that many of the boxes which were taken two and three months ago and were in use during July and August are now practically empty, although their leases have not yet run out.

The Superintendent of one of the largest vaults in the city said yesterday that during July and the first part of August it was quite the usual thing for people to bring in canvas bags, presumably containing gold coin, and lock them in their boxes. Lately, however, this sort of thing has stopped, and many of these bags have been taken away again.

Another instance, showing the decrease in hoarding gold, was pointed out by the Secretary of one of the safe deposit companies. At the time the hoarding of gold commenced, and before it was recognized that such a thing was going on, many of the lessees of small boxes changed them for large ones, or took additional lockers for short terms. There has been none of this now for almost a month, and in several cases the holders have given up their larger boxes and gone back to the small ones.

Almost every one of the companies say the same thing. There is only a normal demand for boxes, and so far as they can see, the people who are locking up money in them are few and far between. Evidently, if there is any hoarding, there is very little of it in New-York.

MONEY AND THE WEST.

According to the bank statement of last Saturday, the New-York banks had increased their holdings of currency only $4,000,000, in round numbers, since the import movement of gold began. Up to that time the imports had amounted to upward of $28,000,000. The discrepancy between this amount and the increase in the specie holdings of the banks has, all along, been so great as to give the criers of "no improvement" good grounds for their holding argument. But in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sunday several bank Presidents were quoted, showing that the real increases in the banks' holdings had been diminished by the large amount of currency that had been sent to the West to move the crops.

It is the custom of the Western banks throughout the year to keep with their New-York correspondents accounts, more or less large, against which they sell checks and exchange. The banks there, being allowed to count money in the hands of correspondents as part of their reserve, send on their surplus currency and allow it to remain on balance in New-York.

During the months of August and September, when the farmers harvest and sell their produce, these Western banks have large local needs of currency. For that reason they draw down their balances with their correspondents, and money is shipped them, in bulk, from New-York. This money is used by them to meet demands from local customers, by whom it is in turn paid out to farmers in exchange for produce. From the farmers it goes into the stores, and from there back into the banks again.

By the end of September, when the crop movement is nearly over, the Western banks begin to find currency accumulating for which they have no immediate use, except as part of their reserves, and this currency is once more shipped back to their correspondents in New-York. Thus, by the 1st of October, the money which has been sent West "to move the crops" begins to find its way back to New-York.

The real effect of the gold imports will then be shown by the bank statements. Bank officials say that from Oct. 1 their currency holdings will be increased by money coming in from the East and West. This must necessarily bring much relief to the money market, and make time money easier in the New-York market, and enable banks to accommodate customers whom they have been holding off, for some time past, on account of their lack of money; and business generally must then feel in a great measure the relief which the gold imports have brought with them.

CONFIDENCE RETURNING.

Inquiry among Stock Exchange houses paying particular attention to investment securities as to the general sentiment of investors and as to any increase in the demand for bonds, brings out the fact that, in practically every case, they find people very hopeful and believing in higher prices for the early future.

Investors and speculators who have securities in hand are not at all disposed to sell, expecting higher prices after the election. But the people who have money to invest are as yet somewhat unwilling to buy. Investors as a rule are cautious, and not disposed to take risks. They wait for prices to advance before they purchase, and while the political contest is on they are chary of putting their money out.

The houses quoted below are among the foremost in the Street.

Donald Mackay (Vermilye & Co.)—I find improvement in the general feeling among investors. They are holding their securities, evidently believing in the coming of better times. There is a much better demand for bonds than there has been for some time, and buyers, just now, are having good chances to get profitable investments at comparatively low prices. We have much larger inquiry for securities than formerly. People having money to invest seem to be watching the market. In fact, the investing class seems to be simply waiting for the decision on the financial question before going ahead. I think people in all parts of the country have money in their own hands—money which will be invested as soon as they are sure of their ground. The sentiment seems to be generally hopeful, based on the belief that Mr. Bryan is going to be thrown down very hard. What improvement there is in the situation is due to this renewed confidence, and to the better feeling engendered by the flow of gold to this country. After the election, if it is one-sided enough, there will undoubtedly be a very much increased demand for investment securities. Until that time I do not think the improvement will be very marked.

Benjamin Graham (Cuyler, Morgan & Co.—The sentiment among investors is very much improved. Holders of securities in the majority of cases are expecting higher prices, and even those who want to sell are holding their bonds until the election is over, confident of better quotations. We have a large number of foreign customers, and we find the demand from them for American securities much better than it has been for some time past. In most cases they are buying only gold bonds, but that they are buying at all is indicative of their attitude. The general feeling here is one of confidence that the election will clear away the drawbacks to prosperity. But there is a possibility of this feeling becoming too general—of people lying back on their oars and stopping work. And this would be most disastrous. After the election there will undoubtedly be a large increase in investments—in fact, there will be an increase in all business, and the greater McKinley's majority the greater the impetus to business.

Charles J. Fisk (Harvey Fisk & Sons)—The sentiment among bond buyers is decidedly improved. People who have bonds, both speculators and investors, are holding on for higher prices. There is not the pressure to sell that there was on every little advance some time ago. There is some increase in the demand, but it is not very great. I do not look for any great improvement in that line until after the election. People are hopeful, but they are waiting for developments, rather than move in the dark. After the election, however, I think there will be a very great demand for investment securities. People have money, but they are not willing to risk it while the political contest is still undecided.

Charles D. Marvin (A. M. Kidder & Co.)—There are but few bargains in bonds, and investors seem to be keeping hold of their securities in the belief that we have seen the worst, and that the prospect for the immediate future is good. There is considerable inquiry for good bonds, and people are buying wherever they can. The easier money market has given a fresh start to this buying, and the general revival of confidence is being substantially felt in the bond market. Wall Street is discounting the future, as it always does, and the advance in prices shows the general feeling. The investors—who are not speculators—are cautious, but the feeling among them is daily improving, and when the political question is settled, there will be a lot of money to be invested.

WALL STREET TALK.

New-England investors are going into railway stocks in much their old style. One Wall Street house has bought and "taken up" 20,000 shares each of Atchison and Union Pacific for Boston customers during the last fortnight.

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A committee of Colorado capitalists has been trying to interest Wall Street bankers in Denver enterprises, without success.

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A. A. McLeod still has the financial support of Russell Sage in railway schemes of importance.

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"Waiting till the election is over"—that's what every bear speculator says. And most of them wish they were telling the truth.

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Robert Flemming, representing foreign owners of American securities, is here again, and confident of the close approach of good times.

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The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad has plans for using electricity as a motive power much beyond what has been anywhere suggested.

***

New-York capitalists will have an influential part in reorganizing the Diamond Match Company, and it is not improbable that the headquarters of the company will be brought here.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $7,544,921, against $5,801,363 in the preceding week and $7,782,898 in the corresponding week of last year. From Jan. 1 exports were $268,206,127, against $240,080,355 in the corresponding period of last year.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Manhattan	200
American Ex.	165	Market & Fulton	200
Butch. & Drovers'	120	Mechanics'	185
Central National	120	Merchants'	130
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	400
City	500	New-Amsterdam	170
Citizens'	120	New-York	215
Columbia	175	N. Y. County	610
Commerce	195	Ninth National	105
Continental	130	Nat. Bk N. A.	125
East River	120	Park	251
Fifth Avenue	2700	Phenix	106
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Republic	135
Fourth National	150	Seaboard National	170
Gallatin National	200	Shoe & Leather	90
German-American	105	State of New-York	105
Hanover	810	U. S. National	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	110½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 22.—The 700 shares of Diamond Match stock advertised for sale by Henry Clews & Co. was bought by Frank Gage for $130 per share. A bid of $135 per share for 250 shares was made, but not accepted, as the stock, it was stated, had to be sold as a whole.

Local securities continue in demand in small lots. City Railway sold at 208@210, West Chicago at 84½, 50 was bid for Canal and Dock, 195 bid for North Chicago, and West Chicago first mortgages were offered at 97½.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The feature of the local market to-day was the strength of Reading, which advanced on a parity with the New-York quotations. The traction stocks closed unchanged, and in the specialties the only feature was Electric Storage stocks, both of which were strong on very good buying. The common advanced to 27¾ bid, and there were sales of the preferred at 30. There was a noticeable absence of any amount of stock for sale. Welsbach Commercial common sold at 25, a gain of 5 points from the last sale. In the iron and steel stocks, Pennsylvania Steel common advanced from 25 to 28⅞ and the preferred from 45 to 47½, both holding their gains up to the close. Cambria Iron sold at 36. On rumors of a favorable adjustment of the debt owed by the Reading to the Lehigh Valley, the latter stock advanced from 29½ to 30¼, but in the last half hour sold off to 29⅝. Pennsylvania sold at 52 and Lehigh Navigation gained 1 point, to 41. There is beginning to be a little more money offered on call at 6 per cent., and, with any continuance of an easier money rate, local securities will appreciate in value, as there has been no general recovery since the first rally from the late panic prices, and stocks are in strong hands, not likely to come on the market except at an appreciable advance from ruling figures.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	3	5	3	5
Baltimore Traction	10½	16½	15	16
Cambria	36	37	36½	37½
Choctaw	5½	6	5¾	6⅛
Con. Traction stock	21	22¼	21	25
Electric Storage	27½	28	27½	28
Electric Storage pf.	29½	30	29¾	29½
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Hestonville	45½	48	45½	48
Hestonville pf.	57	57½	..	58
Hunt & B. T.	..	25	..	25
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	48½	49	49	49½
Indianapolis	15	15	15	15
Ins. Co. of N. A.	19¾	20	19¾	20
Lehigh Navigation	40	41	40	41
Lehigh Valley	29½	29⅝	29	29½
Metropolitan Traction	91	92½	91½	92
Northern Pacific	12¾	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	20	20½	20⅝	20⅝
Pennsylvania	51½	51⅝	51½	51⅝
Penn. L., H. & Power	13¾	13½	13	13¼
Penn. L., H. & Power pf.	20	20½	20	20⅛
Penn. Steel	28	29	24	25
Penn. Steel pf.	47½	48	43	45
Philadelphia Traction	62⅞	63½	62¾	62½
Phila. & Erie	..	20	..	20
Reading	8 13-16	8⅞	8¼	8 5-16
Rochester Railway	16	..	15	..
Union Traction, $10 pd.	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅝
United Cos of N. J.	232	..	*233	..
United Gas Imp.	65¾	66¼	65½	66
W. N. Y. & P.	2⅝	3	2⅝	2¼
Welsbach	40	41¾	40¼	42
Welsbach of Canada	1½	2	1⅝	1⅞
Welsbach Commercial	22	25	16	..
Welsbach Commercial pf.	60	..	60¾	..

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	68	80	68	80
N. J. Con. 5s	80¼	81¾	80	81
Newark Pass. 5s	99¾	100	99	100
People's Traction 5s	..	91¼	.91	91¼
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	65¾	66	65¾	65¾

*Ex dividend.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
46½	47	200	American Cotton Oil pf.	47	47	47	47	+1
108	112	70	American Express	108	108½	108	108½	..
5½	5⅝	780	Amer. Spirits Mfg.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
15¼	16	260	Amer. Spirits Mfg. pf.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	–⅛
111⅝	111⅞	40,695	*American Sugar Ref.	114	114	111⅝	111⅞	–2⅛
99⅝	100	210	*Amer. Sugar Ref. pf.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	–⅝
62	62¼	5,450	American Tobacco	63	63⅝	62	62	–1
11⅝	11¾	1,820	A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	12	12½	11⅝	11¾	..
17⅝	18	1,250	At., T. & S. F. pf.	18	18¼	18	18	..
15½	17	300	*Bay State Gas	15¾	16	15¾	16	–¼
89	92	125	Brooklyn Union Gas	90	90	90	90	+3¾
14	14¼	620	Chesapeake & Ohio	14	14	14	14	+⅛
67⅝	67⅞	13,094	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	68⅛	68⅝	67⅝	67¾	–½
60½	60⅝	3,254	Chicago Gas	61⅛	61⅝	60¼	60¼	–⅞
70⅝	70⅞	23,720	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	71¼	71⅝	70⅜	70⅝	–¾
127½	129	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	127½	127½	127½	127½	..
98½	98¾	425	Chi. & Northwestern	99½	99½	98¾	98¾	–¾
60½	60⅝	5,309	Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	60⅞	61⅝	60¼	60⅝	–¼
25¾	26⅛	120	C., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	25½	25½	25½	25½	+½
121½	123½	28	Delaware & Hudson	122⅛	122½	122¾	122½	..
12⅞	13¼	20	Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
29	30	100	Erie 1st pf.	29	29	29	29	–1⅜
27⅜	27⅝	2,540	General Electric	28	28	27½	27½	–⅜
38½	39	455	Illinois Steel Company	38½	38⅞	38½	38½	+1½
24¾	25	1,340	Laclede Gas	24¼	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+1
..	80	15	Laclede Gas pf.	80	80	80	80	..
64	65¼	50	Lake Erie & West. pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	..
145½	146	320	Lake Shore	145⅝	145⅞	145¾	145⅝	+⅜
40	40¼	10,130	Louisville & Nashville	41¾	41⅝	40	40⅛	–1⅝
5½	6½	100	Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf.	6	6	6	6	–½
86⅞	86¾	13,775	Manhattan Con.	88	88	86	86¼	–1⅝
90	94	10	*Metropolitan Traction	92	92	92	92	..
50	52	55	Minnesota Iron	51	51	51	51	..
9¾	10½	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10	10	10	10	–1
22	22½	630	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	22⅜	22¾	22⅜	22½	–⅝
19⅛	19⅜	1,870	Missouri Pacific	19½	19½	19	19¼	..
..	..	5	Morris & Essex	158	158	158	158	..
21	21¼	220	*National Lead Co.	21	21	21	21	–¾
82	85	27	*National Lead Co. pf.	83	83	82½	82½	..
15½	16	100	National Linseed Oil	14½	14½	14½	14½	+½
100½	101½	1,078	New-Jersey Central	102	102¾	102	102	+1⅝
92¼	92¾	5	New-York Central	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	..
21½	22	650	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	22½	22½	22	22	–½
4¼	4½	200	North American	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	–⅛
12	12½	210	Nor. Pac., all in. pd.	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½	..
20½	20½	430	Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd.	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20½	–⅛
9	11	10	Ontario Mining	11	11	11	11	..
12⅞	13¼	500	Ontario & Western	13¼	13¼	13	13¼	+⅛
17⅜	18	35,527	Phil. & R., 3d in. pd.	16⅝	18¼	16⅝	17⅜	+1¼
142	143½	305	Pullman Palace Car Co.	143¼	143¼	142½	142½	–¼
..	..	100	St. L. Southwestern pf.	8	8	8	8	..
115	119	20	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	..
15	16	300	Southern Pacific	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	–¼
7⅜	7¾	880	Southern Railway	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
21¼	21½	1,460	Southern Railway pf.	21⅞	22	21½	21½	–⅛
20¾	20⅞	3,380	Tennessee Coal & Iron	21½	21¼	20⅜	20⅝	..
6¾	7	225	Texas Pacific	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
6	6½	750	Union Pacific	6½	6⅝	6	6	–⅛
4⅛	4¼	950	U. S. Cordage	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+⅜
8	9	340	U. S. Cordage pf.	7⅜	8	7⅜	8	+¼
16	17	135	U. S. Cordage gtd.	15½	15½	15½	15½	..
8½	9	3,040	*U. S. Leather	8½	9¼	8½	9	+⅞
56	56⅝	13,500	*U. S. Leather pf.	54¼	57¼	54¼	56	+1¾
13⅜	13⅞	440	Wabash pf.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
83½	83⅝	8,938	Western Union Tel.	83	84	82⅞	83¼	+⅛
6	6¼	8,000	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	6⅞	6⅞	6	6¼	–⅞
Sales		211,160						

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Sp Mfg Co 6s		Louis & N Unit Gold 4s		1,000	20¾
15,000	61	20,000	815F 71⅝	5,000	21½
At, T & S F, adj 4s		M, L S & W 1st, Ashland Div		3d pf inc, Tr Co ctfs 3d instal pd	
30,000	33⅞	20,000	123	5,000	19
10,000	34	M, L S & W 1st		10,000	19¼
9,000	33¾	1,000	128	10,000	19½
10,000	33½	M & St P, Min Pt Div		15,000	19¾
B'y & 7th Av 1st con 5s		3,000	102	P & R gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented	
10,000	114	M, K & E 1st		82,000	74½
Brook U Gas 5s		1,000	89	2,000	74¼
3,000	104	M, K & T 1st 4s		1,000c	74⅝
8,000s3	104	5,000	80	15,000	74½
15,000	104	M, K & T 2d		P & R reg defd inc, J P M & Co ctfs, 3d instalment pd	
Cen Pac 6s, 1897		50,000	55	20,000	2½
1,000c	100	6,000	54½	20,000	3
Cen Pac 6s, 1898		4,000	54¾	Rio G W 1st	
1,000	100	10,000	55	2,000	68⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s		N Y C deb 5s		St J & G I 1st, Tr C ctfs	
5,000	68½	5,000s3	102½	10,000	40
C, B & Q con 7s		1,000	103¾	St L & I M 5s	
6,000	114	N Y, C & St L 4s		20,000	71
C, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s		1,000	102⅜	St L & S F 2d, Class C	
2,500	95	N Y, N H & H 4s, con deb certfs		1,000	112
C, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s		2,000	128¼	S P of Ariz 1st	
1,000	95	3,000	128¾	6,000	93
C & E Ill gen 5s		1,000	129	S P, N M 1st	
1,000	96⅞	Small bonds		10,000	102½
Chic & Erie 1st		600	127	South Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	106	N Y, L & W, ref 4s		7,000	84¼
5,000c20F	106	10,000	84	14,000	84
C & N W P 1st, Tr Co ctfs		N Y, S & W 1st, ref 5s		Tenn C, I & R 6s, Bir Div 1st	
2,000	39⅜	2,000	96	17,000	80
8,000	40	N P con 5s, Tr Co ctfs, assented		1,000f3	79¾
C, R I & P ext 5s		25,000	45¼	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
5,000	99¼	10,000	45½	5,000s20F	78¾
12,000	99½	10,000	45¾	1,000	79¼
C, St P, M & O cons		1,000	46	7,000	79½
8,000	123	Ohio South 1st		Tex & Pac 2d inc	
C, C, C & St L, St L Div 4s		4,000	84	2,000	17¼
1,000	90	1,000	84¼	29,000	17⅜
C, H V & Tol 5s		10,000	84½	3,000	17½
5,000	82	11,000	85	10,000	17¼
Den & R G 4s		Or S L 6s		T, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs	
4,000	86	1,000	109	1,000	64
E, T, V & G 1st		Trust Co certfs		5,000	65½
1,000	106¾	2,000	105½	Union Pac 1st, '98	
Ellz, L & B S 5s		6,000	106	1,000	101½
1,000	97	1,000	106¾	Tr Co ctfs, ex mat	
Erie 1st Mtge		1,000	106⅞	6,000	94
18,000	104	2,000	106	U S Cord Co 1st, Tr Co certfs	
Erie gen lien 3-4s		2,000	106⅛	6,000	18
10,000	59	Pec & C C, 1st con 6s		5,000	18¼
Erie 4s, prior bds		5,000	99	10,000	18
5,000	86½	P & R, 1st pf inc, Tr Co certfs, 3d instal pd		U S Leather Co 6s	
G, H & S A, Mex & P 1st 5s		30,000	33½	4,000	110
7,000	90¼	16,000	33¾	Wabash 1st 5s	
5,000	90½	15,000	34	8,000	104
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		40,000	34¼	Wabash 2d 5s	
10,000	87½	10,000	34⅜	1,000	66½
K & Tex Cen 1st 5s		1,000	34	1,000	66⅞
4,000	106	11,000	34¼	Wabash deb, series B	
6,000	106¼	10,000	34½	5,000	20
Iowa Central 1st 5s		5,000	34¼	W S gtd 4s, registered	
5,000	91½	20,000	34½	2,000	102½
K P 1st cons, Tr Co ctfs		30,000	34¾		
3,000	62¼	2d pf inc, Tr Co ctfs, 3d instal pd			
10,000	63	20,000	20½		
Lac Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s		35,000	21		
1,000	90	5,000	21¼		
Lex Av & Pav F 1st					
4,000	112				
Sales					

$1,154,100

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations of stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Adams Express	142	145	D., L. & W.	154	160	2d pf	24	28
Albany & Sus.	170	..	Den. & R. G.	10⅞	11⅝	N. Y. S. & W.	7¾	8½
A. & T. H., t. r.	55	58	D. & R. G. pf.	41¾	42¾	Norfolk South	60	70
Am. Coal	111	125	D. M. & Ft. D.	5	7	Nor. & West., all inc. pd.	8½	9½
Am. Cot. Oil	12½	14	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	50	Nor. & W. pf., all inc. pd.	12⅜	13½
Am. T. & C.	88	90	*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4	Or. Imp., ass. pd.	..	⅛
Am. Tob. pf.	95	99	*D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	..	Or. R. & N., all in. pd.	12	20
Ann Arbor	..	8½	E. Eli. Ill. of N.Y.	92½	93¼	Pacific Mail	18	18½
Ann Arbor pf.	18½	21	Evans. & T. H.	26	28	Penn. Coal	275	..
At. & Pac.	¼	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	112	120	Peo. & East.	4	6
Balt. & Ohio	13½	14½	G. B. & W., t. r.	..	½	Peo., D. & E.	1⅜	2½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	8	Homestake	84½

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 36 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.
OREGON SHORT LINE AND
UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 22, 1896.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court, the amount appertaining to the following described coupons, together with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum while payment has been in default, will be paid on and after Wednesday, September 23, 1896, on presentation of the coupons at the office of the UNION TRUST CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, or at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston.

FROM UTAH AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

FOR EACH COUPON DUE JULY 1, 1896, (THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS,) AND INTEREST THEREON (FORTY-EIGHT CENTS,) IN ALL THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS FORTY-EIGHT CENTS.

FROM UTAH AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS.

FOR EACH COUPON DUE JULY 1ST, 1896, (TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS,) AND INTEREST THEREON (THIRTY-FOUR CENTS,) IN ALL THIRTY-FOUR DOLLARS THIRTY-FOUR CENTS.

JAMES G. HARRIS,
TREASURER FOR THE RECEIVERS.

OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
23 Broad Street, (Mills Building,)
New-York, Sept. 22, 1896.

Coupons due Oct. 1 from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
Southern Pacific of Cal. 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. of 1938.
Southern Pacific Branch R'y Co. 1st Mtge. 6s.
Northern R'y 1st Mtge. 5s.
Central Pacific R. R. Co. Land Bonds, ext. 5 per cent.
Central Pac. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge., (San Joaquin Branch.) 6.
Central Pac. R. R. Co. 5 per cent. Gold Bonds of 1939.
Morgan's La. & Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st Mtge. 7.
New-York, Texas & Mexican R.R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4.
NRET. SMITH, Treasurer.

Coupons due Oct. 1, 1896, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company:
Houston, Texas Central Cons. 6 per cent.
Houston, Texas Central General 4 per cent.
Houston, Texas Central Debentures, 6 per cent.
Houston, Texas Central Debentures, 4 per cent.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

NATIONAL WALL PAPER COMPANY,
416, 418, 420, 422 Broome St., Corner Elm St.,
New-York, N. Y.

The Board of Directors has declared that the regular quarterly interest of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Debenture Stock of this Company be paid on October 1, 1896. Checks will be mailed from this office. Transfer books will be closed on September 28 and reopened on October 2, 1896.
GEORGE W. WHITE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office of the Treasurer, New-York, Sept. 23, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of a contract between the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, dated March 14, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. on the stock of the UTICA AND BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due September 30, 1896, will be paid at this office on and after that date.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.,
Sept. 5, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2, 1896.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

COUPONS NO. 2, DUE OCTOBER 1, 1896, from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New-York City.
H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New-York, September 22, 1896.

FIFTH LEPER IN LIFE EXILE

FLEMING THE NEW CASE ON NORTH BROTHER ISLAND.

Condemned by Health Board Decree to Live with Two Chinamen and Two Negroes in a Space About 50 Feet Square—Experts in the Disease Aver that Not a Particle of Danger of Contagion Exists in This Climate.

The four lepers isolated by the Health Department on North Brother Island have received a fifth recruit in the person of Frederick Fleming, who was discovered by accident in the Bellevue Hospital yard on Monday.

This victim is a German and the only white person in the colony. Eminent physicians, men who have written books on skin diseases and who have made a study of leprosy, examined the new recruit yesterday and pronounced his the most typical case of leprosy in the group. This man had been in New-York, according to his own account, three months. Previous to that he had lived in Charlottesville, N. C., and Jacksonville, Fla. He had lived seventeen years in Brazil, and it was in that country where he contracted the disease.

The addition of another patient to the isolated ward occupied exclusively by lepers means something to the medical profession, and yesterday Dr. Fowler of the Health Board invited a number of men foremost in the practice to accompany him on a visit to North Brother Island to study the new as well as the old cases of men who, under the health regulation, must be confined within a space of about 50 square feet until they are released by death.

Company of Specialists.

In the party were Dr. Charles S. Benedict, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases; Dr. George B. Fowler, Commissioner of Health; Dr. Henry G. Piffard, who was formerly in charge of the City Hospital on Blackwells Island, and who has made a study of skin diseases and particularly of leprosy; Dr. Prince A. Morrow, who has investigated leprosy on the Island of Molokai, and who has written a book on the subject, and Dr. George H. Fox, who is regarded as an authority on skin diseases and who has become famous among physicians because of his book on the subject, which is referred to as the "Book of Martyrs."

The disease which has come down to modern ages from Biblical times as loathsome and contagious naturally calls for isolation. In olden times whenever a leper came in sight persons fled from his presence. Yet physicians aver that there is not the slightest cause for fear.

The frightful conditions, such as whitened skin, commonly suposed to mark leprosy, seldom exist in the victims of to-day. On the contrary, a layman would probably not have regarded any of the five prisoners at North Brother Island with suspicion if he had met any of them on the street. Only a close examination would show the nodular condition of the cheeks and eyelids, which is a distinguishing feature of the tubercular form of leprosy or the atrophy of the muscles, which marks the anaesthetic form.

The Chinese Prisoners.

The oldest of the patients at North Brother Island is Long Dong, a Chinaman, who was admitted Sept. 25, 1894. Long was then thirty years old. He is rather an intelligent Chinaman, and lords it over his other countryman, Sam Loo, who was admitted June 30, 1895, when he was thirty-five years old.

Long Dong took pleasure in writing for a visitor his autograph and Li Hung Chang's name with lamp black and a little camel's-hair brush. And quite an artist is Long Dong with that little brush. His case, like all the rest, as follows: Leland, is obstinate, but there are no marks on his face.

Sam Loo would be picked out by an expert in the disease as a splendid example of a man suffering from the tubercular form of leprosy. His cheeks plainly show the nodular formation, and his eye lids in like manner show the indurations while his legs are spotted by the disease. Dr. Morrow was particularly interested in this case, and he secured specimens of the man's blood for microscopic examination.

John Brown, an intelligent-looking mulatto, who contracted the disease in the West Indies, was only seventeen years old when he was sent to the island, April 16, 1895. In his case the disease has affected the feet, but the physicians who examined him yesterday said that he was greatly improved. Perhaps the greatest improvement is in the case of Henry Williams, a coal-black West Indian, who contracted the disease in Brazil, and who was twenty years old when he was admitted to the island, on Oct. 31, 1895. Then it was not thought that he could live; in fact, he was between life and death for about six weeks. Now he looks strong and healthy, and no one would select him as a man suffering from leprosy. He is quite an artist with brush and colored crayons, and the walls of the ward are decorated with specimens of his handiwork.

The last of the recruits, Frederick Fleming, who might still be wandering about the streets of New-York but for the timely discovery of Dr. O. H. Holder, dispensary physician at Bellevue Hospital, shows the symptoms of the disease in the indurations and nodular formations on the face. Though these symptoms are not particularly prominent, yet Dr. Morrow said this was a most pronounced case.

Rather Cheerful Men.

In spite of the fact that these five men are consigned to a living death, they do not seem disheartened. On the contrary, all of them seemed to be in the best of spirits yesterday. It is true that they have better beds in which to sleep and better food than they ever had before their cases were discovered, but they have only about fifty feet along the river front in which to seek recreation from the loneliness of the hospital ward.

The men are all in so much better condition than they were before they were admitted that they are expected to live for several years yet. The average life of a leper after contracting the disease, according to medical history, is from ten to fifteen years.

The aim of specialists in this disease has been to prove that there is no danger in a leper being at large. They contend that the disease is no more contagious than consumption. Dr. Piffard said to the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that, to his personal knowledge, there had been cases of leprosy in the City Hospital for the past twenty-five years, the victims moving about in the wards, and, so far as he knew, there was never a case of leprosy which had originated in New-York.

Furthermore, Dr. Piffard said that for six months while he was at Bellevue he had an orderly who was a leper, and who came into personal contact with the majority of the patients, yet none of them contracted the disease.

Dr. Fox said that he had known of at least half a dozen cases of leprosy in New-York that had never been discovered, and therefore there was no scare over them. He said that a large number of the patients who died from leprosy were simply scared to death.

Dr. Morrow said that there was not the slightest danger of a spread of the disease in this climate. He acknowledged that the disease was spreading in Louisiana and in the tropical countries, but said that it was due largely to climatic conditions.

All of the doctors agreed on the theory that the disease was not contagious in this climate, and the nonchalance with which they shook hands with the different patients and examined the different parts of their bodies indicated that the doctors believed what they said.

A North Brother Island Launch.

The Board of Health has asked the Board of Aldermen to permit it to buy without public bidding a steam launch, to cost $2,800, to be used to take prisoners affected with contagious diseases to the North Brother Island hospitals. The Finance Committee will consider the application.

STRONG CASE AGAINST ROLOFF.

Witnesses Say They Saw Him Land Arms and Ammunition in Cuba.

Gen. Carlos Roloff, who was arrested last week, charged with having aided and abetted a filibustering expedition to Cuba last August, appeared for examination yesterday before United States Commissioner Alexander. He was represented by Lawyer Horatio Rubens, Assistant United States District Attorney Hinman appearing for the Government.

After testimony showing the clearance of the Laurada from Philadelphia and her arrival at Port Antonio, Jamaica, James F. French, the Collector there, testified that he found three rifles aboard. Jabez Bramer of the water police found rifles and ammunition.

George Towley, a negro seaman, said he had been transferred from the steamship Bermuda to the Laurada. At 1:30 on the morning after leaving Wilmington four surf boats were taken on board. After leaving the mouth of the Delaware River the vessel steamed north. Later the Laurada lay to and the steam launch Richard K. Fox and a barge, towed by a tug, came alongside, and men, boxes, bags, &c., were taken on board the Laurada from them.

The witness said he saw the boxes and bags opened, and from them were taken rifles and cartridges. In one large bag there was a cannon. There were also packages marked "Dynamite." About twenty-four men were taken on board the Laurada from the three vessels. Among those who came on board was Gen. Roloff. He came from the tug Dolphin. He was known on board the Laurada as "the General." Another officer who accompanied Gen. Roloff was known as "the Colonel."

While working on Navassa Island in discharging the cargo, witness could see Cuba. From there the men and cargo were taken to Cuba in a tugboat, which made several trips. Gen. Roloff gave him $2 for each of the eight men who helped to load the tug.

The witness under cross-examination became confused, and was not as sure that he had seen dynamite, &c., on board the Laurada, as he had been when under direct examination. He would not swear that any of the men taken on board the Laurada went to or remained in Cuba. He admitted that the rifles were unloaded in boxes, and not carried in the hands of the men.

Mess Room Steward Richard Nickols of the Laurada, Hubert Heaton, a sailor, both negroes, corroborated the testimony of the previous witness.

The hearing was adjourned to to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

ROBBED EMPLOYERS' SAFES.

Operated in Pittsburg and Philadelphia—Caught in New-York.

The police have found a young man named Marcus Schoenman, alias Sherman, who has been giving the police of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey a great deal of trouble. He has been engaged in unique confidence operations, and is charged with gaining several positions of trust and then robbing his employers, Schoenman, who is twenty-three years old, was in the employ of the banking firm of Rauth, Tietelbaum & Co., Pittsburg, early this year. Election day in Pittsburg was Feb. 19, and Schoenman was left in charge of the banking office while the others went to vote. He disappeared with $1,500 that had been left in the safe.

He went to M. Rosenbaum of Philadelphia, and with forged references giving his name as Sherman secured a situation. Later $500 was taken from the safe and he disappeared.

He was employed next by M. A. Moschborn of Elizabethport, N. J. He left suddenly, and $1,000 from the safe was missing. The police believe many other charges will be brought against him.

Detectives Reap and Arfken heard about him several days ago, and Monday night caught him in a café at Second and Fifth Street. In the Essex Market Court yesterday he was remanded to await requisition papers from Pittsburg.

THIRD TICKET ORGANIZATION.

Delegates to State Convention from Every County Probably.

Gen. Charles Tracey of Albany was in this city yesterday in consultation with other gold Democrats, as to the details for the sound-money Democratic State Convention in Brooklyn to-morrow night.

"We shall probably have representation from every county in the State, with one or two possible exceptions," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "We have heard from a number of counties which were not represented at Syracuse, at the August convention."

"Do you think there is a possibility that the convention will indorse John Boyd Thacher?"

"I do not think so. I suppose we shall nominate a third candidate."

"Do you expect any of the delegates will favor indorsing Mr. Thacher?"

"I have no information which leads me to think so. Of course it is possible, but if there is any such purpose on the part of any delegate, he has not made it known."

With reference to the statement in a dispatch from Albany published yesterday in which Chairman Peckham of the Albany delegation said that the delegates from Mr. Thacher's own county would oppose indorsing him, Gen. Tracey said he had no information.

"I should consider Mr. Peckham's statement the most authoritative that could be had," he said.

Homeless Boys Sent to Kansas.

The Children's Aid Society yesterday sent West two companies of homeless boys. The children, who started from 105 East Twenty-second Street and took trains over the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads, were happy, and looked forward with hope to their new start in life in the homes that were prepared for them in Chetopa and Erie, in the State of Kansas.

Sixteen boys of the party have been in training for several months at the Kensico Farm School so as to fit them for their new homes.

Higgins Carpet Strike Off.

The strike of boy and men operatives at the Higgins Company carpet works, in West Forty-third Street, was formally declared off yesterday, and men and boys called at the factory and asked Superintendent Higgins to take them back to work on the company's terms. One-half of the strikers were put back to work at once, and the others were told that they would be given work as opportunity offered.

WALTER L. KANE BURIED.

Simple Funeral Services in Trinity Church, Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 22.—The funeral of Walter L. Kane took place at noon today from Trinity Church, of which he was formerly a Vestryman.

It rained briskly, but many friends were present, including Major Theodore Kane Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, E. Parker Deacon, John H. Cozzens, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Yulee, Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Magill, Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Miss Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Swan, Lispenard Stewart, Harold Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Col. and Mrs. J. MacP. Creighton, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mayer, Stuyvesant Leroy, Col. Edward M. Neill, Hon. Daniel B. Fearing, James P. Kernochan, William A. Duer, Archibald B. Sayer, the Misses Gibert, Mrs. James B. Townsend, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons, Dr. V. Mott Francis, Mr. Joseph F. Stone, the Misses Stone, Miss Newman, I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. John La Farge, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Harper Pennington, Roland King, Winthrop Astor Chanler, Robert M. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Dudley Newton, Richard C. Derby, the Hon. John H. Powel, Miss La Farge, Egerton L. Winthrop, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Dr. S. C. Powel, Mrs. John Austin Stevens, the Misses Stevens, Andrew B. Almon, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, the Misses Wetmore, Edward Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter, John Nicholas Brown, Henry White, Barton Willial, Mrs. E. S. Willing, Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce, the Rev. Dr. C. G. Gilliat, Atherton Blight, Judge John C. Gray, James J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Paymaster I. G. Hobbs, Miss Hunter, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The body was inclosed in a massive oak casket with solid silver trimmings. It was covered with a bed of white roses and lilies of the valley. The floral tributes were not numerous, as friends had been requested not to send them, but those of the family were very beautiful, consisting of crosses, wreaths, and pillows of white and red roses and lilies of the valley.

The body was followed up the church aisle by the immediate family, brothers, and sisters, and the family servants. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Dr. George J. Magill, rector of Trinity Church; the Rev. W. P. B. Jackson, and the Rev. Emory H. Porter. The services included the singing of the hymns "There Is a Green Hill Far Away" and "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say," and were very simple and impressive. The interment was in the Island Cemetery. The pall bearers were George Peabody Wetmore, Egerton L. Winthrop, Col. Edward M. Neill, and Stuyvesant Leroy.

AT WORK IN EARNEST.

Sound-Money National Campaign Well Under Way.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—National headquarters of the National Democratic Party were opened formally at the Palmer House yesterday, and in the absence of Chairman Bynum ex-Mayor Hopkins of the Executive Committee is in command.

Mr. Hopkins called up Treasurer Franzel of Indianapolis on the long-distance telephone and held a conversation with him as to the advisability of organizing the machinery of the National headquarters immediately, so that the campaign for Palmer and Buckner might have force and direction. Treasurer Franzel agreed with the ex-Mayor that it would be better to proceed with haste, and promised to come to Chicago Wednesday and assist in the work. Chairman Bynum will probably be here by to-morrow night or Thursday morning.

An important sound-money conference was held in Parlor O of the Palmer House yesterday, at which National Committeeman Hopkins, Chairman Williamson of the State Executive Committee, Chairman Peabody of the County Committee, Henry S. Robbins, and Mr. Martin of Iowa were present. The subject under discussion was ways and means of conducting the campaign. It was decided to appoint a Finance Committee, whose members should co-operate with the Executive Committee from now until election day.

Representative Democrats, men who have been actively identified with the old party for years, were chosen. The Finance Committee was as follows: John R. Walsh, Lyman J. Gage, David Rutter, Walter S. Bogle, Z. P. Brosseau, John Cudahy, Jerome G. Stevens, George E. Geoch, Henry J. Patten, Dunlap Smith, L. A. Zeberger, William D. Kerfoot, Theodore O. Oehne, William Birk, Thomas Kirby, Rudolph Brand, and Charles Wacker.

All of these gentlemen are leaders in their various lines of business. They have been interested keenly in the growth of the Democratic organization, and have given it their moral support from its inception. Notices of their appointment were sent out yesterday, and they will probably be asked to meet the members of the Executive Committee some day this week, for the purpose of discussing the prospects of the campaign.

WON'T OBLIGE TAMMANY.

Mayor Refuses to Waive Formalities as to Stands and Fireworks.

Mayor Strong refused yesterday to sign about half a dozen resolutions passed by the Board of Aldermen permitting Tammany Hall district organizations to erect stands and discharge fireworks at political meetings to be held the latter part of this week and during the early part of next week.

One of the resolutions permitted Tammany Hall to erect a platform outside of the Wigwam for use the night of the Bryan ratification—next Tuesday. Another was that permitting the Pequod Club, John C. Sheehan's district organization, to erect an outdoor stand and to discharge fireworks Friday night.

The resolutions were presented to the Mayor by Aldermen Murphy, Goodwin, and Oakley. Because the dates of the meetings are near, the Aldermen sought the Mayor immediately after their passage—a custom that has been pursued in such instances by Aldermen of both parties. The Mayor said:

"I will sign no resolutions; they must come to me through the regular channels."

"Regular channels" mean that the Clerk of the Board must enter them, have copies sent to the Police and Public Works Departments and to the precinct commanders, and the originals are then sent to the Mayor's office, where another entry of them must be made. They are advertised in The City Record. These formalities will, the Aldermen think, defeat the purpose of the resolutions.

DID A CLUB CAUSE DEATH?

Policeman Blamed for the Fatal Poisoning of Andrew Canty.

Andrew Canty, aged twenty-two, a driver of 154 East Broadway, died in Bellevue Hospital on Monday, and yesterday Coroner's Physician Schultze, who made an autopsy on the body at the Morgue, found that death resulted from blood poisoning, caused by a fractured knee.

Canty's relatives say that a policeman broke his knee with his club. On the evening of Aug. 9, after Canty and several friends had landed from an excursion at Market Street they were joking about a waitress who had been on the excursion and was walking up the street. A policeman objected to their talk, and when Canty stopped to argue, the policeman, it is alleged, struck him on the knee with his club and fractured it. The wounded man was taken to Gouverneur Hospital and later to Bellevue. He died of blood poisoning.

To Open Tax Books Oct. 1.

The Board of City Record met in the Mayor's office yesterday and authorized the Controller to advertise in the daily newspapers that the tax books would be opened by the Receiver of Taxes Oct. 1.

OFFICE OF THE
WESTERN NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY,
Buffalo, N. Y., September 21, 1896.

The Interest Coupons of the General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due October 1, 1896, will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New-York City.

On account of requirements of law, it is necessary that Coupons have attached a statement showing residence of owner.
F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KEOKUK AND WESTERN R. R. CO.,
Keokuk, Iowa, Sept. 22, 1896.

NOTICE—The 12th regular semi-annual dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared out of net earnings, payable on the 1st day of October next, at the office of Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 23d inst. and reopened Oct. 2.
CHARLES M. JESUP, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WORK.—Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1896—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock M. SATURDAY, Oct. 17, 1896, for furnishing labor and material for increase of present system for water service and fire protection at arsenal. Information furnished on application to Major ISAAC ARNOLD, Jr., Ord. Dept.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	71½@	--
Corn, No. 2 mixed	26⅝@	--
Oats, No. 2 mixed	20¾@	--
Cotton, middling	8 9-16@	--
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	10¼@	--
Minnesota patent flour	$3.85 @	--
Molasses, O. K. prime	29 @	--
Lard, prime	3.02½@	--
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	4¾@	--
Tallow, prime	3 3-16@	--
Pork, mess	8.00 @	--
Beef hams	16.00 @	--
Beef, family	8.50 @	--
Sugar, granulated	4¾@	--
Lead	2.75 @	--
Copper	10.70 @	--

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Cash quotations on staples were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 61¾@62⅝c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 55½@62c, by sample; No. 2 red, 64@65⅝c; No. 2 corn, 21¼@21⅝c; No. 2 oats, 16¼c; No. 2 rye, 33@33½c; No. 2 barley, 33c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 69@70c; prime timothy seed, $2.60, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $5.95@$6; lard, per 100 lb, $3.55@$3.57½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $3.20@$3.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $3.50@$3.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $3.50@$3.62½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Market opened strong at ½c net advance, sold up to 69⅝c, and closed ⅛@⅜c net higher. Advance was caused by foreign news and smaller shipments. Decline was due to showing of immense stock....Spring wheat receipts were 908 cars, against 1,206 cars a year ago....Cash wheat was irregularly higher and dull....No. 1 Northern Spring, 8,000 bushels, December price, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red quoted 2½c over December, free on board, afloat, to arrive; December closed at 69c; No. 1 hard Spring quoted 2c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York, December price, free on board, afloat; do, Duluth, ¼c over December, free on board, afloat....Receipts at Atlantic ports, 382,000 bushels; shipments, 99,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The wheat market to-day was strong, with moderation at the close. Liverpool advanced ½@1d. Northwestern receipts fell off, 903 cars arriving, against 1,209 cars a year ago. Receipts at Chicago were 351 cars and 52,433 bushels were taken from store. Bradstreet's report of an increase in the world's available supply of 6,110,000 bushels made the market close easier. Export clearances were light at 192,063 bushels. December wheat opened from 62⅝c to 62¾c, sold between 63⅜c and 62¾c, closing at 62½c bid—¼@⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and from ½c to 1c per bushel higher, closing steady at ½c. Receipts at principal Western points, 984,999 bushels. Shipments, 948,396 bushels.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—Spring wheat dull; limits strong; No. 1 hard, old, at noon, 67¾c; No. 1 Northern, 66¾c; No. 1 hard, new, spot, 67c; cost, insurance, and freight, offerings very light; Winter wheat dull, firmer; No. 2 red, in store, 69½c; No. 3 red, 65c....Receipts, 218,000 bushels; shipments, by canal, 79,600 bushels; by rail, 230,000 bushels.

Corn.

A strong feeling was developed on past predictions and the rise in wheat; the close was at a partial net decline of ¼c; cash corn was firm; sales, 38,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels No. 2, ¾c under October, in store, and 20,000 bushels at October price, in elevator....October closed at 26⅝c; No. 2 corn, 8,000 bushels to arrive, ⅜c over October, delivered....Receipts at Atlantic ports, 310,000 bushels; exports, 216,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Bull talk and the strong wheat market lifted corn prices a little for a time, but there was an absence of enthusiasm. Receipts were 694 cars, and 193,490 bushels were taken from store. Liverpool cables were firm and ¼d higher. Bradstreet's gave an increase in available stocks of 741,000 bushels. Export clearances were 191,906 bushels. May corn opened at 24⅞c, sold between 24¾c and 25⅛@25¼c, closing at 24⅞@24¾c, a shade over yesterday. Cash corn was firm and ¼c per bushel higher. Receipts at principal Western points 473,345 bushels. Shipments, 194,374 bushels.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—Corn quiet; unsettled; No. 2 yellow, 28c; No. 3 yellow, 27¾c; No. 2 corn, 26¾c; No. 3 do, 26½c, on track; No. 2 yellow, 25½c; No. 3 do, 25c; No. 2 corn, in store....Receipts, 154,000 bushels; shipments, by rail, 102,000 bushels.

Oats.

Market was more active, and prices advanced quite sharply, closing at ¼@½c net rise; cash oats were ¼c higher, with a fair export inquiry. Sales were 135,000 bushels, including 20,000 bushels No. 2 oats at 21¾c, free on board, afloat; 4,000 bushels No. 3, 18½c, elevator; 50,000 bushels track and ungraded white, 20@30c, as to quality; 1,000 bushels rejected white, 19c, elevator; 60,000 bushels No. 2 white, clipped, private terms....No. 2 oats quoted at 20¾c, elevator; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 white, 21½c....Receipts at Atlantic ports, 245,000 bushels; exports, 19,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Dull trade was a drawback to buoyancy in oats. Receipts were 433 cars, and 132,381 bushels were taken from store; exports were 11,603 bushels. Bradstreet's reported a decrease in stocks of 80,000 bushels. May oats closed ⅛c under yesterday; cash oats were firm at ¼c per bushel higher.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—Oats strong; No. 2 white, 22½c; No. 3 do, 18c; No. 4 do, 16@16½c; No. 2 mixed, 17½c; No. 3 do, 15@15½c, on track; No. 2 white, in store, 23½c.

Flour.

Market held higher, checking demand; prices were advanced 10@15c....The transactions amounted to 22,625 pks, including 500 bbls Winter patents, $3.60@$3.85; 1,750 bbls straights, $3.30@$3.40, bulk $3.35; 250 sacks clears, $2.60; 600 bbls fancy clears, $3.20@$3.35; 250 sacks extra firsts, $2.25; 8,825 bbls city patents, $4.10@$4.25; 3,000 bbls city clears, $3.80@$3.90; 350 bbls city extra firsts, $3; 100 bbls city fines, $2.75; 8,500 bbls Spring patents, $3.65@$3.80; 1,750 bbls clears, $2.70@$3.10; 1,000 sacks superfine, $2.60....Receipts at Atlantic ports, 91,000 bbls; exports, 20,000 bbls.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Flour was firm; hard wheat, Spring patents, were quotable at $3.35@$3.40, in wood; September wheat, patents, $3.10@$3.30; hard wheat, bakers', $2.70@$2.85, in sacks; soft wheat, bakers' $2@$2.10; red dog, $1.10@$1.15, in sacks; Winter wheat, $3.05@$3.15, in wood; rye flour, $2@$2.10, in wood; new, in sacks, $1.75@$1.80.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market strong; quoted at 40c, cost, insurance, and freight, for No. 2 Western; car lots, State and Western, quoted at 37@37½c....AT CHICAGO—Very strong early, but weakened toward the close; receipts, 22 cars; No. 2, to go to store, sold at 33¾c, and No. 3 at 31½c; samples were at 29c for no grade, and at 33½c for No. 2; December sold at 34¼c, and May at 38¾c.

BARLEY—Market firm; new feeding quoted at 30¾@32c, cost, insurance, and freight....AT CHICAGO—Easier; receipts, 105 cars; screenings sold at $8 per ton; poor to choice sold from 22c to 32c.

CORNMEAL—Dull; Brandywine, $2.05; Western and Southern, $1.90@$2.05.

BAG MEAL—Quiet but firm; fine white, 65c; fine yellow, 65c; coarse, 56@58c.

FEED—Steadier; 40, 60, and 80 lb, 45@52½c; 100-lb, 55@60c; rye feed, 50@55c; sharps, 65@70c; hominy chop, 40@45c; cottonseed meal, 95c@$1.05; oil meal, 85@90c; city feed, 55@57½c.

COTTON.

Market closed with a net decline of 18@23 points. Total sales were 216,500 bales. Closing tone was steady.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing To-Day.
September	8.16	8.19	8.07	8.03@8.05
October	8.20	8.20	8.07	8.07@8.08
December	8.20	8.20	8.07	8.07@8.08
January	8.32	8.34	8.17	8.18@8.19
February	8.41	8.41	8.26	8.26@8.27
March	8.45	8.45	8.31	8.31@8.32
April	8.50	8.50	8.35	8.35@8.36
May	8.48	8.48	8.48	8.39@8.40
June	8.56	8.56	8.42	8.42@8.43
	8.58	8.59	8.46	8.45@8.46

Receipts at Houston were 20,061 bales, against 15,483 bales same day last year. At Memphis, 2,515 bales, against 344 bales last year. Receipts at Houston to-day estimated at 6,000 bales to 7,000 bales, against 8,686 bales last year. Receipts at New-Orleans to-day estimated at 7,000 bales to 8,000 bales, against 4,168 bales last year....Receipts at principal ports were as follows: Galveston, 12,446 bales, against 4,568 bales same day last year. New-Orleans, 18,890 bales, against 1,210 bales; Mobile, 1,088 bales, against 881 bales; Savannah, 5,782 bales, against 8,858 bales; Charleston, 3,001 bales, against 2,206 bales; Norfolk, 4,234 bales, against 694 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—4 P. M.—COTTON—Futures closed steady; American, middling, low middling clause, September delivery, 4 37-64@4 38-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 4 32-64@4 33-64d, buyers; October and November, delivery, 4 29-64@4 30-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 4 27-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 4 27-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 26-64@4 27-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 27-64d, value; March and April delivery, 4 27-64@4 28-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 28-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, buyers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—Cotton easy; good middling, 8c; middling, 7 13-16c; low middling, 7¾c; good ordinary, 7⅜c; net receipts, 18,880 bales; gross, 19,124 bales; exports, to France, 3,743 bales; coastwise, 1,011 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 140,752 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 22.—Cotton firm; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7⅜c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net receipts, 11,748 bales; gross, 12,748 bales; exports, coastwise, 6,036 bales; sales, 716 bales; stock, 144,197 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 22.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7⅜c; net and gross receipts, 5,782 bales; sales, 1,027 bales; stock, 69,611 bales.

PROVISIONS.

The market opened firm, but eased off, with grain, closing quiet....PORK—Firm; sales, 450 bbls; mess, $7.75@$8.25; family, $10.50@$11.50; short clear, 7.75@9.50....BEEF—Firm; extra mess

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The First Important Sales of the Season at the Real Estate Salesroom—Private Sales.

There was a fair attendance at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday, when the first auction sale of interest this season was held. Philip A. Smyth offered the Casey estate in partition. The Casey brothers, Thomas and William, were bachelors and owned a grocery store in Mulberry Street. Thomas died in 1875 and William in 1893, leaving several nephews and nieces, who are now parties to the partition. The sales were for cash and the prices obtained were considered low for that reason. With the exception of the Mulberry Street houses, which were bought by William P. Casey, the property went to others than members of the family. The details of the sale were as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 121 Crosby Street, east side, 62.3¼ feet south of Jersey Street, 21.11½ by 84.9 by 19.4 by 84.6, three-story brick building, to John A. Anger, for $13,900; also 284 Mulberry Street, east side, 113.1 feet south of Houston Street, 19.11 by 91.4 by 20.2 by 90.8, three-story and basement brick and stone and three-story and cellar frame front and rear tenements, to William P. Casey for $17,000; also 286 Mulberry Street, adjoining, 20.2 by 90.2½ by 20.1 by 90.8½, four-story and cellar and four-story brick front and rear tenements; to William P. Casey for $13,000; also 220 East Fifty-third Street, south side, 220 feet east of Third Avenue, 20.1 by 90 by 20 by 90, three-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling, to John J. McManus for $11,200; also 215 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 200.1 feet east of Third Avenue, 16.10 by 100.10 by 16.11 by 100, two-story and brick basement high-stoop frame dwelling, to Pincus Loewenfeld for $5,125.

There was also sold by Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, estate of John N. Koster of 2,159 Seventh Avenue, east side, 24.3 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 18.9 by 75, five-story brick flat, with store, to Schnitzlein Brothers for $17,475. There was a mortgage of $15,000 on the property, the holder of which agreed to extend for three years on condition that the gold clause be inserted. The only other sale was:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lorenz Zeller, referee, 353 West Twentieth Street, north side, 152 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 23 by 74, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,699. Sold to Mary B. Pritchard, the plaintiff, for $2,000, subject to a life estate.

The sales announced by William Kennelly of 488 Manhattan Avenue, and by S. De Walltearss of 516 West Sixtieth Street, were adjourned until Sept. 30. The sale announced by R. V. Harmon & Co. of the tenement 740 Third Avenue at the Real Estate Exchange was adjourned until Sept. 29.

Jesse C. Bennett has sold, for Anna E. Lyon to Mr. Place, the four-story red stone and brick house 268 West Seventy-seventh Street, 19 by 56 by 102.2.

H. S. Schellhaus has sold to I. Newlin the new double flat dwelling and grounds, 50 by 110 at 123 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

Other sales announced were by J. H. Schnepel, to Elizabeth Finley, the three-story dwelling 69 West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street; by Mr. Altman, to A. Mills, the three-story dwelling 310 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, for $15,000, and by Mr. William H. Hall for Christian Adler, the five-story flat 21 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, for $24,750.

The following sales are announced for today at noon at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Byron Traver, referee, of Canal Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 200 by 107.8½ on the Mott Haven Canal by 200 by 107.82, with rights of way, &c. Due on judgment, $28,083.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 569 West End Avenue, west side, 90.8 feet north of Ninety-second Street, 15 by 100, five-story basement dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,942; prior mortgage, $17,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Maurice Lyne, referee, 426 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 214 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 19 by 99.11, three-story basement stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,082.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 10 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 155.11 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 17.8½ by 100.11, three-story basement stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,044.

By Frank Yoran, foreclosure sale, Howard J. Foraker, referee, 54 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 82.11 feet east of Madison Avenue, 27.1 by 101, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $26,062.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

The following plans for new buildings and alterations were filed yesterday:

Bathgate Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, plans for three three-story frame tenements, by Mary J. O'Brien of 2,283 Bathgate Avenue, owner; cost omitted.

Bathgate Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for four two-story and one three-story frame dwellings, by same owner; cost omitted.

Kapport Street, west side, 625 feet from Old Westchester Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, by James Mahoney of Spuyten Duyvil, owner; cost, $1,700.

No. 549 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, for a three-story frame tenement, by William Jungerman, owner; cost, $5,000.

Kirkside Avenue, east side, 107 feet north of King's Bridge Road, for a one-story frame stable, by Charles H. Stonebridge of 287 Alexander Avenue, owner; cost, $800.

No. 326 East Eleventh Street, alterations to a four-story brick (rear) tenement, by Mrs. W. Lynch and Anna C. Kubia, owners; cost, $400.

No. 342 Second Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick hotel, by Samuel Wenhandler of 319 East Seventeenth Street, owner, John J. Horan, lessee; cost, $300.

Lenox Avenue, southwest corner, of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, alterations to a one-story brick carhouse and storage, by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of 621 Broadway, owner; cost, $30,000.

No. 516 Tenth Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick and stone hotel and dwelling, by J. C. Krusinsky and Tillie Welgman of 454 West Thirty-ninth Street, owners, J. B. McDonough, lessee; cost, $160.

No. 1,925 Bathgate Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick police station, by the City of New-York, owner; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 22.

C2D ST, s s, 40 ft w of Madison Av, 18x100.5; also 62d St, 24 East; Pauline E. Schelle to John M. Tousey $45,000

2D AV, s e corner of 107th St, 25x100; Bridget Hogan to Jacob C. Harris..... 1

11TH AV, n w corner of 179th St, 25x100; Benjamin Vollman and others to Kate M. Norton 7,500

BRONX RIVER ROAD, e s, Lots 252 to 254, Map 1 of Hyatt Farm; also, 184th St, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 100x109x and 100.6.7; A. Judson Pulliam to J. Collins 1

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur J. Collins to A. J. Fuliam and wife..... 1

DYCKMAN ST, n e corner of Sherman Av, 100x150; John H. Craigmiles and wife to Paul Haipin..... 1

11TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 179th St, 25x100; Carl Thomson and wife to Kate M. Norton 5,500

LOT 122, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest station; Martin Klett and wife to Margaret McNulty..... 600

147TH ST, 157 East; Augustus Weismann and wife to Mary Goldberg..... 13,250

78TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 2d Av, 17.6x102.2; Sallie Estricher to Henry Estricher 1

WADSWORTH AV, e s, 25 ft s of 180th St, 50x100; John Theurer to Anna M. Theurer 10

LOTS 237, 238, 240, and 103 to 106, map of Section A of Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Robert Pickens and wife to Eugene T. and James A. Woolf..... 1

60TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 4th Av, 30x100.5; Appleton L. Clark, referee, to Caroline B. Scott 4,000

50TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Kate A. McCormick to Mary McCormick 1

14TH ST, 17 East; Frances Lynch to William H. Harris and another..... 1

70TH ST, 221 West; Frances M. Platt and another to Marion B. Carroll..... 27,000

149TH ST, s s, Lot 80, map of village of Melrose, 50x106.6; Thomas Lenane and wife to Bertha Volkening..... 1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 148.6 ft s of 157th St, 30x92; Sarah P. Llard to Helen Barnes 1

ALEXANDER AV, e s, 100 ft s of 134th St, 20x89.6; George London, referee, to Benjamin F. Watkins..... 2,825

FREEMAN ST, n w corner of Stebbins Av, 21.6x23.6x110, to Bristow, St, —x43.11; August Peklo, Jr., and another, by guardian, to August Peklo, Jr., and others... 1,020

SAME PROPERTY; August Peklo, Sr., to Henry E. Pym..... 1,479

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 184th St, 97x100x irregular; the Northern Improvement Company to Peter Handibode, Jr.. 11,350

CONCORD ST, n w s, Lot 28, map of South Mount Vernon; Annie Ratjen to George J. Doherty..... 1

CHISHOLM ST, e s, 25 ft s of Jennings St, 50x75; Wright Case and wife to William H. Wright..... 100

6TH AV, n s, west half Lot 1,002, map of Wakefield; William Wells and wife to Thomas Leddy..... 2,700

CATHARINE ST, n w s, part of Lot 105, map of South Washingtonville, 30x100; Frank N. Glover, referee, to Joseph S. Wood 2,000

Recorded Lease.

SOMERS, Lizzie M., to Mary Queera; 230 Willis Av, store, &c., agreement to lease for 1 or 2 years..... $1,040

Recorded Mortgages.

BRUNS, Hermann, and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n s of Stuyvesant Av, 115 ft e of 9th St, 3 years.....$20,000

CAROCCIO, Beniamino, to Mina Werner; n s of 14th St, 305 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years 1,000

CHANLER, John A., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 298 Bowery, 1½ years..... 70,000

CLARK, George R., and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank of New-York; w s of Amsterdam Av, 40 ft s of 99th St, 1 year 5,000

DUFF, Alexander D., and wife to the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York; w s of Columbus Av, 76.8 ft n of 80th St, 5 years 30,000

DASTLER, Pauline, to Helen K. Sumner; n s of 42d St, 78 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 15,000

DUDLEY, Henry, to Henry S. Dudley; n s of 14th St, 214 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year.. 12,000

SAME to William Dudley; n s of 14th St, 184 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 12,000

FREUND, Fannie and Lazarus, to Isidore N. Landauer; 1,020 Lexington Av, demand 2,500

FISCHER, Herman A., to Fredericka Knoechel; n corner of Briggs Av and Garfield St, 5 years 5,000

GILLESPIE, David N., and wife to Henry C. Bultman; s s of 32d St, 312.6 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 1,000

HANDIBODE, Peter, Jr., to Jane Morris; s w corner of Webster Av and 184th St, 3 years 7,000

SAME to the Northern Improvement Company; same property, 3 years 3,350

HALPIN, Paul, to John H. Craigmiles; s e corner of Sherman Av and Dyckman St, 3 years 7,000

HARTMAN, Eliza M. and John W., to Richard Goodman; s w s of Kossuth Av, being Lot 30 on the map of South Washingtonville, 3 years 2,500

JENKINS, Edward, and wife to Nathaniel Wise; n s of 137th St, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 6 months..... 3,000

KEHOE, John, to Emil W. Klappert and others; n s of 47th St, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 15,500

LAWSON, Jacob, to Francis M. Jencks; s s of 94th St, 163 ft e of West End Av, and part of old lane adjoining, demand 26,000

LEDDY, Thomas, to William Wells; n s of 6th Av, being w ½ of Lot 1,002, map of Wakefield, 1 1-3 years..... 800

McKELVEY, John, and wife to Augustus F. Holly; n e corner of 10th Av and 43d St, demand 2,666

STRASBOURGER, Henri, to Nellie M. O'Sullivan; s s of 119th St, 80 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 1,000

MAYER, Sally L., to Abraham Strouse; 130 East 73d St, 5 years..... 10,000

MEYER, John H., to Charles F. Mattlage; s s of 136th St, 336.8 ft w of 7th Av, demand 4,525

PFLUG, Albert, and wife to the Bank for Savings of New-York; n s of 77th St, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 10,000

SAME to Charles Nuffer; same property, 2 7-12 years..... 4,000

RATJEN, Henry, and wife to George J. Doherty; w s of Concord St, Lot 27 on map of 93 lots, South Mount Vernon, 1 month 250

SCHERER, Alois, and wife to Charles P. Klippert; s s of 107th St, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 7,100

SAMUEL, Simon Goldback .; 232 East 107th St, 2 years..... 1,400

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Franklin Trust Company; s w corner of West End Av and 79th St, 1 year..... 85,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

FULLER, Perry J., to Mary Levy, executrix of Lewis S. Levy..... $15,048

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY to Francis M. Jencks..... 1

HALL, Thomas R. A. and William H., to F. J. Middlebrook 10,000

HAMILTON, Gertrude V. C., to William A. Oakes 12,000

JENCKS, Francis M., to Maria H. Crane, (two assignments) 2

JOHNSTON, Margaret T., to Niagara Fire Insurance Company..... 23,823

MAGEN, Bernard, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Levy 3,000

RINALDO, Hiram, to August L. Sevestre.. 3,000

STEINHARDT, Morris, to Selig Housah.. 1

VASSAR, Katharine, guardian, &c., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 12,000

WRIGHT, William H., and William J. Pragnell to Wright Case..... 2,350

Lis Pendens.

1ST AV, n e corner of 2d St, 84.4x81.6x irregular; David L. Einstein against Charles Althof and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

22D ST, 247 East; Margaret Inglis against Henry B. Ker, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 101st St, 100.9x irreg; Selig Housah against William Walsh and others, foreclosure of mortgage.)

BOWERY, 76; 38th St, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x24.9; Carmine St, 10, and n e s of Grand St, equi distant from Forsyth and Eldridge Sts, 20x67.6; Grace H. Franklin and husband against Jessie W. and Lydia W. Young, (partition.)

WEST END AV, e s, 19.11 ft n of 97th St, 18x80; West End Av, e s, 37.11 ft n of 97th St, 18x80; Maria S. Thurston, as executrix, and others, executors of William R. Thurston, Jr., deceased; against Edward Kilpatrick and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages.)

2D AV, 2,232; also s s of 51st St, 306.6 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; against Alice Bevan and Peter J. Hagan and others, (partition.)

CATHARINE ST, s w half of Lot 81, map of South Washingtonville, 25x100; Edwin E. Dickinson, as receiver, &c., against William H. Bard, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

STANTON ST, s e corner of Pitt St, 50x100x irregular; William Buhler against Joseph Goodman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 102d St, 100.11x 145; John L. Lindsay and another against Jacob Jung and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

KOSSUTH AV, n e s, 50 ft s e of Matilda Av, 25x100; also Kossuth Av, n e s, 75 ft s e of Matilda Av, 25x100; Maria S. Hageman against George W. Bard and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100; James W. Haugh against Emma Krug, owner and contractor..... $400

97TH ST, 344; 343 and 344; the Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company against Theodore C. Gross, owner; George O. Van Orden, contractor..... 268

BROADWAY, 4th Av, 9th and 10th Sts, block; Wooley & Co. against Henry and A. B. Hilton of Hilton, Hughes & Co. and George M. Wright, assignee, lessees; Albert B. Hilton, contractor..... 180

8TH AV, 2,110; Lindner & Remir Manufacturing Company against Emil Bachman, owner; Joseph Miller, lessee and contractor 332

SOUTH ST, 100; William F. Quinn against H. W. Viemeister, owner; Vanolinda & White, contractors..... 74

WEST END AV, s w corner of 71st St, 125x100; Ulster Blue Stone Company against Horace E. Hartwell, owner and contractor 216

MADISON AV, s w corner of 89th St, 25.8 x138.10x irregular; Henry Kuhlmann against Edward V. Loew, Otis Realty Company, Saul Samuels, and Robert Valentine, owners; Robert Valentine, D. C. Willoughby, and Otis Realty Company, contractors 265

56TH ST, 342 and 344 West; Asphaltic Slate Roofing and Paving Company against Theodore C. Gross, owner; George O. Van Orden, contractor..... 1,571

16TH ST, 221 to 225 West; Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company against Daniel A. McKinney, owner and contractor 279

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—L. Tannenbaum & Co. of New-York City, to deal in diamonds and precious stones; capital, $500,000. Directors—Lippman Tannenbaum, Hugo Oppenheim, Max Goldsmith, and Lachlan McCormick of New-York City, and Moses Lindenbaum and Alexander Samuels of London, England.

—The Oliver Avenue Investment Company of North Tonawanda, to deal in real estate and erect buildings; capital, $2,000. Directors—K. S. Hathaway, K. B. Hathaway, J. A. Read, and M. C. Smith of North Tonawanda.

—The Pepperell Company of New-York City, to deal in real estate and erect buildings; capital, $20,000. Directors—R. M. Robinson of Jamaica and I. Franklin Stevens of New-York City.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Capt. D. A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, has been ordered from Philadelphia to the works of the Pennsylvania Iron Company, Lancaster, Penn., to inspect material for ten-inch disappearing gun carriages.

—Capt. C. S. Smith has been ordered from Washington to the works of the Bethlehem Iron Company on business pertaining to the construction of cannon.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

WILL SELL ONE OR MORE ACRES, NEAR station, Harlem Railroad, $400 each; great opportunity for investors or homeseekers. ACRES, Box 208 Times.

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$15,000,000. furnished to investors since Jan. 1, 1896.

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CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.

SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

ATTENTION OF THOSE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING

a strictly high-class residence is specially invited to the thoroughly constructed, beautifully finished, carefully planned dwellings just completed on

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These houses are each 25 feet wide, on both the American-basement and high-stoop plans, and vary in exterior and interior arrangement and design.

They have steel floor beams and fire-proof brick arches, passenger elevators, abundant light, and perfect ventilation.

Also,

PRIVATE STABLE,

NO. 111 EAST 77TH ST., NEAR PARK AV., SIZE 25x100.

3 stories in height, with marble front.

Basement arranged for exercising horses.

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AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

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9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

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WANTED—Dwelling houses for sale and to let in first class localities for cash purchasers and desirable tenants.

Douglas Robinson & Co.,
500 MADISON AV. 55 LIBERTY ST.

53RD ST., adjacent to 5th Avenue, four-story full-sized house, with butler's pantry extension, for sale cheap.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
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NEAR MADISON AV., below 59th St., medium-sized four-story dwelling, with dining room extension. Price under $30,000.

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JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE, in the 60's, four story, brown stone, full 20 ft. wide, butler's pantry extension. If bought at once, can be had under $50,000.

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IN THE FIFTIES, between 5th and 6th Avenues, a remodelled 21-foot dwelling; four story and basement. Three story extension. Immediate possession can be had if desired. $56,000.

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A fine country house at Kingsbridge Heights; 21 minutes from 42d Street on New-York Central; 3 minutes from station; on very high ground, Sedgwick Avenue; overlooking Palisades, Spuyten Duyvil, Inwood, Washington Bridge. Beautiful outlook by day or night. Place, about 5 acres; fine dry stable, 6 stalls, chicken house, etc.; fine garden; will rent furnished. House heated by steam, indirect radiation. Sun in every room in the house during the day.

Inquire of S. W. FAIRCHILD, Rose and Duane Sts., New-York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Kansas.—UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK against ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK against ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY and THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY against ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY and UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Consolidated cause.

Whereas, By a decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Kansas, made in the above-entitled cause and filed on March 18th, 1896, with the Clerk of said Court, it was ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the property, assets, and real and personal, wheresoever situated, of the defendant, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, (a corporation created by an act of the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas, approved February 11th, 1863, continuing the corporate life of the premises sold under the decree of foreclosure and sale entered in said cause on the 27th day of August, 1895, be sequestrated, and that Aldace F. Walker and John J. McCook, the receivers in said cause, be continued and appointed as final receivers of said property, assets, and effects, with all the usual powers and duties of receivers in such cases; and the undersigned was appointed Special Master and directed to take an account of all the assets, property, and effects of said company remaining since said sale and of the property as to which the receivership was continued or created by said order or decree, and of all other property in the hands of the receivers under said order or decree, and to ascertain and report to the court the names and residences of the creditors of said company and the amounts and particulars of the respective claims of such claimants against said railroad company or its property; to give notice by publication to all the creditors of said railroad company and to all parties having specific claims upon the property of said company or upon any property which has or shall come into the possession of said receivers, to exhibit their claims before the undersigned, as Special Master, in such manner and form and within the time limited by him for that purpose should be excluded from the benefit of said reference under said order.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, pursuant to the said order or decree to all creditors of said railroad company and to all parties having specific claims upon the property of said company, or upon any property which has or shall come into the possession of the said receivers, to exhibit their claims before the undersigned, as Special Master, on or before the 10th day of October, 1896, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day, at the office of the undersigned at No. 114 West Sixth Street, in the City of Topeka, County of Shawnee, State of Kansas, by filing with the undersigned on or before said date, at said office, sworn petitions in writing for the allowance of their respective demands or claims, specifying with particularity the amount and nature of their said demands or claims and indicating the addresses to which any notices to such petitioners may be sent by mail; and that all creditors and claimants failing so to exhibit their claims on or before that date will under the provisions of said decree be excluded from the benefit of the reference thereunder.

Notice is further given that exceptions to any claim so filed may be filed with me by any other claimant or creditor, or by either of the parties to said cause or by the receivers, on or before the 20th day of October, 1896.—Dated Topeka, Kansas, August 21st, 1896.

E. S. QUINTON,
Special Master in Chancery.
Address No. 114 West Sixth Street, Topeka, Kansas. au28-law6wW

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

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Elegant apartments, all light, single and double, 7 and 8 rooms and bath, complete service, elevator, steam heat and hot water furnished, $720 to $1,200.

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First-class apartments, steam-heated, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath. Moderate rent.

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"POILLON,"

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Elegant apartments; all modern conveniences. Ready for occupancy on September 1st.

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H. H. CAMMANN & CO., AGENTS,
51 Liberty,
or to owner on premises.

A.— THE DALHOUSIE,

40 to 48 WEST 59TH ST., between 5th and 6th Avs., FACING CENTRAL PARK.

To let, at moderate rents, choice family Apartments, 13 rooms each; unsurpassed in the city; in absolutely fire-proof building. Apply to janitor.

Bachelor Apartments To Let.

NO. 5 EAST 17TH ST.

Two rooms and bath; parquet floors; steam heat. Meals served in rooms if desired.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 9 ROOMS, bath, and butler's pantry, 330 East 17th St., corner, 50 feet front, overlooking Stuyvesant Square. Apply to janitor.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—Fine residence, Montclair, N. J.; good location; 5 minutes' from Greenwood Lake P. R. Depot; high ground; splendid view; all improvements; sewer connection; 11 rooms; 1 bathroom; $8,000; easy terms; also building lot. Inquire G. F. HINCK, 53 and 55 Worth St., city.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COMPANIES.

Notice of Receivers' Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN EQUITY.

The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Complainant, vs. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and others, Defendants. | April Sessions, 1895. No. 9.

Whereas, By a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, made and entered on the first day of May, 1896, in the above-entitled cause, it was, among other things, provided that, in default of the payment by the defendant The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, or by any one for its account, or of payment by the defendant The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, or by any one claiming under it, or by any one for its account, or of payment by the defendant The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, or by any one claiming under it or by any one for its account, of the amount by said decree adjudged, within twenty days after the entry of said decree, the properties, premises and franchises by said decree adjudged to have become subject to a mortgage or deed of trust bearing date the 3d day of January, 1888, made to the complainant in said cause by the said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and known as the General Mortgage, be sold as in said decree directed on a day and at an hour to be fixed by said complainant, the Trustee under said General Mortgage; and

Whereas, more than twenty days have elapsed since the entry of said decree, and default has been made in the payment by said decree directed.

Now, therefore, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, the Trustee named in said General Mortgage of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, dated January 3d, 1888, under and in pursuance of said decree and in the exercise of the powers and duties conferred and imposed upon it by said General Mortgage, will sell at the Old Station on Callowhill Street, between Thirteenth Street and Broad Street, in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the said Wednesday, the twenty-third day of September, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, immediately prior to the sale of the said mortgaged premises by said decree directed to be made, all said assets of every nature and description in the hands of said Receivers not by said decree adjudged to be subject to the lien of said general mortgage, including the shares and bonds owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Companies, now in the hands of the Receivers (or the right, title, and interest in and to such as are subject to the pledges specified in the statement now on file with the clerk of the said court,) and the right, title, and interest of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in the collaterals pledged under the agreement of January 1st, 1892, to secure an issue of $10,000,000 collateral trust bonds, of which bonds $7,148,000 are pledged and held as security for certain obligations particularly described in the said statement.

No bid will be received from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit, as pledge that he will make good his bid or bids in the event of acceptance, the sum of $100,000 in cash, or in certified check or checks on a National bank or banks, or trust company or trust companies, in the city of Philadelphia or the city of New-York; and on payment of the purchase price the Receivers will deliver to the purchaser or purchasers the assets so sold, free from further claim or liability of any character in respect of such purchase. In all other respects said sale will be upon terms similar to those prescribed by said decree in respect of the sale to be made by said trustree under said general mortgage of the premises and property by said decree adjudged to be subject to said general mortgage; for a full and detailed statement of which reference is hereby made to said decree and to said notice of sale.

In accordance with the terms of the decree requiring the Receivers within two weeks prior to the time of the foregoing sale to file with the clerk of the said court a statement showing, as definitely as practicable, the assets to be embraced in the said sale, notice is hereby given, such statement has been filed in the office of the said clerk, and for further particulars reference thereunto is hereby made; but such statement will be advisory only, and nothing therein contained will be binding upon the purchaser or purchasers at said sale, nor will such statement constitute grounds for a release from any bid because of any misrepresentation therein or omission therefrom.

The Receivers deem it expedient, and accordingly they give notice, that the before-mentioned assets in said statement specified and divided into separate parcels shall and will be offered as follows, to wit:

The right, title, and interest of the Receivers and of the Railroad Company in and to the stocks and bonds, of the par value in the aggregate of $15,584,500 pledged to secure the collateral trust loan, and constituting Parcel 1, as set forth in the said statement, will first be offered for sale as a separate parcel, and the Receivers will note the highest and best bid received therefor.

They will next offer for sale, as a separate parcel, the stocks and bonds, of the par value in the aggregate of $23,239,253 (or the right, title, and interest in such as are pledged,) in said statement designated as Parcel 2, and will note the highest and best bid received therefor.

They will next offer for sale as a separate parcel the right, title, and interest of the Railroad Company in and to two certain bonds of the Coal and Iron Company, and also in certain claims against the Coal and Iron Company in said statement designated as Parcel 3 (said bonds and claims amounting in the aggregate to $88,879,336.16,) and will note the highest and best bid received therefor.

They will also, if requested so to do by any bidder, receive bids for any separate item or items in Parcel 2, and then offer the remaining items in said parcel, and note the highest and best bids received therefor.

They will then offer for sale, as a unit, all and singular the assets hereinbefore mentioned, being the combined parcels aforesaid, and will note the highest and best bid received therefor.

If the best bid for all such assets and property when offered as one parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the bids theretofore received therefor when offered as separate parcels, then and in such case the Receivers will strike off all of the said assets and property to the highest and best bidder for the same as so sold as one parcel; but if such unit bid for all of such assets and property as one parcel shall be less than the aggregate of such separate bids theretofore received therefor when offered as separate parcels, then and in such case the Receivers will strike off the said parcels separately to the highest and best bidders respectively for such parcels severally.

Dated Philadelphia, August 1st, 1896.

JOSEPH R. HARRIS,
EDWARD M. PAXSON,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
Receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

THOMAS HART, Jr.,
SAMUEL DICKSON,
Solicitors.

LEGAL SALES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COMPANIES.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN EQUITY.

April Sessions, 1895.—No. 9.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Complainant, vs. THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY and others, Defendants.

Whereas, by a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, made and entered on the 1st day of May, 1896, in the above-entitled cause, it was, among other things, provided that, in default of the payment by the defendant The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, or by any one for its account, or of payment by the defendant The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, or by any one claiming under it or by any one for its account, of the amount by said decree adjudged, within twenty days after the entry of said decree, the properties, premises and franchises by said decree adjudged to have become subject to a mortgage or deed of trust bearing date the 3d day of January, 1888, made to the complainant in said cause by the said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and known as the General Mortgage, be sold as in said decree directed on a day and at an hour to be fixed by said complainant, the Trustee under said General Mortgage; and

Whereas, more than twenty days have elapsed since the entry of said decree, and default has been made in the payment by said decree directed.

Now, therefore, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, the Trustee named in said General Mortgage of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, dated January 3d, 1888, under and in pursuance of said decree and in the exercise of the powers and duties conferred and imposed upon it by said General Mortgage, will sell at the Old Station on Callowhill Street, between Thirteenth Street and Broad Street, in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the said Wednesday, the twenty-third day of September, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, immediately prior to the sale of the said mortgaged premises by said decree directed to be made, all said assets of every nature and description in the hands of said Receivers not by said decree adjudged to be subject to the lien of said general mortgage, including the shares and bonds owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Companies, now in the hands of the Receivers (or the right, title, and interest in and to such as are subject to the pledges specified in the statement now on file with the clerk of the said court,) and the right, title, and interest of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in the collaterals pledged under the agreement of January 1st, 1892, to secure an issue of $10,000,000 collateral trust bonds, of which bonds $7,148,000 are pledged and held as security for certain obligations particularly described in the said statement.

No bid will be received from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit, as pledge that he will make good his bid or bids in the event of acceptance, the sum of $100,000 in cash, or in certified check or checks on a National bank or banks, or trust company or trust companies, in the city of Philadelphia or the city of New-York; and on payment of the purchase price the Receivers will deliver to the purchaser or purchasers the assets so sold, free from further claim or liability of any character in respect of such purchase. In all other respects said sale will be upon terms similar to those prescribed by said decree in respect of the sale to be made by said trustree under said general mortgage of the premises and property by said decree adjudged to be subject to said general mortgage; for a full and detailed statement of which reference is hereby made to said decree and to said notice of sale.

In accordance with the terms of the decree requiring the Receivers within two weeks prior to the time of the foregoing sale to file with the clerk of the said court a statement showing, as definitely as practicable, the assets to be embraced in the said sale, notice is hereby given, such statement has been filed in the office of the said clerk, and for further particulars reference thereunto is hereby made; but such statement

THE RESERVE $120,000,000

GOLD IMPORTATIONS CONTINUE AT A LIVELY RATE.

About $5,000,000 Now on the Way Here, and the Indications Are that the Flow of the Yellow Metal in This Direction Will Continue for Several Weeks—Probably Stimulated by Powerful Financial Influences in This City.

Importations of gold continue at a rate surpassing the most enthusiastic expectations of three weeks ago. The movement seems to have acquired new vigor within the last few days, and the Government gold reserve promises soon to exceed $125,000,000.

While the fact is generally recognized that trade conditions are just now favorable to a flow of gold across the Atlantic, in this direction, there is a feeling among downtown bankers that influences other than the normal trade conditions are at work. The volume of gold coming this way is remarkably large and steady, and the belief is growing that the movement is being stimulated by powerful financial influences here. It is well known that some of the large banking houses have been carrying out an unusually liberal policy in the purchase of bills drawn against exports of grain and cotton.

So large an amount of gold has been engaged for shipment from England this week that reports of an increase in the Bank of England rates of discount are revived. Cable advices intimate that at to-morrow's meeting of the Bank of England Directors the discount rate will be advanced from 2½ to 3 per cent., with a view of checking the withdrawals of gold. About $1,250,000 in gold was taken out of the Bank of England for shipment to this country. A peculiar feature of the situation is that Canadian banks are sending to London for gold because they can get it cheaper there than in New-York.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. announced yesterday that $1,000,000 of gold would leave Europe for them on the steamship Teutonic, which sails to-day. Lazard Frères have in the neighborhood of $4,000,000 on various steamers, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have $500,000 in transit. The steamship St. Paul, which left Southampton on the 19th inst., has considerable of the yellow metal on board, including $100,000 for J. & W. Seligman & Co. It is estimated that about $6,000,000 will be on its way across the ocean by this evening, and the indications abroad are that gold exportations will continue for some weeks.

Deposits of $1,000,000 of gold were made at the Sub-Treasury yesterday in exchange for greenbacks. There was a gain of $1,000,000 to the Treasury reserve through the medium of the Clearing House, by the redemption in legal tenders, of conditional receipts for imported gold presented through the exchanges. At the close of business yesterday Treasury officials estimated the Government's gold reserve at $120,000,000.

Not only in Wall Street but among business men of all classes is this gold movement watched with satisfaction. Its effect is already apparent in the easier condition of the money market, and in the gradual revival of business confidence throughout the country. The arrival from Europe of so many millions of gold means prompt payment to the producers of this country of cash for products exported, and there has consequently been an enormous increase in the circulation of money. Several millions of the imported gold now lying in the Sub-Treasury vaults represent currency withdrawn from the vaults and put into active circulation in the South and the West.

Another gratifying feature of the situation is the steady outflow of grain, cotton, and provisions from this country to Europe. So long as existing export conditions prevail, and freight space on outgoing steamships has to be engaged one and two months ahead by American exporters, the current of gold may be expected to continue its course in this direction.

A large cargo of silver will be taken out by the steamship St. Louis, which leaves this port for Europe to-day. J. & W. Seligman & Co. ship $200,000 ounces; the Guggenheim's Sons 182,000 ounces; Zimmerman & Forshay 100,000 ounces, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. 100,000 ounces.

MAIL PRIVILEGES STOPPED.

F. D. Morgan Accused of Doing a Fraudulent Business.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Post Office Department to-day denied the privileges of the mails to a person giving the name of F. D. Morgan of 64 Wall Street, New-York City. He advertised to sell options on gold or silver in subscriptions from $10 upward, to be paid from date of investment. The scheme hinged upon Bryan being elected President, which, he claimed, would increase the value of gold and silver, or the election of McKinley, which, he also claimed, would cause a rise in gold. Mr. Morgan gave no security for money sent him by investors. An Inspector investigated the scheme and reported that he was unable to find "Mr. Morgan" at his Wall Street address, the office being in charge of a female clerk.

Three rear rooms on the first floor of 64 Wall Street have been occupied by "F. D. Morgan, banker and bullion broker," since Aug. 1. There were three persons, apparently employes, in these offices at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. One of them, who said that he was Mr. Morgan's representative, spoke frankly of the affairs of the concern. He said that nothing but a legitimate business was being conducted there, and he was loath to believe that the Post Office Department had issued a "fraud order" against Mr. Morgan.

"Why, it was only more than ten minutes ago," he exclaimed, "that we received a batch of mail from the Post Office, and this afternoon a number of money orders received in this morning's mail were cashed at the money order department. I believe that a false report has been sent out, and I am investigating as to the source of that report. If we find that the Post Office Department has issued such an order, Mr. Morgan will immediately bring suit against the United States Government for several millions of dollars for damages to his business."

F. D. Morgan is comparatively a newcomer in New-York. Previous to his embarking in the bullion option business here he was in London, England, engaged in buying and selling railroad securities of various Governments.

Indictments in Queens County.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Sept. 22.—The Queens County Grand Jury, which has been in session for the past week, adjourned last night until Monday. A batch of indictments was presented to the court, and warrants are being made out for the indicted persons. There was considerable speculation to-day as to who the indicted persons were. It is alleged that the Grand Jury indicted persons in connection with the raid on the poolrooms by Anthony Comstock a short time ago. The Grand Jury, it is said, has also found indictments against ex-city officials in connection with the building of the sewers in Long Island City.

Charged with Stealing Patents.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 22.—George B. Cobb, Secretary and Treasurer of the Jersey Wheel Company, was arrested here this afternoon and arraigned before Justice Mosher on a charge of grand larceny. The complaint is made by Charles K. Moore, formerly Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner under Col. Waring in New-York. He alleges that Cobb took a number of patterns of patented appliances used in the manufacture of bicycles and appropriated them to his own use. The patterns were valued at $5,000. Cobb gave bail in the sum of $500.

FUEL GAS COMPANY'S PLANS.

Aldermen Are Told that 50 Cents a Thousand Will Be Charged.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen is to consider an application of the New-York Fuel Gas Company for permission to operate in this city.

The company was incorporated at Albany June 22, 1896. The Directors for the first year mentioned in the incorporation papers were David D. Mallory, Wilbur F. Rossell, W. N. Schwab, John W. Barrett, and W. A. Zell

They stated that the business of the company would be to manufacture non-illuminating gas for fuel and supply the same to customers in the City of New-York, and to do such other business as is incidental to or necessary for the manufacture and supplying of the gas. They named as the capital stock $1,000,000 in 10,000 shares and the capital to begin business with $10,000. The company's duration was to be fifty years.

Asking for permission to lay mains and pipes in the streets, the Directors stipulated that the construction of the works of the company shall be such as not to be a nuisance or a menace to health. They also promised that the gas shall be harmless, but that it shall have an odor which will permit of detecting leaks.

The company proposes to charge for the gas 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for domestic purposes and less for manufacturing and industrial purposes. The rate for public buildings is not to exceed 40 cents per 1,000 feet. The company engages to supply its gas within two years.

The Board of Aldermen is to have the right to order extensions of system, provided that the cost of them does not exceed $25,000 in any year, and the company is to pay into the City Treasury 30 cents for each lineal foot of trench opened for mains.

Alderman Muh moved a reference to the Committee on Streets and Alderman Goodwin wanted the application to go to the Committee on Lamps and Gas, of which Alderman Schilling is Chairman. Mr. Goodwin's motion was lost by a vote of 15 nays to 8 yeas.

CALLIAS BEY IS DEAD.

He Was the Husband of P. T. Barnum's Widow.

A cablegram received at Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday by Benjamin Fish, agent of Mrs. Callias, formerly Mrs. P. T. Barnum, contained the information that Demetrius Callias Bey, husband of Mrs. Callias, died Monday night at the Hotel Bristol, Constantinople, of congestion of the liver. The message further stated that the body would be embalmed, and that the funeral would not take place until the arrival of Mrs. Callias, who is due at Southampton to-day on the American Line steamship Paris.

Very few persons knew of the marriage of Mrs. Barnum and Callias Bey, which took place in New-York Aug. 7, 1895, until the newspapers published the fact the following day. The ceremony was a private one, and there was an evident desire on the part of those directly interested to keep the affair a secret. Mrs. Callias consented to the simple announcement of the fact, but would say no more about it.

Callias Bey was a Greek with a Turkish title. He could speak English only slightly and declined to discuss his marriage. He and his wife remained in New-York a short time and then went abroad. Mrs. Callias returned to America recently and is now on her way back to Constantinople.

Callias Bey will be buried on the Island of Melata, off Smyrna, where he owned extensive olive groves. It is thought that Mrs. Callias will then return to Bridgeport, once more to reside at Marina, the luxurious home provided for her by Mr. Barnum, which has been closed since his widow's marriage to Callias Bey.

MISS JANSEN'S FINANCES.

A Debit and Credit Struggle, Receiver, and Suit.

Marie Jansen, the actress, has brought a suit in the Supreme Court against Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger to recover $1,567.55 which she alleges is due her under a contract. The defendants admit owing Miss Jansen $249. Joseph Abrahams was appointed last Saturday receiver for Miss Jansen's property in the City Court, on a judgment obtained by Mark Sherrick for $187, and the receiver wanted to collect the amount Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger admitted they owed Miss Jansen.

Howe & Hummel, by David May, yesterday appeared before Justice Russell, in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, and objected to the receiver obtaining the money, claiming to have a lien on it for professional services.

Justice Russell held that the appointment of the receiver in the Sherrick case was not properly before the court, and suggested that additional papers be filed.

No More Fireworks in Brooklyn.

The killing of James H. Turner of 46 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, last Tuesday night by a giant skyrocket, which was set off near the corner of Wythe Avenue and Morton Street, and which struck Turner in the face, has impelled Police Superintendent McKelvey of Brooklyn to issue an order forbidding the use of fireworks in the streets, except by special permit from the Mayor, and on July 4. Superintendent McKelvey insists that the police shall enforce the ordinance relating to the subject.

C. M. Stewart Wants Many Arrested.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Sept. 22.—Charles M. Stewart is locked up here to await an examination into his mental condition. He was employed during the Summer as a piano player in Zehdon's Casino, and has been acting strangely for the past few days. Yesterday he called on Justice of the Peace Suter and demanded warrants for the arrest of several prominent citizens. Constable Krabel arrested him. Stewart imagines that he is a priest, a solicitor of patents, and a soldier. He prays and sings in his cell incessantly.

Adam Schwall's Property Burned.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Sept. 22.—A two-story frame dwelling on the Richmond Turnpike, in New-Brighton, occupied by Adam Schwall, was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. A lamp exploded and caused the fire. The damage will amount to about $3,000, and is partly insured.

The Indianapolis Platform.

From The Utica Observer, (Dem.)

There is scarcely a thoughtful Democrat who gives an hour to the consideration of Democratic principles as they have come down to us unchanged from the genius of Jefferson who can fail to come to the conclusion that the future of the Democratic Party starts from the Indianapolis rather than the Chicago Convention. The Democrats who follow the Chicago movement on the ground of regularity present the most conspicuous spectacles of inconsistency. The Chicago Convention trampled on regularity as gayly as it did on Democratic principles. Every step after the reading of the call was marked by irregularity. No Democrat is bound either by his desire to be regular or by his belief in Democracy to support a ticket which is a repudiation of both Democracy and regularity. The future of Democracy in this country will be based on the Indianapolis platform, and those are true Democrats who support it. The Buffalo Convention has done a great deal to show the sham Democracy of the Chicago movement.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Physical and Financial Condition of the Susquehanna and Western.

In the pamphlet report of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad just issued, President A. Lawrence Hopkins asserts that the condition of the property has not been allowed to depreciate in any way. An agreement was made with the Railroad Equipment Company on July 1, 1895, for the formation of a car trust for $366,308, on account of rolling stock previously delivered to the company, the principal of which appeared as part of the floating debt of the company in last year's report. Within the past year $47,989 has been paid on account of this trust, reducing the amount to $318,339.

The annual report shows that the coal tonnage for the year was 1,418,996, or an average of 118,250 tons per month. The heaviest month was October, 1895, when 155,413 tons were hauled. The lightest month was last February, with only 81,459 tons. The management paid during the year $207,198 to connecting railroads for transporting coal from the breakers situated on the tracks owned by the Susquehanna and Western in the Lackawanna Valley, to the Wilkesbarre and Eastern Railroad.

Following is the showing of the balance sheet on June 30 last: Assets—Cost of railroad, rolling stock, and buildings, $33,746,549; stocks and bonds owned, $5,890,430; current accounts, $582,434; materials on hand, $82,440; cash on hand, $38,505; profit and loss deficit, $63,956; total, $40,404,314.

Liabilities—Capital stock, preferred, $13,000,000; common, $13,000,000; bonded debt, $12,927,000; audited pay rolls and vouchers, $359,204; loans secured by collateral and bills payable, $324,727; equipment car trusts, $318,339; New-Jersey General Security Company, trustee, $43,896; current accounts, $119,835; interest and rentals accrued, but not due, $256,205; dividends unpaid, $6,230; land department liabilities, $45,488; total, $40,404,314.

LODI, N. J., Sept. 22.—The new Susquehanna and Western Railroad branch running from Prospect Avenue, Hackensack, to Lodi, has been completed, and on Oct. 5 will be opened for passenger and freight service. The time table was issued yesterday, giving four trains each way.

The $4,235,000 Pullman Suit.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day, Justice Shiras and Judges Green and Wales on the bench, argument was begun in the Central Transportation Company—Pullman Palace Car Company—litigation. Joseph H. Choate of New-York, ex-Judge Edward Isham of Chicago, and John H. Barnes of Philadelphia appeared for the Pullman Palace Car Company, and Frank P. Pritchard and John G. Johnson represented the Central Transportation Company. In January a decree was entered in the Circuit Court for $4,235,044 in favor of the Central Transportation Company, the award being $2,552,000 and interest. Two appeals were taken—one to the United States Supreme Court, and the other to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

This morning there was a discussion regarding the jurisdiction, and the court decided that the case should be taken up now in its entirety, the question of jurisdiction to be argued at a near time. Ex-Judge Isham opened the argument with a narration of the history of the litigation between the two companies.

The suit was the outcome of the lease of the Central Company's property, in 1870, to the Pullman Company, and which lease was subsequently held to be invalid under the law.

Wants of Jersey Central Commuters.

President J. Rogers Maxwell of the Jersey Central Railroad has received a letter outlining the wants of the commuters along the line of the New-York and Long Branch Road during the Fall, Winter, and Spring months. The letter is signed by Laurus Loomis, Chairman, and E. N. Cole, Secretary of the Commuters' Association, and urges the continuance of morning express trains for the convenience of New-York business men. The letter says: "A fast express train from Asbury Park, arriving in New-York about 8 A. M., would be very popular with the rank and file of business men. This would enable them to reach their places of business at or before 8:30; also to reach boats and morning trains out of New-York City."

Going to the Baltimore and Ohio.

William Gibson, Superintendent of the Cincinnati, Columbus, and Sandusky Divisions of the Big Four, has been appointed Assistant General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. He will report to General Manager Greene in Baltimore on Oct. 1.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...5:48|Sun sets...5:56|Moon rises..6:22

HIGH WATER SEPT. 23.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
8:10 A. M.	8:41 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
8:26 P. M.	8:47 P. M.	10:36 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 23.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Aurania	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Sept. 20
Martello	Hull	Sept. 8
Nymphaea	Gibraltar	Sept. 5
Rosse	St. Lucia	Sept. 16
Southwark	Antwerp	Sept. 12
Saratoga	Havana	Sept. 19

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

Germanic	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Habana	Havana	Sept. 20
Lahn	Bremen	Sept. 15
Manitoba	Queenstown	Sept. 14
P. Caland	Amsterdam	Sept. 10
Weimar	Bremen	Sept. 12

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25.

Caracas	La Guayra	Sept. 19
City of Augusta	Savannah	Sept. 22
Colorado	Hull	Sept. 11
El Sol	New-Orleans	Sept. 20
Normannia	Hamburg	Sept. 17
St. Paul	Southampton	Sept. 19

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26.

Bohemia	Hamburg	Sept. 11
Chalmette	Galveston	Sept. 20
Chicago City	Swansea	Sept. 12
Comal	Galveston	Sept. 19
Etruria	Liverpool	Sept. 19
St. Cuthbert	Antwerp	Sept. 12

SUNDAY, SEPT. 27.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Sept. 24
Hindoo	London	Sept. 19
La Bretagne	Havre	Sept. 19
Phoenicia	Hamburg	Sept. 16

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Alamo	Sept. 23	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Orizaba	Sept. 23	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Sept. 23	W'd Islands	39 Broadway.
Westerniand	Sept. 23	Antwerp	5 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Sept. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Hankow	Sept. 23	Newcastle	22 State St.
El Mar	Sept. 24	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Columbia	Sept. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Orinoco	Sept. 24	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Santiago	Sept. 24	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Colorado	Sept. 25	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Iroquois	Sept. 25	Jacksville	Pier 29 E. R.
Cherokee	Sept. 25	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Martello	Sept. 26	Hull	22 State St.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Sept. 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Gascogne	Sept. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Alvena	Sept. 26	Kingston	24 State St.
Manitoba	Sept. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Ardanrose	Sept. 26	Port Limon	24 State St.
Saratoga	Sept. 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Hudson	Sept. 26	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Maasdam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Sept. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Sept. 29	Liverpool	2 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	Sept. 29	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Alps	Sept. 29	Gonaives	24 State St.
Holstein	Sept. 29	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Habana	Sept. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Sept. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Advance	Sept. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Yucatan	Sept. 30	Havana	113 Wall St.
Zaandam	Oct. 1	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Oct. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Sobraliense	Oct. 1	R. Brasil	88 Gold St.
S. of California	Oct. 2	Glasgow	83 Broadway.
Brunswick	Oct. 2	London	Pier 20 E. R.
London	Oct. 3	S'th'mpton	22 State St.
Antwerp	Oct. 3	Antwerp	22 State St.
Liverpool	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Bremen	Oct. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Liverpool	Oct. 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Antwerp	Oct. 3	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Hamburg	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Liverpool	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Colon	Oct. 3	Colon	29 Broadway.
London	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Havre	Oct. 3	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Bremen	Oct. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Rotterdam	Oct. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Hamburg	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Glasgow	Oct. 3	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Genoa	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Glasgow	Oct. 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Liverpool	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
London	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
S'th'mpton	Oct. 3	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Rotterdam	Oct. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Havre	Oct. 3	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Hamburg	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bremen	Oct. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Liverpool	Oct. 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Brazil	Oct. 3	Brazil	88 Gold St.
S'th'mpton	Oct. 3	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Glasgow	Oct. 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

SS Alvena, (Br.,) Dow, Kingston Sept. 5, via Port Limon, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M., 21st.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Georgetown Sept. 17, via Wilmington, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hudson, Kemble, New-Orleans Sept. 16, with mdse and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Nachoochee, Smith, Savannah Sept. 19, with mdse and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

SS Kitty, (Norw.,) Olsen, Kingston Sept. 11, via Port Maria, with mdse to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Curacao, Sukeforth, Maracaibo Sept. 13, via St. Thomas, with mdse and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 A. M.

SS Delaware, Proctor, Cape Haiti Sept. 8, via Inagua, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Dulwich, (Br.,) Cox, Iloilo June 30, via Gibraltar and Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Cornelius Buys—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Buhner, Rotterdam Sept. 8, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS George W. Clyde, Chichester, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Kelverdale, (of St. John, N. B.,) Palmer, Ship Island 52 ds, with lumber to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Is bound for Rio Janeiro, and put in here in distress.

Bark Rosa Madre, (Ital.,) Leboffe, Alexandrette May 18, via Gagliari July 1, with licorice root to Stamford Manufacturing Company—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Pactolus, Watts, Honolulu 124 ds, with sugar to order—vessel to C. R. Flint & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., north, strong breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Nomadic, for Liverpool; Banes, for Port Antonio, Jamaica; Stillwater, for Spanish Honduras; City of Dundee, for Shanghai; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Spree, for Bremen; Eld Sud, for New-Orleans; Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Wakefield, for Dunkirk.

Ship Otto, for Stockholm; Henry Villard, for Portland, Oregon.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from Hamburg for New-York, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Voege, from New-York Sept. 9 for Rotterdam, passed Dover to-day.

SS Masssapequa, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York Sept. 20.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlwein, from New-York Aug. 29, arr. at Stettin Sept. 17.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, from New-York Sept. 2, arr. at Amsterdam Sept. 20.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Bunger, from New-York Sept. 5. arr. at Cuxhaven Sept. 21.

SS Aswanly, (Br.,) Capt. Murray, from New-York Aug. 21, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne today.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Lizard at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 10:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from New-York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 26 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westerniand, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westerniand.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Columbia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at 9 PM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Catania.")

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia; at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Roman Prince.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardanrose, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardanrose";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alvena; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 12 and up to Oct. 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. 5 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 10 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 14 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1896.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp,)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New-York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Alexandria Bay, N. Y. The Edgewood, a.p.,$4
Atlantic City, N. J..Garden Hotel. e. p., $2 up
Most magnificent hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y. The Iroquois, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Hartford, Conn.....Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Jersey City, N. J. Hotel Washington, e.p.,$1.50
Liverpool, Eng.....Compton Hotel, a. p., $3
Newburgh, N. Y..The Palatine, a. p., $3 to $4
New-Haven, Conn..Hotel Majestic, a. p. $3 up
New-York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L. L. Todd).The Vendome, e.p. $1.50, a.p.$3.50
do (L. L. Todd) - Marlborough, e.p.$1.50, a.p. $3.50
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (B'way & 11th St.)..The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do .....Westminster Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn) Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.)...Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $1 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)..Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (C. L. Briggs).The Clarendon, a. p., $3.50 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.), a. p.
do (Chas. E. Leland).Hotel Balmoral, a.p., $3 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Kensington, e.p.$1.50
do (Wm. Noble)...Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
New-York, (s.e.cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.) H't'l Hanover
A high-class family Hotel, American Plan.
Niagara Falls, N. Y...Cataract House, a. p., $4
Ocean City, Md....Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. Chamberlin, a. p., $4
Philadelphia ...The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do New Lafayette Hotel, ep.$1, ap.$3
Philadelphia .Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Pa....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portland, Me.....The Preble House, a. p., $3
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Po'keepsie, N. Y..Nelson House, a.p., $3.50 up
Richmond, Va.....The Jefferson, a. p., $3 up
Rochester, N. Y..New Osburn House, ap., $2.50
do .....The Livingstone, a. p., $2.50
do .....Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Springfield, Mass. Massasoit, e.p., a.p., $3 to $5
St. Louis, Mo. (Firep't) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Trenton, N. J. Trenton H'se, e.p. $1 up, a.p. $2.50

FISCHER NOT YET FREE

GRAND JURY WILL INVESTIGATE HIS WIFE'S DEATH.

Neighbors Tell of Smelling Gas About His Apartments Several Times and Finding Mrs. Fischer Apparently Unconscious—Death Due to Diseases, Helped by Illuminating Gas Administered by Some One Unknown, the Jury Declares.

Joseph M. Fischer, who has been held in prison under suspicion of killing his wife by the use of illuminating gas, was not exonerated by the Coroner's jury yesterday. His case was left to the Grand Jury, and he was paroled in custody of his attorney.

The most interesting point in the case was the testimony on the effects of illuminating gas. This case is peculiar. The oldest policeman can remember many cases of suicide by gas, but no case of murder. If Mr. Fischer should be convicted he would make a precedent.

Mrs. Rosa Fischer died Sept. 15 at 349 East Eighty-seventh Street. At the inquest yesterday, presided over by Coroner Hoeber, Dr. Levien of 128 Henry Street made the statement that if death did not ensue within two hours after the gas was inhaled its presence could not be detected in the blood after death.

Yet he charged that he found illuminating gas in the blood of Mrs. Fischer, and that this gas could have reached the blood only by inhalation. He made ten careful tests. He knew of no way of telling how much gas had been inhaled. The cherry color which illuminating gas produces in blood was present in this case. This gas could not have come from diseased organs. The quantity in the blood not being known, he would not assert positively that illuminating gas caused Mrs. Fischer's death, but he thought it did.

Dr. Alexander Rixa of 323 East Eighty-sixth Street made an interesting statement of Mrs. Fischer's condition before her death, saying he had treated her, among other things, for catarrh, asthma, consumption, heart disease, Bright's disease, and dysentery.

Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon said the autopsy showed that heart disease and Bright's disease caused death. The blood showed some kind of gas; what kind he did not know. He believed aspnyxiation to be the primary cause of death, although Mrs. Fischer's condition had been precarious for many months owing to her many ailments. He would not deny that gas escaping from a gas stove he saw in the room might not have been sufficient to produce death under the circumstances.

Coroner's Physician Schultze said the gas in the blood could have come only by inhalation. Merely escaping gas after a long period might kill an invalid.

Dr. Landesman of 727 Fifth Street and Dr. Gutman of 534 East Fourth Street told of peculiar symptoms they had found when they had attended Mrs. Fischer at various times. The latter said he thought once she had been poisoned. He also said Mr. Fischer wanted him to give a certificate of Mrs. Fischer's health, so that she might be insured in the lodge of the Free Sons of Judah.

The most important testimony against Mr. Fischer was given by Mrs. Anna Meyer, who lived in the house where Mrs. Fischer died. She said that about five weeks ago a man living in the house aroused the tenants because he smelled gas. The tenants awakened Fischer, but witness did not learn more that night.

"The next day," said the witness, "I heard a Mr. Zelger ask Mrs. Fischer if she had turned on the gas, and she said she had not. I often saw Mrs. Fischer in a stupefied condition, when she would look at you, but would not notice you, and would take no note of what was done in her presence."

"I did a little ironing for Mrs. Fischer the day before her death," continued Mrs. Meyer. "I used the gas stove, but no gas escaped from it. At 11 o'clock the next morning Fischer locked the doors of his apartments, leaving his wife there alone, and gave me the keys. He told me to let no one into the room except Jacob Wasserman, the boy.

"No one was with Mrs. Fischer until her husband returned about 3 o'clock. I saw Mrs. Fischer an hour afterward, and she was out of her mind. I could not smell gas in her room then."

Mrs. Schaeffer, another tenant, gave some strong testimony, saying that on the night when the tenants were all awakened because of the strong smell of gas they had awakened Fischer and told him the gas was coming from his wife's room. He went into that room and then came back and asked them to go in and investigate. They found a strong odor of gas there, but all the gas stoppers were closed and no leaks were found in any of the pipes.

Mrs. Schaeffer also testified that Mrs. Fischer lay with her eyes open during the excitement, but did not speak and appeared to take no notice of the occurrence.

Jacob Wasserman, a boy fourteen years old, nephew of Mrs. Fischer, and the one whom Mr. Fischer told Mrs. Meyer to admit to the room, made some trouble for the Coroner by several contradictory statements. He first said that he was not in the room the day before Mrs. Fischer's death, and then admitted that he was in there. His testimony was of little value.

Testimony showed that Mrs. Fischer had life insurance in the Order of the Free Sons of Judah and other societies.

The Coroner's jury decided that death was due to heart disease and Bright's disease, accelerated by asphyxiation from illuminating gas, received in an unknown manner. Coroner Hoeber paroled Mr. Fischer in the custody of Lawyer Abraham Levy, and the papers were sent to the District Attorney.

SURPRISE AMONG INSURERS.

Called On to Pay Small Sums to H. W. Gray, Receiver.

A notice recently received by the 139,105 former members of the United States Mutual Accident Company from Henry W. Gray, receiver of the defunct concern, has caused consternation among them.

The policy holders of the association did not know that they were members of it until they received a notice dated Sept. 15, stating that in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court they were required to pay to Receiver Gray certain sums that were due from them while their policies were in force. These sums ranged from 7 cents to $11.69, the latter amount being the maximum tax imposed upon any of the members.

From the replies received by letters and in person from the various former policy holders, it appears that none of them ever thought that they would be made debtors of the concern.

On May 15, 1895, the United States Mutual Accident Association was placed in the hands of a receiver. It then had 30,000 policy holders, while a year before it had 80,000, with a line of insurance aggregating $274,000,000.

Up to and within a week of the appointment of the receiver, Charles B. Peet was President of the Mutual association. He afterward became Vice President of the United States Casualty Company, and took 24,000 of his former company's policy holders with him.

Boy Killed by Butting Goat.

Patrick J. McGrath, three years old, son of John McGrath, residing on York Avenue, New-Brighton, S. I., died yesterday from concussion of the brain, caused by being butted by a goat owned by Herman Bloomberg, a butcher, a week ago.

RUDDERLESS IN WILD SEAS.

Bark Kelverdale Makes Port with a Contrivance Worked by Guys.

The British bark Kelverdale of St. John, N. B., which sailed Aug. 10, from Ship Island for Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo of lumber, put into this port yesterday, another victim of the gale of Sept. 9. She reported a story of terrific winds and big waves, abundantly illustrated by the dilapidated condition of riggings, missing spars and boats, and, most conspicuously, a jury rudder.

She carried a part of her cargo of yellow pine on deck. The high seas during the storm sent the deckload adrift, and the planks and timbers charged about the decks with the rolling of the vessel and the waves which swept her fore and aft. They soon wrecked the bulwarks, stove the iron water tanks, and smashed three boats stowed on top of the deckhouse.

One huge wave washed away the forecastle and cook's galley, and, dashing a heap of lumber against the standing rigging staying, the fore royal mast parted it, and the fore royal mast was carried away, taking with it the cap of the foretopgallant mast, with yards and all attached.

Capt. Palmer decided to run before the wind, but in wearing ship the lower pintle, or hinge, of the rudder broke or became unshipped from its gudgeon, and a moment later the rudder broke off and hung suspended from the chains.

To avoid the danger of having the ship's hull opened by the driving of the heavy mass against it, a man was lowered over the stern, and the rudder was cut away. The bark then lay at the mercy of wind and wave till the storm blew itself out.

Utilizing some planking, a rudder was improvised and launched, being held upright with guys leading under the counter and forward to the main chains, and worked with guys over the quarters.

Capt. Palmer decided to make New-York, and the ship was successfully navigated with the jury rudder till Saturday evening, when she encountered contrary winds and was driven thirty miles back over her course. The rudder, which it took four men to manipulate, became unmanageable, and on Sunday afternoon it was hauled on board, repaired, and then resnipped.

The Captain was so proud of his temporary rudder, which enabled him to make port without having to pay salvage, that he proposes to have it photographed. The bark will be surveyed this morning. She is making very little water, and it is believed that she will be spared the necessity of unloading and going into dry dock, as a new rudder can be shipped with the use of a coffer dam placed under the stern.

The Kelverdale is of 1,191 tons and was built at Kingsport, N. S., in 1881. Her agents here are J. H. Winchester & Co.

ROBBED PRAYING WOMEN.

Father Murphy Thinks He Has the St. Patrick's Church Thief.

Carl Jacoby, at one time a storekeeper on Ward's Island, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing purses from women in St. Patrick's Catholic Church, in Mulberry Street. Jacoby broke down and cried like a child, but stoutly maintained his innocence.

Father William G. Murphy, pastor of St. Patrick's, has received from his women parishioners many complaints that some one had taken money from purses left in the pews while the owners were at the altar. Father Murphy asked Miss Agnes McGee to assist him in catching the thief. A dollar bill, upon which Father Murphy placed his initials, was placed in her purse. Miss McGee entered the church yesterday morning and took her seat in front of Jacoby, whom the priest regarded with suspicion. After a moment Miss McGee got up and went to the altar, leaving her purse in the pew. Father Murphy kept his eye on Jacoby. The latter leaned over in his pew and with an umbrella made some kind of a suspicious movement. A few moments later he left the church. Miss McGee examined her purse and found the marked bill gone.

Father Murphy sent a messenger to the Mulberry Street Station. Detectives Lynch and Varrmann responded and placed Jacoby under arrest. The marked bill was found in his pocket. Jacoby told the Magistrate that a poorly dressed man came out of the church and asked him to change a dollar. He gave him four silver quarters and in that way obtained possession of the marked money. He was remanded until to-day for examination.

EXPLOSION IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Blast Injures Two Men and Breaks Many Windows.

A blast set off yesterday noon at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, the site for Delmonico's new building, shattered glass in the near-by buildings and injured two workmen. The explosion occurred in an excavation, for which Florence L. Smith of 528 West Forty-eighth Street is contractor.

The roar of the explosion was heard ten blocks away. Persons near the excavation were stunned. The debris of rock was blown in all directions.

Two laborers close to the blast were knocked down and slightly injured. They were Charles Thompson of 131 West Sixtieth Street, and Hugh Ward. The men refused medical aid, and continued work after the excitement was over. Contractor Smith received a trifling cut on the right side of the face. A passing carriage from the livery stable of Samuel Mason, at 4 West Twenty-eighth Street, was struck by flying rocks and somewhat damaged. The railing in front of the Fifth Avenue Bank, at 528 Fifth Avenue was bent and twisted. The building at 545 Fifth Avenue, occupied by a florist, was hit by the flying stones. Thirty panes of glass were smashed. Two windows were also broken in Mrs. Lumby's residence, 535 Fifth Avenue.

Patrick Lawlor, a workman, who set off the blast, was arrested, taken to Yorkville Court, and discharged. The blast was properly weighted down with logs, and what caused the explosion to take such form is a mystery.

BROKER ACCUSED OF LARCENY.

Rufus Bachelor Took the Cash but Failed to Turn over the Bonds.

Rufus Bachelor, a broker at 60 Broadway, thirty-seven years old, and residing at Somerville, N. J., was remanded until to-morrow for examination in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of grand larceny. Charles R. Knapp of 135 West Forty-first Street was the complainant. He alleges that about ten days ago he gave Bachelor $3,125 in cash belonging to his mother, Mary E. Knapp, and his sister, Ella A. Knapp, with which he was to purchase four one-thousand-dollar bonds of the Rutherford and Boiling Springs Gas Company.

Attached to the complaint was a receipt for the $3,125, signed by the prisoner, in which he also stated that he had purchased the securities in question and deposited them with the State Trust Company of New-York City. Among the papers in the case was a statement of H. B. Beddy, trust officer of the State Trust Company, to the effect that no bonds of the Rutherford and Boiling Springs Gas Company had been deposited by Mr. Bachelor to the credit of Mary E. and Ella A. Knapp, or any other person.

Bachelor was unable to furnish the $3,000 bonds, and is confined in the Tombs. He declined to discuss the matter, saying it might prejudice his case.

Wants Receiver for Iron Company.

Chancellor McGill has granted a rule to show cause next Monday why a receiver should not be appointed for the Standard Iron Company of Jersey City. The application was made on behalf of Anthony S. Diller, who holds two mortgages on the property for $5,000 each. There is $1,200 interest due on the mortgages, and the bill also sets forth that the taxes on the property have not been paid since 1893. The property consists of thirty-two lots and several buildings.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"The Jersey meadows are not half so ugly now as some persons may think," said the Commuter. "Just now they present the appearance of a symphony in brown and gold. Great patches of flowers of the hue of pure gold rise above the rushes with their brown-tipped ends, and outline the banks of the hidden ditches; there are masses of them in places, making one thing of the great sunflower meadows of Kansas; and there are smaller patches, combinations of green and brown blending with the yellow, while occasionally a large pink flower stands out, making a beautiful contrast."

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"The longest time I have known peanuts to keep good was sixteen years," said H. R. Davy, a New-York man who has given the subject of peanuts his immediate attention for the past forty-five years. "About twenty years ago I was called upon to testify as an expert in a case in which a Virginia shipping firm was interested. I was to testify as to the value of a lot of peanuts stored in a storehouse in New-York. I took samples from some of 1,500 bags, gave my testimony in New-York, sealed and marked the samples, and put them away in my loft to use in further testimony I was expected to give in Virginia. The case did not come off there for four or five years, and in the meantime one of the members of the firm had died, and I was not called.

"Nothing more was thought of the samples of peanuts until College Place was widened a few years ago. Alterations were made in my building then, and we came across the samples. They were just as good as the day they were put away. The only way they showed their age was in the nut inside the shell, which peeled off a little more easily than it would have done in a fresh nut. They had lost flavor a little also."

The first fresh peanuts of the season will not get in until the middle of October. The peanut trade is one of the first to feel the effects of stagnation in business, dealers calculating their business largely from the penny purchases of the children. There were only about 85,000 bags of peanuts brought into New-York during this last year to 100,000 the year before. They were all practically for New-York City consumption.

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"There was a splendidly realistic reproduction of a storm at "The Geisha," at Daly's Saturday afternoon," said the woman who attended the matinée. "I remarked to the friend who was with me that I should never have known but the thunder was real. Just at that moment when O Mimosa Sen, disguised as a fortune teller, enters, the stage is darkened, the distant mountain glows with fire, and terror settles upon the emotional Oriental assemblage. Just at this time the storm broke, the rain poured, and it thundered deafeningly. The same thought seemed to come to everyone: "How wonderfully realistic!" It was not until the stage lights were turned on and joyousness restored that we realized that we had listened to a real and not to a histrionic storm."

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It was just after dinner, and they found the little girl crying piteously to herself. It had been a good dinner, and she had eaten heartily and they could see no reason for her distress. "What is the matter, dear?" her mother asked sympathetically. The tears were running, and she could hardly speak. She managed to sob out finally: "Oh, my dinner aches so hard that I wish I did not have it."

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A Vesey Street peddler has no arms. He is always to be found in one place at the side of St. Paul's Church yard, with his little tray containing studs, shoe strings, and toothpicks fastened to the fence. A boy comes with him every morning, puts the tray in place, and takes it away again at night. The man attends to his business himself, with the assistance of his patrons. A woman stopped to make a purchase yesterday. She took a package of toothpicks from the stand, and held out a ten-cent-piece to pay for them.

"How do you manage to make change?" she asked sympathetically.

"You have to do it yourself, Madam," the man answered, respectfully. "The money is in my vest pocket." That was a stickler. "Why, er—er," she said, "couldn't you get your boy to make the change?" "I'll attend to it, Ma'am," he said. He opened his lips, she put her coin between them, and he ran across the street, made the necessary transfer with the aid of a man on that side, and came back with the proper change, carrying it as before. "The next time I make a purchase I shall have the right change, or tell the man to keep it," said the woman in relating the experience. That idea didn't occur to me then. Perhaps that was what he wanted. He seemed very grateful, though."

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Two pretty Italian or Spanish peasant girls, dressed in costume, have recently been frequenting the vicinity of the Waldorf and other up-town hotels. One wheels and turns a hurdy-gurdy, while the other sings and plays with a tambourine strung with ribbons. The girls are perhaps eighteen years old, fair and swarthy, but pretty, and much more picturesque than any of the organgrinders or other street musicians to be found around New-York Streets.

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Lieut. Nobel, the Scandinavian ventriloquist at Koster & Bial's, attributes his success to the spur of want. The Lieutenant is a clever fellow. The puppets which he manipulates on the stage seem only a little less than human. Whether he is walking around the stage with his two puppet women, holding two puppet children on his knee, or standing at a distance from one covered in a box, the voices apparently come always from the inside of their shallow anatomy. In the meantime the Lieutenant may be smoking a cigarette, turning his head in an opposite direction, or smiling.

That smile is really a trick of the trade. It keeps his mouth open so that the voice can escape. But to all outward appearance he does not speak, and a high collar hides the muscles of his throat. It is not hard, he says, speaking in German. It is not work on the stage. He picked up the art easily. He was in the army when he saw a ventriloquist. His father had left him some money, but it had all gone. He must do something, why not try ventriloquism? He did, practiced two or three years, and then went before the public.

He has studied and practiced ten years or so now, and is always practicing to get the proper tones and method of throwing the voice. That the Lieutenant's side teeth are gone is partly due to toothache and partly to the requirements of his art. He puts his tongue against the opening on one side, and his voice goes out at the opposite opening to the figure on that side, and vice versa. It is clever work, but it is not every one who would sacrifice time and teeth to it, even for satisfactory financial returns.

WORLD MARINE UNION IDEA.

Agent of British Longshoremen on the Way to America.

James H. Williams, agent in New-York of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, received a cablegram yesterday from Thomas Mann, General Secretary of the Longshoremen and Waterside Laborers' Union of Great Britain, as follows:

"McHugh, a delegate from International Federation of Marine Trades, held recently in Scotland, due Saturday, on the Etruria. Arrange meeting of longshoremen and sailors for Sunday."

Mr. McHugh is coming here, not on invitation, but with the idea of forming a co-operation between longshoremen and sailors, part of a scheme to organize, under an international head, all the marine trades throughout the world. He will go also to other Atlantic coast cities.

Sailmakers, oilers, firemen, sailors, riggers, longshoremen, and wreckers now have separate unions.

Mr. Williams has notified the headquarters of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union at Boston, and a reception committee will probably be appointed to meet the delegate, who will represent here the International Organization of Marine Trades of Great Britain.

Dead Burglar's Name Was Fay.

The body of the burglar shot by Policemen Becker and Carey early Sunday has been identified at the Morgue as that of John Fay of 1,835 Third Avenue. The dead burglar was known as John O'Brien. It is said that a brother recognized the body at the Morgue. The dead burglar's pal, who gave his name as William Walsh, is Frank Smith. He lives with his wife at 248 West Sixty-second Street.

SELLING PLATERS BID UP

M. F. DWYER HAD TO PAY $3,505 TO RETAIN CLEOPHUS.

L. S. Thompson and J. M. Murphy Bid for the Filly—To Put a Stop to Undervaluing Horses in Selling Races—Machines Not Used at the Gravesend Track and Starts Delayed—Coady Suspended for the Balance of the Meeting.

It was a day of surprises at the race track at Gravesend yesterday, and the 3,000 or more visitors had plenty to talk about on their way home. The first surprise was that the starting machines had been removed, and Thomas Flynn had to go back to the old style of using the flag. The change was not successful. There was a delay of twenty-five minutes at the post in the first race, twenty minutes in the second, and forty in the fifth. In the fifth race there were only five starters, and Starter Flynn reported each of the jockeys for disobedience, and Taral, Littlefield, Martin, Clayton, and Sloane were each fined $50.

After the fifth race had been run only twenty minutes was allowed for betting, and then P. J. Dwyer ordered that the horses were to be sent away at the first break. It was dangerously near sundown, and, according to the law, no races are to be started after the sun has set. As a result of all these delays it was announced that the machines will be used again to-day. The horses will be started on the first rise of the gate, and any rider who is left will be fined.

Another surprise was furnished in the selling races. There were two on the programme, and the winner of each was bid up considerably above the entered price. The first of these was won by Arapahoe, entered to be sold for $500. "Johnny" Hyland, trainer for August Belmont, bid the mare up to $900, and she was bought in by the stable at an advance of $5 on that figure.

The other selling race was the Youthful Stakes, and just before the horses went to the post it was rumored about the track that the winner would be bid up and one or two horses might be claimed. Cleophus won very easily, and after the jockeys had weighed in a crowd gathered in front of the judges' stand. In the centre of the ring were J. M. Murphy, owner of George Rose, the colt that finished second; L. S. Thompson, owner of the Brookdale Stable, and "Jimmie" Rowe, his trainer.

Cleophus was entered to be sold for $1,000, and when Col. Simmons offered the filly, Murphy bid $1,500. "Mike" Dwyer bid the usual extra $5, and Murphy went on with another $500. Very soon the price bid was $3,000, and then Murphy stopped, but L. S. Thompson then began, and raised the price by degrees, until $4,505 was reached, at which figure the filly was bought in by M. F. Dwyer. Mr. Thompson announced that he proposed to do what he could to put a stop to owners entering their horses in selling races at prices considerably below their value, and that hereafter he would bid them up.

"Mike" Dwyer was naturally very angry, and to get even with Murphy, promptly made out a claim for George Rose, Murphy's colt. This colt was entered to be sold for $1,500. Mutual friends, however, intervened, and the claim was not made, and Murphy is said to have agreed to refund to M. F. Dwyer his share of the surplus money, $1,750, which "Mike" Dwyer had to pay to retain Cleophus. Murphy is a Western owner. His best horses are Buck Massie, Souffle, and George Rose. He had an idea that George Rose would be bid up if he won, or claimed if he ran prominently, and so started the bidding on Cleophus to protect himself a little. "Mike" Dwyer was in an awkward position. He only owns the running qualities of Cleophus and had to bid the filly in. He is said to have backed Cleophus well, and won considerable on the race.

The Stewards of the meeting, after having investigated the running of Buckwa in the fourth race on the 17th inst., censured Coady, the jockey, and suspended him for the balance of the meeting.

Sloane, who rode Agitator in the fifth race, had his back wrenched and was excused by the judges from riding in the last race.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap. Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10.

1—Royal Rose, J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. f., by Royal Hampton-Belle Rose, 111 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Passover, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 99, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Sloane)
3—Distinction, Brookdale Stable's b. f., 107, 7 to 1.....(Clayton)

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

Scarf Pin, 109, 5 to 2, (Coady;) Ludwigshafen, 115, 4 to 1, (Hill;) Ben Ronald, 114, 8 to 1, (Lewis;) Dye, 90, 10 to 1, (Powers,) and Mohawk Prince, 102, 20 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:44.

1—Arapahoe, Santa Anita Stable's ch. m., 5 years, by Cheviot-Vienta, 99 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Sloane)
2—Ingomar, Kentucky Stable's b. g., 6, 100, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(D. Davis)
3—Handspun, Kendall Stable's ch. f., 4, 99, 5 to 1.....(Powers)

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

Muskalonge, 3, 99, 15 to 1, (A. Barrett;) Jefferson, 3, 84, 6 to 1, (Slack;) Brisk, 3, 92, 12 to 1, (Hirsch,) and Premier, 3, 92, 12 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished as named. Cromwell, 4, 105, 10 to 1, (Hill,) bled, and Captive, 3, 97, 6 to 5, (O'Leary,) fell and did not finish.

THIRD RACE.—The Youthful Stakes, for two-year-olds; selling; purse $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.

1—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. f., by Wagner-Linnie, 95 pounds, even money and 2 to 5.....(Lambley)
2—George Rose, J. M. Murphy's br. c., 103, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Hill)
3—Tragedian, J. E. Seagram's ch. c., 98, 7 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

Flying Squadron, 91, 15 to 1, (Hewitt;) Break o' Day, 90, 8 to 1, (Powers;) Celoso, 97, 6 to 1, (Sloane,) and Arabian, 93, 30 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; purse $800, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:55¾.

1—Keenan, Blemton Stable's ch. c., 4 years, by Lisbon-Patrimony, 110 pounds, 9 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Griffin)
2—Long Beach, P. J. Dwyer's br. h., 5, 100, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Coyle)
3—Deerslayer, W. C. Rollins's b. c., 4, 110, 5 to 2.....(Doggett)

Won by a head; five lengths between second and third.

Connoisseur, 4, 102, 10 to 1, (Hewitt;) Sapelo, 3, 93, 8 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Damien, 3, 107, 3 to 1, (Martin,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Atlantic Stakes. Heavyweight handicap for all ages. Purse $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Preston, P. Dunne's br. c., 4 years, by Faverdale-Sweet Home, 119 pounds, 7 to 2 and even money.....(Martin)
2—Agitator, S. Deimel's ch. c., 4, 114, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Sloane)
3—Tremargo, Sensation Stable's br. c., 3, 115, 3 to 1.....(Clayton)

Won by a half length; a length between second and third.

Bonaparte, 3, 122, 7 to 2, (Littlefield,) and Ferrer, 6, 137, 7 to 1, (Taral,) also ran, and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won this year. Purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:17.

1—Daigrett, Fleming & Black's b. g., 5 years, by The Sailor Prince-Daisy, 109 pounds, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Clayton)
2—Woodvine, Blemton Stable's ch. f., 3, 103, 3 to 5 and out.....(Hewitt)
3—Declare, P. J. Dwyer's br. h., 5, 112, 7 to 1.....(Sims)

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

Waltzer, 4, 112, 3 to 1, (Hill;) Titmouse, 3, 98, 6 to 1, (Powers;) Article, 3, 103, 20 to 1, (Garrigan;) Bonhomme, 3, 98, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Laureiton, 3, 98, 20 to 1, (Barrett;) Inheritance, 3, 103, 20 to 1, (Coyle,) and Sirocco 8, 112, 30 to 1, (Harris,) also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and one-half furlongs. Mr. Waverly, 111 pounds; Squire Gilliam, 111; Tobias, 111; Tea Caddy, 111; Motorman, 111; Hewitt, 108; Virginia Water, 108; Plaudita, 108; Hull Down, 108; Red Spider, 108; The Stockbroker, 108; Diana's Daughter, 108.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and one half furlongs. Templestowe, 111 pounds; Sathanas, 111; Clatterfeet, 108; Mud, 108; Tea Leaf, 108; Trianon, 108; Maxine Elliott, 108; Sonnet, 108; Merry Saint, 108; Musician, 108; Fleur de Luce, 108; Trayline, 108.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Souffle, 109 pounds; Muskalonge, 108; Ben Eder, 108; Rondo, 108; Premier, 102; Volley, 101; Argentina, 99.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; five furlongs. Swamp Angel, 115 pounds; Ben Ronald, 115; Miss Prim, 115; Grey Bird, 115; Tragedian, 118; Absentee, 118; Free Lance, 107; Christmas, 107; Kebo, 107; Sabre, 107; Courtesy, 106; Hi Daddy, 103; Vinita, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; handicap. Flying Dutchman, 119 pounds; Belmar, 112; Magian, 109; Lake Shore, 107; Hanwell, 106; Peep o' Day, 105; Brandywine, 103; Long Beach, 99; Tinge, 95; Divide, 84; Regulator, 79.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Tom Cromwell, 114 pounds; Arapahoe, 114; Harrington, 108; The Swain, 107; Ameer, 106; Runaway, 102; Telegram, 96.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles. Flushing, 155 pounds; Zaldivar, 153; Woodford, 142; April Fool, 140; Ma Belle, 135; Clarus, 133; Alakuma, 130.

Gentry's Trial Postponed.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 22.—All the hopes for record breaking at Rigby Park to-day were drowned in a steady, drizzling rain, that made the footing much too treacherous for fast work. The postponement will carry the meeting over to Saturday. John R. Gentry's trial will come off to-morrow if the weather clears, but it may have to be still further delayed.

A Yearling Well Sold.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 22.—The brown yearling colt by Strathmore, dam Annette, has been sold by his breeder, Milton Young, to Oots & McChesney for $3,000.

NEW-YORKERS COULD NOT BAT.

So Washington Players Easily Defeated Them at Baseball.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Washington, 7; New-York, 1.
Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 1.
Cincinnati, 7; Cleveland, 3.
Baltimore, 8; Philadelphia, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	89	37	.706
Cleveland	79	45	.637
Cincinnati	76	51	.598
Boston	72	56	.563
Chicago	71	57	.555
Pittsburg	65	61	.516
New-York	62	65	.488
Philadelphia	60	66	.476
Brooklyn	56	71	.441
Washington	56	71	.441
St. Louis	38	89	.299
Louisville	36	91	.283

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—McJames proved to be a puzzle to the New-York batsmen in to-day's game. But three hits were made off his delivery, and two of these were of the "scratchy" sort. He might have scored a shut-out but for careless playing on the part of Cartright and Farrell in the seventh inning. Farrell's batting was the feature of the game, which was called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Lush, rf	1	0	1	0	0	V.H'ren, cf	0	1	1	0	0
De'ville, ss	0	2	3	1	0	Tiernan, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Selbach, lf	3	2	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Farrell, c	0	4	5	0	0	Joyce, 3b	0	0	2	1	0
Smith, 3b	0	1	4	1	1	Davis, ss	0	0	3	4	0
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	0	1	0	Beckley, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Brown, cf	1	1	3	0	0	Stafford, lf	0	0	1	0	1
Cartright, 1b	1	1	4	0	0	Warner, c	0	0	8	1	1
McJames, p	1	0	0	1	0	Sullivan, p	0	0	0	4	1
Total	7	11	21	4	1	Total	1	3	21	13	3

Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	7
New-York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Earned runs—Washington, 2. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 4; New-York, 8. First base on balls—Off McJames, 6; off Sullivan, 4. Struck out—By McJames, 4; by Sullivan, 1. Three-base hit—Selbach. Two-base hit—Farrell. Sacrifice hit—Demontreville. Stolen bases—Selbach, McJames, Tiernan. Double play—Gleason, Davis, and Beckley. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

LAST GAME AT EASTERN PARK.

Boston's Ball Players Won an Easy Victory from Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn baseball team closed its season at Eastern Park yesterday. The Boston players were their opponents, and had little difficulty in winning. Only eight innings were played, and the final score was 6 to 1 in favor of the visitors. Lewis pitched for Boston, and after the first inning held the home team down to a few scattered hits. Kennedy, the pitcher for the Brooklyns, proved to be an easy mark. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, cf	3	1	1	0	0	Jones, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Tenney, rf	1	0	1	0	0	And'son, 1b	0	0	8	2	0
Duffy, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Griffin, cf	0	0	2	1	0
Long, ss	0	2	3	4	0	Bonner, 2b	0	0	3	2	1
Tucker, 1b	0	1	8	2	0	Corc'ran, ss	0	1	3	5	1
McGann, 2b	1	1	1	3	0	Shindle, 3b	0	0	0	1	1
Bergen, c	0	0	7	0	0	M'Carthy, lf	0	0	2	0	1
Collins, 3b	1	3	1	0	0	Grim, c	0	0	3	2	0
Lewis, p	0	0	1	1	0	Kennedy, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	6	9	24	10	0	Total	1	4	24	13	4

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	1—6
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Home run—Collins. Stolen bases—Long, (2,) McGann, Collins, Bonner, Corcoran. Sacrifice hits—Shindle, Duffy. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 3; off Lewis, 5. Struck out—By Kennedy, 2; by Lewis, 4. Double play—Tucker and Long. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Passed balls—Grim, 3. Wild pitch—Lewis. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other League Games.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Cincinnati	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	7

Base hits—Cleveland, 9; Cincinnati, 12. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Young and Zimmer; Foreman and Vaughn. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	0	5	0	1	0	2	0	0	8
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4

Base hits—Baltimore, 14; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Hoffer and Robinson; Kemler and Grady. Umpire—Mr. Hornung.

Crack Sprinters to Race on Saturday.

Smith E. Alvord, the famous Southern sprinter, has entered the short-distance events in the New-York Athletic Club games to be held next Saturday. Alvord defeated Goodwin of Louisville in a 100-yard race last Fall in 0:09 4-5. He will represent the Lexington Athletic Club of Kentucky in the 120-yard run, which has been made a limited handicap to encourage the entries of cracks and give them an opportunity of breaking the present world's record of 0:11 4-5. The relay race promises to be one of the